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EMBRACING A DIGEST OF THE HISTORY OF EACH TOWN,

Civil, Educational, Religious, Geological and Literary.



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I am not sufficiently acquainted in Somerset and Stratton to know who are suitable persons there to write histories of those towns; though it seems to me that the town clerks could write them, or at least, be able to say who could do so. If they were to be informed that the other towns of the County had their histories already written, or would have them written soon, I should suppose that they would have pride enough to stir around and get up their own. I am very sorry to learn that those towns are not up with the others in this matter; for I am sure that their histories, lying as some of the towns do immediately along the eastern slopes of the mountains, must be very interesting. I have not failed to use my influence, as far as it goes, and whenever occasion served, to forward your work as much as I could. I think they are looking forward to its publication in this quarter with some interest. Mr. Burnham is very busy. Brattleboro will probably be larger than that of all the rest of the County.—*Gen.* J. W. Phelps, (Brattleboro, Vt.)

[*No. but a very full and interesting history.—Ed.*]

When a resident of Vermont I prepared a history of Rockingham, and should have published it, if the people of the town had encouraged me to do so. I had the manuscript prepared, and published some portions of it in my paper; but I did not receive the least encouragement to complete or publish the work in pamphlet form. Only one man, Alex. Campbell, Esq., seemed at all to appreciate the work, and he has since died. He was Town Clerk, and a very good man. Not finding my labor appreciated, I left the work, and have since given the manuscript to the paper-mill—perhaps this sheet was made from my manuscript, as it is *very poor paper*. On your account I am sorry that I did not longer preserve what I had written; but so far as the town of Rockingham is concerned, I have no tears to shed, and shall not attempt now to write for it again, what was so coldly looked upon when once on paper. The History of Rockingham ought never to be written. If you write it, it will be at your own expense, for Rockingham will not purchase your book after it is written. I, however, wish you success, and would willingly assist you if in my power to do so; but I am now in a Daily Newspaper and am constantly busy. Very truly yours,—John M. Moore, (Manchester, N. H.)

[*We give the above to illustrate the general appreciation of almost any town for their history when gotten up separately. The towns are few that can make up a solitary history of sufficient interest to captivate their inhabitants largely. Combined in Counties it is another thing, what one lacks another has, and as members of the great whole, equally sharing the interest and importance of the whole, even their own part and history becomes more pleasing and acceptable. We have the history of this town, and the Gazetteer cannot apprehend any lack of subscription on the part of the citizens towards defraying the expense of its publication.—Ed.*]

I am rejoiced to hear you will get the II. Vol. out soon. I shall wish for a copy when it is ready. I have printed a family history lately, and a biographical notice of Dea. John Slafter is contained in it. I send you the bulk of the volume in sheets. My grandfather, Dea. John Slafter, you will find at p. 30. On p. 49 is a notice of John Slafter, Esq., who was born and lived in Norwich.—*Edwin F. Slafter, (Boston.)*

[*The Slafter Family Book is an admirable genealogical work. Rev. E. F. Slafter is now engaged on the early history of Norwich for this work.—Ed.*]

I write at the request of Mr. Cheney, of Barnard, who has for some time been engaged in writing out the history of that town. He says that it cannot be hastily written, and will require some time to get it out. Mr. Dana is at work on Woodstock, and thinks the work must not be hurriedly written. I am at work on Pomfret, but it will take a few months to do justice to the work. Yours, very truly, *Hosea Dotson, (Woodstock.)*

Since my Eastern Vt. was published, my interest in Vt. matters has sensibly declined. Yet, I honor every deliver in the mines of historic ore, and am never more pleased than when some patient, persistent worker brings to light a nugget surpassing in importance or beautiful in suggestions of unmined wealth. I have the first vol. of your work complete, except the last index. I am a perennial subscriber. Truly yours, *B. F. Hall, (Troy, N.Y.)*

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VOLUME II, Pt. I

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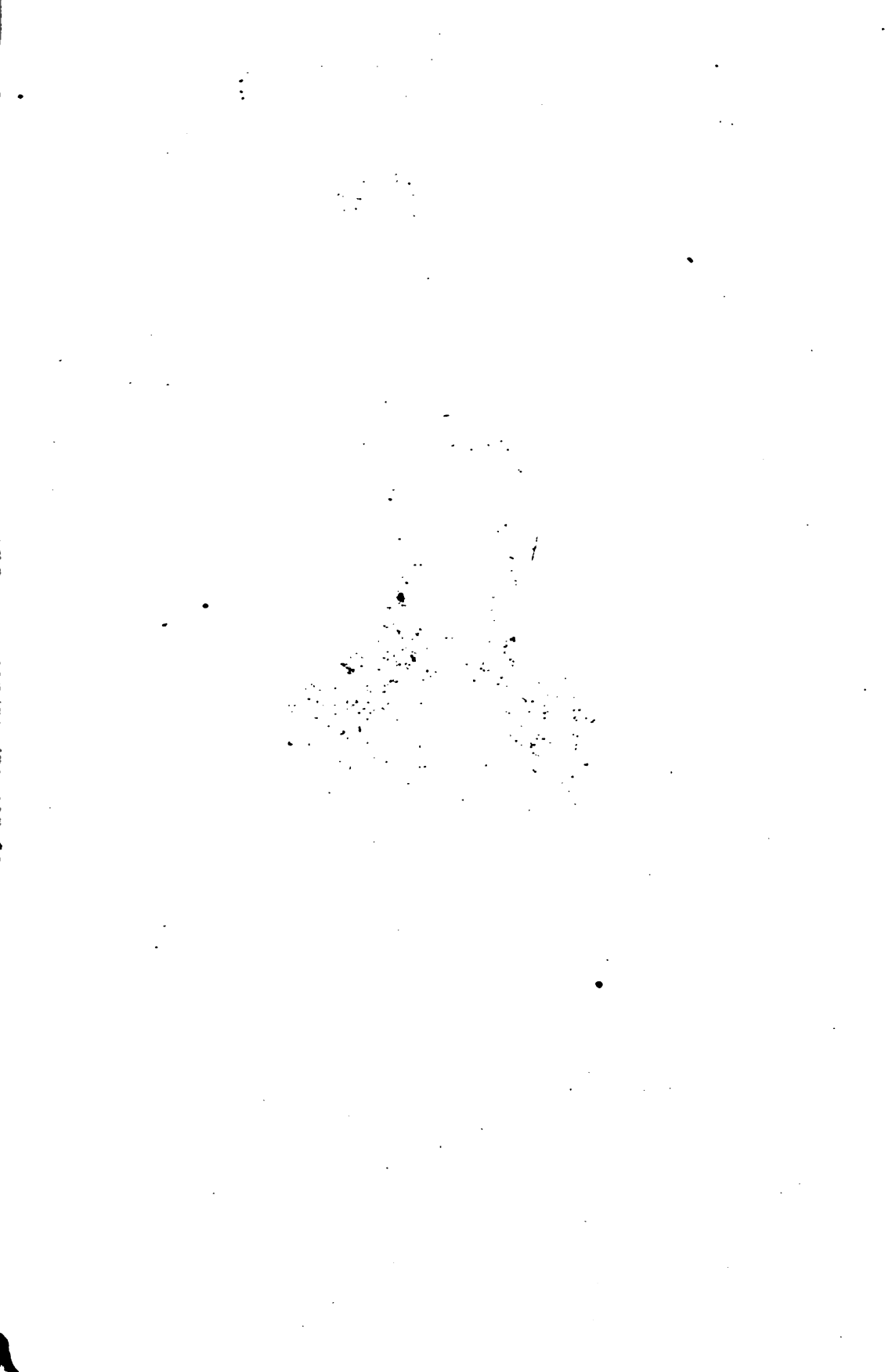
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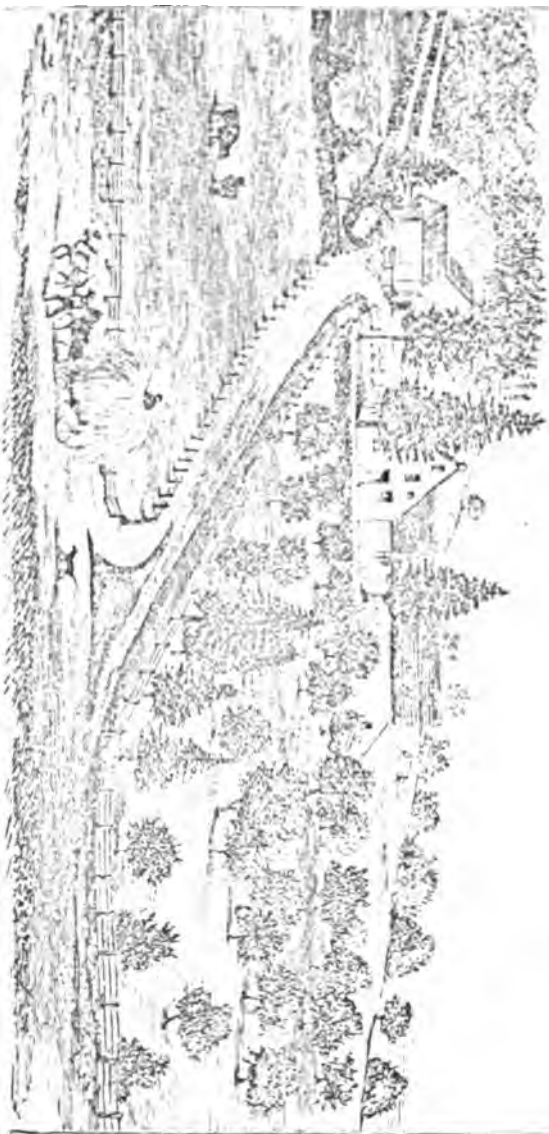


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PREFACE.

It is now two years and a half since we issued Volume I. or the last five hundred pages of the same. Having suspended the publication during the war, and regarding a volume complete, the best appeal that could be made for assistance on the succeeding volumes, we had left the engaging of further historical assistance, generally, until such time: Hence, when we issued volume I., while we had a mass of manuscript in hand, more was for the third, than for the second volume. For volume II. we had not a dozen completed manuscripts. In many of those towns, represented in this volume, no one had yet been found to undertake the collection of their material for a history, or to write the same; in others, where historians had been engaged before the suspension, they had removed from the town, or State, and in Franklin County alone five of our town historians died, leaving their labors to be finished by others who, after such sad interruption and delay, had to be found and time allowed then for them.

To the honor of these counties, "the ablest pens," almost "to a man," responded cordially, at the earliest invitation. In two months from the issue of Volume I. we had the few contributors remaining, where before engaged, awaked and historians engaged for—forty towns not before brought into coöperation. The histories poured in duly—mostly, some few of course were hindered unavoidably—some few procrastinated—and two or three failed,—some ten or fifteen were hard and slow to get. We give you, at length, the histories of forty-five towns in this volume, and eighteen towns more are in type for the succeeding volume.

In many cases there is a redundancy for history in the narration or style. These manuscripts came, mainly, not until waited for. It requires time for condensation that does not despoil. At least, they are the ready and natural outpouring of the literary talent of these counties—a most emphatically original history from the people—their own town and county historians and multiplied local contributors. "Making history is building bridges over the old stream of time." We have now bridged, what we regarded from the first, the most difficult part of the work—it being conceded these newer counties of the State have less material for history than the older counties of the preceding and following volumes; and, we have but one thing to regret, viz. that we cannot include Orleans County in this volume. Indeed, we have been for this inclusion and division of the work, so determined, we put Orleans into type and run our pages to 1590—too large to bind in one volume—disproportionate to Volume I.—and still clung to the programme; but the work has been promised on a basis of 1000 pages, only. We have delayed the issue sometime, unwilling to issue without Orleans, thinking to possibly find some way yet to include it; but the volume is heavier than we can lift. We cannot take more than these 1200 pages, including the counties of Franklin, Grand Isle, Lamoille and Orange, until we have made more sales, and received a far more general subscription. Works sometimes outgrow their programmes.

We have now completed the histories of ten counties; but four remain. We have material for the completion of the work: Orleans County in type (357 pages) and 6000 pages of manuscript for Rutland, Washington, Windham and Windsor Counties,—equal to

1500 pages in print—total 1850—in hand, beside the material to come in; which we shall either condense to one volume of 1000 to 1300 pages, or divide into two volumes of not less than 1000 pages each—Volume III. embracing Orleans, Rutland and Washington Counties; Volume IV., Windham and Windsor Counties and a general supplement for the counties of the previous volumes—this supplement to particularly contain biographies of deceased contributors and all other prominent men of the State, deceased, whose biographies may not have been before included in the histories of their towns, or who may have died since their towns appeared in the work, down to the time of its close—as the sale of the work thus far completed shall allow—ONE OR TWO VOLUMES.

If we make two volumes, as we hope, as it will give a full and fine history of these four last important counties, we propose to issue either volume first, which shall be first ready, or for which its first county to go to the printer may be ready; that is, have all its papers in to us first,—Rutland for Volume III., Windham for Volume IV. How the counties stand now with papers in, may be seen in a table of manuscripts in hand, that follows the table of Contents for this volume, page 9.

THANKS AND INDEBTEDNESS to all who have assisted in this work. We mention among the gentlemen to whom we are particularly indebted for assistance on this volume: The late Rev. Pliny H. White and Geo. F. Houghton, Esq., Presidents of Vt. Hist. Society; Hon. Hiland Hall, Ex. Pres. Vt. S. Hist. Soc'y; Rev. Silas McKeen, D. D.; Rev. Samuel R. Hall, LL. D.; Hon. J. G. Smith, Hon. J. S. Morrill, U. S. S.; L. L. Dutcher, D. Webster Dixon, Warren Gibbs, Rev. L. A. Dun, L. J. Seely, C. Jillson, Charles. P. Allen, Asa L. Hatch, A. E. Hatch, Hon. David Read, Hon. G. G. Benedict, Gen. Geo. Stannard, the late Gen. D. W. C. Clarke, B. H. Smalley, Esq., Hon. E. A. Stewart, Hon. B. H. Steele, George A. Merrill, Esq., Editors of St. Albans, Royal Cummings, Dr. J. M. Currier, Hon. D. M. Camp, and others whose names appear in the "Commemoration Record" at the close of the volume.

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VERMONT HISTORICAL GAZETTEER,

AND

BIOGRAPHICAL MAGAZINE.

VOL. II.

No. 12

THE NATURAL HISTORY OF THE COUNTIES, CHITTENDEN, LAMOILLE, FRANKLIN, AND GRAND-ISLE.

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..... Si quid novisti rectius istis,
Candidus imperti; si non, his utere mecum.—HORACE.

INTRODUCTION.†

In proceeding to give some account of the Natural History of a portion of Western Vermont, it may be well at the outset, to glance at the province to be examined, and to indulge in such introductory remarks as will serve to introduce the reader to the topic in hand. This is desirable on the part of the writer, that there may be a clear view of what is to be done, as well as facility and directness in the execution of the plan, no less in its general outlines than in its details. It is also desirable on the part of those who may read, that, knowing what they are to expect, they may not be disappointed—that if the matter promised be not to their taste, they may turn away from it without loss of time.

Respecting the province to be examined, a few introductory words may be expected. Of its geographical position and features little need be said. The territory comprises the four north-western counties of Vermont, lying along the eastern margin, and embracing several ad-

jacent islands of the lower portion of Lake Champlain; also extending from the lake eastward, so as to include what has been regarded as the highest summit in the Green Mountain range.

These counties are considered together, with a view to avoid useless repetitions. The propriety of this course cannot fail to be evident at a glance, to such as bear in mind that the rocks, plants and animals of all western Vermont are very similar. Indeed, the geologic structure, as well as the flora and the fauna, of this entire district, might be conveniently considered in connection; for a thorough examination and adequate description of one east and west section brings to light most of the prevailing features of every other. It will accordingly be the aim to give succinct general views of the country, so far as possible, followed by such additions or subtractions, as minor and local details require. This course, it is hoped, will at once save space, and do ample justice to each locality.

As to the subject which is before us, a word may be needed. The natural history of these counties—the same may be said of almost any region—covers a broad ground. When looked at even most cursorily, it must comprise three vast fields of research. It necessarily includes as well the Geology, as the Botany and Zoölo-

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† The Geological portion of the following paper was written in 1863, and sent to the Editor early in November of that year. This statement may serve to explain the form of occasional expressions, which have been left unchanged.

gy of the district in question. To these should be added, in conclusion, such considerations as may be suggested respecting the agricultural capacities, together with the Meteorology, of this section of country. In order that each portion may prepare the way for the one which is to follow, and thus lead, by easy historical gradations, to the most natural contemplation of these several great departments of inquiry, it is proposed to treat—first, of the rocks—secondly, of the plants—and thirdly, of the animals of the region under consideration.

In attempting to prepare an account of the Natural History of these counties, the writer has availed himself of such means as have been within his reach. A proper exhibition of their Geology alone presupposes an acquaintance, not only with the outcropping masses in the neighborhood, but also with their extension, both northward and southward, as well as with adjacent formations on the east and west. Accordingly, the rocks of the several ranges which prevail in Western Vermont have been examined by the writer, at one time or another, in a great number of localities, both as they occur in this state, and as they are found in Berkshire county, Mass.—in the counties of Columbia, Rensselaer, Washington and Clinton, New York—and in their extension into Canada. So, too, with a view to accuracy, considerable recent investigation has been added to a previous familiarity with the formations of this region.—Indeed, almost every position taken, or conclusion advanced, especially in respect to the rocks of this section of the country, is the fruit of long-continued studies, which have been guided and verified by personal observations in the field.

But meanwhile, as should be added, not a few hints and suggestions have been received from others. In this respect special thanks are due, and credit is hereby given, to the following individuals—gentlemen who have all published more or less on the Geology of Western Vermont, and, for the most part, in the order named, viz: Dr. E. Emmons, Prof. C. B. Adams, Prof. Z. Thomas, President Hitchcock, and the several members of the late State Survey—Sir William F. Logan, the Director, E. Billings, Esq., the Palaeontologist, as well as the other Officers of the Canada Survey—and Professor Jules Marcou, of Cambridge, Mass. [now of Paris, France.] I would also refer to the Rev. Augustus Wing, who has given considerable attention to the Geology of Vermont.

In the determination of fossils, help has been received, especially from Mr. Billings; also from the publications of Professor James Hall, of Albany, N. Y., and from other sources. I desire, likewise, to say, that most of the investigations which the writer has made in Swanton and its immediate vicinity, have been in company with Dr. G. M. Hall. The above acknowledgments have more especial reference to the detailed account of the Geology of the counties before us for examination.

With these prefatory observations in mind, we are ready to take up, as was proposed, the first branch of the subject,

GEOLOGY.

Before entering minutely upon the matter in hand, it may be advisable, especially as a help to such as are not familiar with the rudiments of the science, to give a few brief hints on the structure of the globe, and of the several main divisions of its crust. There is, also, need of some account of the processes which were operative in the formation of the valley of Lake Champlain, in order to a right understanding, as well of this region generally, as of the particular portions now demanding consideration. Preliminary suggestions of this kind, on the elements of Geology, and on the general geologic features of this portion of the country, seem to be especially necessary. Indeed, without something of the sort, I should hardly know how to advance. This is more particularly the case, since nothing of the kind has thus far appeared in the Magazine, and as a large majority of its readers must be presumed not to be conversant to a very considerable extent, with this branch of knowledge. In order to afford some help to any who may be in this condition, and, at the same time, in the hope of awakening, at least in a few minds, a broader and deeper interest in the subject itself, it will be the aim to dwell, at some length, on the two topics mentioned, everywhere interspersing, as we advance, such explanations and suggestions as may seem to be required. After taking up these points, and bringing them distinctly into view, noticing such elementary matters as will naturally present themselves in passing, we may hope to be in some good measure prepared for a succinct and more minute description of the rocky masses found in the counties of Chittenden and Lamoille, Franklin and Grand Isle.

SECTION I.—THE GEOLOGICAL DIVISIONS OF THE
ROCKS OF THE EARTH.

Of old hast Thou laid the foundation of the Earth.—
PSALM CII, 25.

The divisions of the globe, as looked at geologically, may first occupy our attention, and thus be the means of our coming to recognize the more important agencies concerned in its structure, as well as the several main formations which go to make up its crust. With a view to this it will be well for us, perhaps, to pass in rapid survey some of the processes involved in the creation of the earth, and the more prominent ages that have marked its advancement to its present form.

I.—THE GENERAL DIVISIONS OF THE ROCKY
MASSES

Composing the globe which we inhabit may engage our minds at the start.

It is a very common, if not the prevailing opinion among Physicists, that all the elements with which we meet were first in an ethereal, or gaseous state—that they slowly condensed, existing for ages as a heated fluid, by degrees becoming more consistent—that thus the whole earth was once an immense ball of fiery matter—that, in the course of time, it was rendered very compact, and at last became crusted over, as the process of cooling gradually advanced—and that its interior is still in a molten condition. Thus, if the view suggested be correct, the entire planet, in its earlier phases, as well as the larger part now beneath and within its solid crust, may be described as *elementary*, or *molten*.

But the language used implies that this primeval, elementary period was followed by another, in which the molten igneous mass became surrounded by a rocky envelope. As the cooling of the heated elements went on, the pasty material thickened, and ultimately began to consolidate. The compacted portions would first appear at or near the surface. This work begun, we may reasonably suppose that the consolidation gradually extended downward. Many—very likely most parts of this early investiture of the globe were at different times, more or less rent; possibly much of the surrounding film was melted and reconstructed, it may be many times, before the forming crust became a consistent and compact whole. The

rocks pertaining to this early portion of the earth's surface were formed of matter in an igneous, or fiery state, and usually occur in large, unwieldy masses. Accordingly they may be called *igneous*, or *massive*; while igneous is the epithet often applied to the age itself in which the work was going on. These masses have been described as consisting of *primitive granite*, *syenite*, *hypersilene*, *granular limestone*, and *serpentine*.

Contemporaneous with the beginning of the igneous period, or at least having its commencement not far from the same time with it, was another process, from which originated a different series of rocks. It seems probable that from the first the thick pasty mass of fiery material composing the globe, and that afterward its early crust, were surrounded by an atmosphere heavily charged with minerals in a gaseous or vaporous condition. As the cooling advanced, this etherealized matter would of course condense, and, by slow degrees, seek a lower level. This process continuing without interruption, the upper surface of the earth's crust might become coated over. Indeed, in this case, it would be at last covered with a vast succession of thin, slimy sheets, which must finally, after the lapse of a long age, form rocky masses of great thickness. The rocks supposed thus to result would be *schistose*—that is, readily disposed to split. They may be described, if we have reference to their origin, as *aërial*, or *vaporous*; if to their form, as *foliated*—that is, as having been laid down in thin leaves. The masses referred to are composed of *gneiss*, *sealite*, *granular limestone* and *serpentine*; also the various *schists*, usually known as *hornblende*, *micaceous*, *talcos* and *argillaceous*.*

* The schistose formations mentioned in the text, and provisionally referred to a vaporous origin, are often spoken of as aqueous rocks which have been metamorphosed. That they have undergone some change of form is no doubt true; this is a fact, to a greater or less extent, in regard to all rocks: but, that they have been transformed in the sense implied in the theory of metamorphism, may admit of doubt, to say the least. After protracted and often repeated searches, the writer has not been able to find in these schists any positive evidence that they are sedimentary—any imbedded pebbles, or fossils—any water-worn materials whatever. He has, moreover, failed to learn, that it is decidedly claimed that any one has as yet discovered the least indication of the kind in formations unmistakably belonging to what is, for the time, called the Vaporous age.

Now to say that the reason of this is, that all the angular and water-worn particles, which are so common

At last, however, another age—one very different in its character from all that had preceded it—was ushered in. As progress was made in cooling, the time no doubt finally came, when the moist vapors, which must have pervaded the atmosphere to a great height, began to condense, and gather themselves together in the hollows and crevices of the rocky envelope of the globe, in the form of water. This process going on from small beginnings, the effects of

in sedimentary formations as to be almost universal, have been fused throughout the whole mass, is hardly satisfactory; while stratified rocks lying by the side of these schists, are metamorphosed in places; but never, so far as is known, throughout their whole extent. Unless we can find at least one portion of a rock which gives clear proof that it is of aqueous derivation, it should seem that we ought not to refer the whole range to such a series, simply saying that it is all changed by heat. Such a suggestion is of course allowable as a mere hypothesis or conjecture. By this means real advancement in knowledge is often secured; but it should hardly go for more than this, without further evidence. It has been too common, perhaps, in the past, to ascribe almost every thing in Geology, which has not been understood, to metamorphism.

That remarkable instances of metamorphic action are found in various localities, especially amongst the Alps, is undoubtedly true. No such cases, when clearly made out and properly authenticated, need we, or ought we for a moment to discredit. It should be added, however, that so far as we have positive proof, it is very rare for the effect of metamorphic action to extend a quarter of a mile from its source, more usually they are limited to a few feet or rods. In an extraordinary case cited by Sir Charles Lyell—one of the most remarkable on record—they reached from 50 to 400 yards. (*Manual of Elementary Geology*, Amer. ed., p. 529.)

An attentive examination of unconsolidated masses of clay, sand and marly clay, brought to light by railway cuts in this State, discloses many examples of what, in the older rocks, some would call plications, contortions, and effects of pressure, produced in the beds while they were in a half-melted or molten state. As these irregularities exist in formations which are comparatively recent, and have never been subjected to great degrees of heat, they may well make us cautious—careful not to attribute every thing which we cannot explain, to metamorphic action through igneous agency. The study of these phenomena has shaken the writer's confidence in many of the theories, and in much that has been said, about changed rocks.

But whenever, and wherever, we have clear indications of this agency, it should be recognized. Indeed, like every thing else, it is to be admitted on suitable evidence. It is one thing, however, to see marks of metamorphism, on a limited scale, in rocks confessedly of aqueous origin; while it is quite another to infer, that this agency prevails for hundreds or thousands of miles, in rocks which furnish no unmistakable indication, so far as we yet know, that they were deposited in water.

its workings would constantly increase—in due time large parts, if not the whole of the earth's surface would be covered with water as with a mantle. Upon such portions of the rocky mass as were above, or should come to be above the face of the deep, a corroding, wearing process must have at once commenced.—All these exposed surfaces would be affected by the action of moisture in the atmosphere, and by that of waves, and tides, and flowing streams. So, too, the innumerable particles, disintegrated from the solid rocks of earlier ages, would be borne, slowly, in the form of sand and pebbles, and rapidly, if held in solution like an impalpable powder, to lower levels, and into all the existing depressions, tending to fill the basins of the great deep. In process of time the bed of the ocean would gradually shift its place; and thus, after the lapse of countless centuries, the whole surface of the globe might be covered with sediments. Such a work advancing through a long æon, beds of vast thickness must have accumulated. These gradually hardening, would at last become solid masses. Accordingly as having been thus formed by the agency of water—as having been laid down in bed-like layers—or as being composed of sediments, they are now called *aqueous, stratified, or sedimentary rocks*. Beds of this kind are usually described as *sandstones, limestones and slates*.

There is an other rock connected with these several divisions of the envelope of the globe, which took its place at various different epochs, during the long ages that have been mentioned. It is in some respects unlike each of the masses thus far referred to, and, on this account, may be particularly noticed by itself. From time to time, oscillations must have occurred in the rocky crust already formed, some portions sinking, others rising. As effects and concomitants of these movements, we should naturally look for the occurrences of many ruptures in the beds, and consequently for manifold displacements, faults and chasms.

Now into the breaks, cavities, and thread-like rents produced in this way, the melted matter of the interior could not fail to rush, as pressed by steam, or the weight of the overlying masses. It would often overflow the surface, as well as pervade every crevice. In many, if not in most instances, the force continuing to act, and thus to sustain the injected element in its new position, it would cool in process of time, and so become as compact and solid as

the formations into which it was intruded. Rocks of this kind, consisting of veins, dikes, and the like, formed from molten materials caused to *break forth* from within the globe, are called *eruptive*. They may be equally well described as *intrusive* or *extrusive*, accordingly as they were simply injected into the higher beds, or are ejected from the craters of volcanoes. The newer granites, or granitoid rocks, are supposed by some, to be injected material of this sort, which cooled at great depths. Dikes, which are regarded as an other form assumed by these molten elements, are said to consist of *felsite* or *greenstone*, accordingly as they are feldspathic or hornblende. Lava is conceived to be substantially the same kind of matter, in yet a different form. It is called *trachyte*, if feldspar be predominant, *dolerite*, when it is augitic, or composed largely of hornblende.*

Having thus glanced at the several great systems of rocks, we may present them in a table, so arranged as to be seen at a single view. Reading from below upward, according to the order in which they occur in nature,† we have as composing the globe which we inhabit, the following

GENERAL DIVISIONS OF THE ROCKY MASSES.

- V. Eruptive, Intrusive, or extrusive.
- IV. Aqueous, Stratified or sedimentary
- III. Vaporous, Foliated, or schistose.
- II. Igneous, Massive.
- I. Elementary, Molten.

In this table, the terms composing the column on the left indicate, in a general way, the several *kinds* of rocks; while those of the one on the right designate the *forms*, which the great divisions respectively bear. The adjectives following II, III, and IV, are descriptive of the three main masses, which make up the crust of the earth. Those after No. I, may

* Augite and hornblende, though they be in some respects unlike, are principally silicates of magnesia.

† It seems to be usually better, in constructing tables of the crust of the earth, to arrange the several strata, formations, or other divisions, according to the relative position and order of sequence which they are found to have in nature. This is certainly the historic method. In such cases, of course, the several sections may be numbered and read from below upward. If the order be reversed, the name of the lowest being placed at the summit, and so on, the mind, at least of a beginner, is liable to be confused. In most such instances considerable effort is necessary, in order to bring the representation back to the truth of the phenomena, as standing before us in the visible world.

suggest the rudimentary condition of the whole globe, and the present state of its interior; while those after No. V, refer to the peculiar class of igneous rocks, which occur in, and more or less run through, the beds marked II, III, and IV.

Masses belonging to these great divisions are met with, to a greater or less extent, in various parts of the earth. The many uplifts of the crust to which reference has been made, and the ceaseless workings of denudation through the agency of heat and cold, have brought parts of various formations into sight, in one locality or another. These operations having gone on in this region, we find exposures of most of the grand divisions of rocks, as may be seen by reference to any good geological map of Vermont.* Could we pierce deep enough, we should no doubt reach the molten. The massive appears in various localities—granite and syenite, in great abundance, in the counties of Essex and Washington; hypersthene in the Adirondacks of New York; primitive limestone and serpentine, in north and south ranges along the ridges of the Green Mountains. Of the sedimentary rocks, in their several varieties, fine exhibitions are found throughout the western part of the State. The eruptive division is particularly well represented in the numerous dikes of Chittenden county.

II.—THE GENERAL DIVISIONS OF THE AQUEOUS MASSES

Next claim our attention.—As we have seen, the aqueous rocks are largely composed of the abraded particles of older formations, which have been carried into all the depressions occupied by water, and spread by it over their bottoms, as sedimentary deposits. These materials went on accumulating for ages, and they are still in process of accumulation, in the basin of every ocean, sea, and lake. While given portions of them were in the act of deposition, many of the plants and animals existing in the

* It is important that all who desire to master the Geology of Vermont, or even to get an intelligible view of it, become familiar with the ranges and localities of the several different formations in the State. As affording help in this direction, the "Geological Map" compiled by A. D. Hagar, Esq. and attached to H. F. Walling's Map of Vermont, may be consulted; or, still better, the one found in the recent Report on the Geology of the State, near the end of the second volume. This work is especially referred to, as it is accessible to every citizen, a copy of it being kept, or at least having been deposited, in the office of each Town Clerk.

same period, and thus peculiar to it, would be buried beneath their successive layers. Accordingly, the organic remains of each different age with the masses in which they are interred, having been at last changed into rock, would be preserved, and finally, when the bottom of the ocean should be lifted up to form islands and continents, they would be ready to tell their artless story—to tell such as could decipher their simple yet strange hieroglyphics,* somewhat of the plants that flourished, and of the animals that lived on the earth, in the remote past. As containing the relics of life, these beds, and the times to which they belong, are called *zoic*, to distinguish them from the igneous and schistose rocks, the formation of which preceded the introduction of living forms upon the earth. On account of this precedence, the latter which are often termed *azoic*, might be fitly designated *prozoic*. These vegetable and animal remains—called *fossil*, because dug from the earth—show that the forms of life, of each specific period, differ from those of every other. So, too, the order in which the higher and later beds of rocks succeed the lower and older, in undisturbed localities, reveals the sequence which prevails in their deposition. These two points taken together, enable us to distinguish the several successive

* In order to a right understanding of the structure of the earth, or of any portion of it, something more is necessary than the mere perusal of books. Each student needs to see the rocks for himself—to observe them with his own eyes, and to interpret them by the exercise of his own powers. This must certainly be the case to some extent. Scientific treatises may assist him—they will, if he use them properly; but he should himself especially learn to mark both the great outlines of creative thought and each particular—in short, to read the book of nature itself, as lying spread out with open leaves before him.

And this suggests one of the many ways in which the late Report on the Geology of Vermont can be used to advantage. It may be of peculiar value to the student, as indicating some of the chief points of geologic interest in the State. And these he should visit, so far as he can, in person. He needs to enter upon their study—not to the exclusion of any, much less of the best help he can get from books; but above all, and especially—in the light which the rocks themselves are able to furnish every one who is in earnest quest of the truth which they have to impart.

In this way Professor Dana's Manual of Geology, just published, which I have only had time to look over hastily, may be used with great advantage. It evidently contains a vast amount of information, and many valuable suggestions, particularly in respect to the rocks of this country. To the student of American Geology, especially if used in the manner suggested, it will no doubt prove to be a very important help.

ages of the sedimentary rocks, and in cases to determine, with comparative exactness, the time to which different beds respectively belong.

The lowermost of the aqueous rocks, lying above the prozoic portion of the crust of earth, form a general division, called *Palæozoic*. They are so designated because they contain the fossil forms of *ancient life*. As comprising the first grand section of the sedimentary formations, they are sometimes termed *Primary*. Properly, they embrace all that pertains to the antiquity of organic existence, extending to its earliest appearance on the earth, to the time in which the several great branches of the animal kingdom became well established, and the time widely extended. The lowest and most ancient portion of these rocks, as bearing no remains, so far as we know, to the existence of the first living forms introduced upon the globe, may be termed *Protozoic*. In it are found fossil seaweeds, and representatives of each of the three inferior types of the animal kingdom—of Radiates, Mollusks, and Articulates. Accordingly the age in which these rocks were deposited, may be fitly regarded as that of the *production of life*. The higher portions of the Palæozoic beds contain the remains of the first of these ancient representatives of the Vertebrate branch were then the lords of creation. The age has been called that of *Fishes*.

The next grand division, the *Mesozoic*, which is often called *secondary*, is the middle of the life of the globe. It is strictly *Mediæval* as respects the Palæozoic which precedes it, and the more recent which follows it. During this extended æon, gigantic creatures of a reptilian character came into existence, reached their acmé, and passed away. It has, therefore, been styled the age of *reptiles*. Comprising it does an immense lapse of time, it may be looked at as embracing three general divisions or ages—the Older, the Middle and the Newer Mesozoic.—The *Older Mesozoic* includes the *Triassic* and *Jurassic* ages, which are of late usually referred to the Palæozoic Division; though they properly constitute, as I think, the first grand section of the Mediæval history of organic existence.* This section of geologic time

* In the classification of the sedimentary rocks, the writer has purposely followed some of the older geologists, according to whom the Primary, or Palæozoic, is closed with the Upper Devonian. Since writing the above, and since making out the classification which appears in this paper, he has been gratified to observe

one in which vegetation was preeminently vigorous and luxuriant, it may be fitly termed the age of *plants*, many supposing that the atmosphere was then greatly clarified, plant-growth withdrawing from it a large amount of carbonic acid. As scorpions and insects, air breathing animals which made their appearance somewhat earlier, had probably become well established at this epoch, the age might, perhaps, receive designation from them.

The *Middle Mesozoic* division is, properly, the mid portion of the long secondary age of organic activity and development. While very distinct from the Older Mesozoic, it is yet in many points closely associated with it, and forms as it were the connecting link between the earlier and the later or closing section of Mediæval time. It is in strictness the age of *reptiles*, as during its continuance those of very gigantic size, and of most grotesque shapes, made their entrance upon the stage of life, and for the most part their exit.

As the name implies, the *Newer Mesozoic* age with the rocks which belong to it, although intimately connected with what went just before, is yet distinct from it. While strictly Mediæval, it winds up the middle geologic times, bearing witness to the presence, and finally to the almost entire extinction, of the peculiar forms by which these times were characterized. The predominant animals were reptilian, it is true; but they had, meanwhile, in a measure lost the grotesqueness of the Middle Mesozoic reptiles. They were huge creatures, *lizard-like* in character, and remind us of more modern types. Hence they might perhaps give name to the age in which they lived.

Cainozoic, a word employed in describing recent forms of *life*, instead of which the term Tertiary is often used, designates the last great division of rocks—the division containing fossils, closely similar in character to the animals and plants now living—and marks the age to which they belong. This portion of geologic time is in striking contrast with the secondary age, especially with its middle and earlier parts though there be gradations by which we pass on, step by step, from the older to the newer until we reach the present. This calls to mind that the term *Cainozoic* is usually understood

to comprise both the *Tertiary* age, and the *Quaternary*, or modern. Mammalian animals, some of the lower grades of which appeared in the Newer Mesozoic times, became predominant in the Tertiary, which hence have been termed, by way of prominence, the age of *Mammals*. In the Quaternary, Man came upon the stage of life, the noblest work of creation. At last, in addition to powers characteristic of vegetable and animal existence, we have reason and free will as the governing forces of the world—attributes which ally the creature to the Creator. Hence this later portion of *Cainozoic* time is known as the age of *man*, or of *mind*, and may be fitly called *Noctozoic*—the age of intellectual and moral activity.

As we have now pointed out the several main divisions of the sedimentary rocks, and the ages to which they respectively belong, it may be well for the sake of definiteness of impression, to present them in a synoptical form as follows:

GENERAL DIVISIONS OF THE AQUEOUS MASSES.

V.	{ (Noctozoic.) (4) Quaternary.
	{ (Cainozoic.) (3) Tertiary.
IV. Newer	{ Mesozoic. (2) Secondary.
III. Middle	
II. Older	
I.	{ Palæozoic. (1) Primary.
	{ (Protozoic.)

Most of the sedimentary rocks of Vermont which have become consolidated, are ancient, and undoubtedly belong to the Palæozoic Division. At the same time, almost the whole of the State is covered by unconsolidated, superficial deposits, which are aqueous, and comparatively recent in their origin. They may be referred to the later portions of the *Cainozoic*. In the foregoing table, the term *Protozoic*, is enclosed in a parenthesis, and stands beneath '*Palæozoic*,' to indicate both that it is connected with it in a subordinate way, and that it is regarded as the vestibule, so to speak, to the grand divisions that succeed. So the word *Noctozoic* is parenthetically enclosed and placed above *Cainozoic*. By this means we may suggest, what is a fact, that the present age, while far outstripping the past, is by no means divorced from it; that soul, though superior to, is not severed from the body; that still all things considered, our own times are meant to be emphatically the age of rational and accountable action—the age, which is properly characterized as one of *life guided by moral reason*,

Professor Agassiz has recently presented, substantially, the same general arrangement as the one here given. According to him the Devonian rocks constitute the summit of the Palæozoic, and the Carboniferous the base of the Secondary, or Mesozoic division.—See the *Atlantic Monthly* for July, 1863.

the distinctive attribute of humanity; and that thus the age of mind is the most advanced, the world has yet reached, crowning with its higher and more mature forms all that has gone before.

III.—THE GENERAL SUBDIVISIONS OF THE AQUEOUS MASSES

Are now to receive a moment's notice.—The great ages already mentioned as the Palaeozoic, and the like, are made up of a number of subordinate divisions, which may be called *eras*—each of vast duration. If we have reference to the rocky beds which were deposited during these several eras, and of which they are the representatives, we may designate them as *formations*.

Beginning with the lowest and most ancient of the sedimentary rocks, we first give attention to the general subdivisions of the Palaeozoic. Comprising the base of the vast pile of aqueous, beds, and of immense thickness in some regions, is the Taconic, or Primordial System of rocks.* These, as being at the bottom of the sedimentary formations, and containing the remains of the first living creatures of the globe, may be looked at as bringing before us the opening of the grand drama of organic life, and thus as constituting the prelude to what was to come after. Following these lower rocks, we have

* *Taconic* is here used as the name of this era, and of the rocks belonging to it, the term having been originally proposed by Dr. Emmons, and afterward employed by Professor Adams in his Reports on the Geology of Vermont, and more recently by Professor Thompson, in his summary of the Geology of the State. Its permanent adoption seems to be commended, as well on the ground that its long-continued and familiar use, as applied to this series of rocks, has made it a household word in Vermont, as out of justice and respect to him who first proposed it. To the latter point M. Barrande makes a distinct and happy reference, in his *Essai sur la Faune Primordiale et le Systeme Taconique en Amerique*, frankly saying that priority of date belongs to Dr. Emmons, and that this system of rocks should be called Taconic.

This series of formations is distinct from, and lying beneath, the Lower Silurian, is expressly recognized by Sir Charles Lyell, in the last edition of his "elements." He designates it as the Lower and Upper Cambrian.—*Manual of Elementary Geology*, p. 107, also p. 447-453, Am. Ed.

Professor Jukes, the author of one of the best elementary treatises on Geology yet published, lays down substantially the same distinction, and calls the rocks, included under it the Cambrian, using the term originally proposed by Professor Sedgwick.—*Manual of Geology*, pp. 431, 434, New Ed., Edinburgh, 1862.

Professor Marcou, writing in 1858, and having his eye on the discoveries made by Dr. Owen on the Upper Mis-

sissippi, called this series of rocks the "*Mississippien*," and illustrated his meaning by specifying the "*trilobites of Wisconsin, or the primordial fauna of Bohemia*." He has more recently designated these rocks, after the example of M. Barrande, as the Taconic.—See *Les Roches du Jura*, Livraison II, p. 203, etc.—

first, the Champlain, or Lower Silurian; next, the Upper Silurian, or Silurian proper—and, thirdly, the Devonian; or old Red Sandstone. The first term owes its origin to the fact, that the rocks which it describes are well exhibited on the borders of Lake Champlain.* *Silurian* is the name which was given to the formation that bears it, in commemoration of an old British tribe in the west of England, where the rocks designated were first studied with care. The term *Devonian* took the place of the "Old Red" of Scotland, when certain formations in South Devon, England, which are very fossiliferous, were found to be, unmistakably, of the same age.†

The Older Mesozoic, which comes next, com-

While still others make essentially the same division, it is proper to add that some are disposed to deny, that Dr. Emmons's *Taconic System* is entitled to so prominent a position, as is here assigned to it. All that need be now said on this point is, that these rocks are of vast extent,—they being, according to Dr. Emmons, from twenty-five to thirty thousand feet in thickness,—and that, in the opinion of M. Barrande (one of the most competent judges in such a matter,) and of other able Geologists, the investigations of every year are tending to confirm all the more important positions which Dr. Emmons began to advocate in 1838. Those who would see an impartial statement of the whole question, should consult the essay of the illustrious French Palaeontologist already referred to. This essay contains the best exposition of the Taconic System that has yet appeared.

* This designation seems to be especially fitting in this neighborhood, if not in this country generally; for one of the best exposures of this series of rocks, if not the best, is found in the valley of our beautiful lake. Besides, there has been perpetual disagreement, as to the name to be applied to the formations in England most nearly answering to our group. Professor Sedgwick called them Upper Cambrian; Sir R. Murchison, Lower Silurian; while now, by way of compromise, they are termed Cambro-Silurian by Professor Jukes. It is, moreover, a matter of doubt, how far the lower and the upper portions of the English series answer to the corresponding parts of our series. Thus, all things considered, the term Champlain seems preferable to every other, at least for the present, and for such as live in this neighborhood, as descriptive of an era, and a system of rocks, co-ordinate with the Silurian proper.

† Fragmentary remains of fish have been found in great abundance in the Devonian formations, to some extent in the beds of the Silurian proper, if not in small quantity in those of the Champlain division of rocks. These ancient fishes, which were very grotesque in their appearance, finally died out, and there has been nothing discovered to indicate a re-appearance of the same, in any subsequent age.

prises two eras of vast extent, the *Lower Carboniferous* and the *Upper Carboniferous*. They are so called from the fact of their relative position, and because, during their deposition, a luxuriant vegetation prevailed, some of which was buried in beds as it grew, and was finally changed into coal, portions of the formations thus being *coal-bearing*. During these extended eras, vegetable growth was probably more exuberant than ever before or since; gigantic forms every where appearing, even ferns taking the size of trees.

Leaving the Older, we come to the Middle Mesozoic, which embraces two extended eras, the *Permian* and the *Triassic*. The first receives its name from Perm, a province in Russia, where the formation was supposed to be finely represented. It is also designated as *Dyas* or *Dynassic*, since it consists of two subordinate sections. The term *Trias* or *Triassic*, is suggestive of the three minor periods and systems of rocks which it covers.

The Newer Mesozoic division also comprises two eras. Advancing from the Trias, we at once meet the *Jurassic*; this is so called from the Jura mountains, in which the formation is abundant, and finely exposed. In England the epithet *Oolitic*, is often given to this era and its rocky beds, because they abound in *Oolites*, or egg-like concretions. The other subdivision is called *Cretaceous*. This era is indebted for its designation to the supposed fact, that its rocks consist chiefly, if not altogether of chalk. The Jurassic and the Cretaceous are each usually divided into three sections.

In the Cainozoic or Tertiary, we have three subdivisions of very unequal value. The *Eocene*, which is often called Lower Tertiary, is of great extent. It witnessed the dawn of the recent types of life, and comprises at least three minor periods. The *Miocene* and *Pliocene*, so designated because they were supposed to contain, among their fossil remains, respectively, a minority and a majority belonging to existing species, are sometimes described as Middle and Upper, and sometimes simply as Upper Tertiary. Both taken together are of far less thickness than the Eocene. Succeeding the Tertiary is the Quarternary of some authors, which properly embraces three parts: first, the *Pleistocene* of Sir Charles Lyell; secondly, what may be termed the *Holocene*; and thirdly, the Present. In the *Pleistocene* we have, as the word was intended to express, a very large plurality of existing species. To the period which

follows it, and precedes the present, the term *Holocene* may be loosely applied; that is, applied on the supposition that all the species found fossil in its formations are—not necessarily existing to-day, but—recent, in the sense that they belong to the modern Era.* Of the present period no special explanation is now needed.

Having passed in review these general subdivisions of the sedimentary rocks, we may, for the moment, omit the recapitulation of them in a synoptical form, reserving their more succinct enumeration for the general tabular view, to be given in the conclusion of the part of the subject now before us.

IV.—THE MINOR DIVISIONS OF THE AQUEOUS MASSES,

And the minor subdivisions of the same, may be taken together, and just referred to in passing. As their consideration, in detail, will be unnecessary to the understanding of what is to follow, only a few words will be devoted to such points respecting them, as require elucidation.

Most of the eras, or general subdivisions which have been mentioned, consist of a greater or less number of sections, which may be called minor divisions; and these of subsections, which we may designate as minor subdivisions. For instance, the Taconic properly embraces three parts, the Lower, Middle and Upper; and each of these sections is composed of many distinct beds, or minor subdivisions. So, the Champlain readily divides itself into Lower, Middle and Upper, while these subordinate parts respectively comprise several subdivisions. The same is true of the Silurian proper, and of the Devonian; and in fact, of nearly all the eras, which have been noticed.

In connection with these hints on minor divisions and subdivisions, it may be well briefly to add, that there are certain minor divisions, usually more or less well marked in nature, and each of very great extent, if computed in years, which may be called *life-periods*. The sections

* The formations, which are here called *Holocene*, are designated by Sir Charles Lyell, as Post Tertiary, or Post-Pliocene. If the term, Cainozoic, proposed by Professor Phillips, be adopted, and the classification of the Tertiary rocks by Sir Charles be admitted, there seems to be a demand for the sub-term, *Holocene*, to stand in correspondence with Eocene, Miocene, Pliocene and Pleistocene, or rather as co-ordinate with Pleistocene.

of geologic time here referred to have been spoken of by some as horizons. The term, life-period, is intended to designate the life-time of a species, the actual duration of the existence, through all its successive generations, of an average molluscan species, on earth.* Each of the geologic eras, or general subdivisions already considered, contains at least one such period; most of them undoubtedly embrace several. During the Taconic era, for instance, there were surely not less than two, if there were not three, *life-periods* of this kind—two, if not three successive creations, each of which was as distinct as the present, and in duration far exceeding the portion of it which has yet passed. So there must have been in the Champlain era, certainly three such horizons, each made up of several less parts. Passing on to

recent geologic times, we find the same doubt, the Miocene, the Pliocene, the Modern, embrace each a single life-period.

The exact number of these horizons, as yet, to be made out with certainty, has been estimated, however,—and there is good reason for regarding the estimate as too small—that the Silurian rocks contain fossil remains, of at least five life-periods. In other words, it is claimed that there have been, at the lowest calculation, less than fifty distinct creations of living beings, since the first introduction of life on earth, each clearly distinguishable from the other, having marked characters of its own, and usually occupying many hundreds of years in its duration.†

* A life-period properly comprises the average duration of one set of molluscan animals upon the earth—the average life-time of a species, or of one entire creation. While this is so, it is still true that some species come in near the close of a period, and advance far into the next—in given instances continue through it—and only disappear in the beginning of the one that follows. In such cases the greatest number of individuals belonging to a supposed group is not in the first or in the last designated period; but the vast proportion is in the intermediate one, of which it is more strictly characteristic. We may in part understand this, by reference to a generation of men. Each is distinct from every other; and yet there is occasionally a Nestor, who precedes and survives all those who were his contemporaries in middle life. But such an exception does not militate against the position advanced. Though the "Pylian Sage" began life with an earlier, and closed it with a later generation, he distinctively characterized the intermediate times, when his powers were in the fullest vigor and bloom of their activity, he being regarded in his old age as a relic of a by-gone race.

In connection with this point we are ever to bear in mind, that animals differing one from another in their organization, usually vary in their duration. Most species of Mollusks are long-lived; and creatures belonging to this branch of the animal kingdom have been chosen as the standard of a life-period, since they are very nearly universal in their distribution, and because they have prevailed extensively in every era, since the commencement of organic existence upon earth.

As a help to the right understanding of the connection of the successive periods, I will venture to cite another example. One relation of this connection may be, perhaps, well illustrated by the different branches of a tree. As we proceed from below upward, we find that every bough, though vitally connected with the same trunk, is yet distinct, and still there are some twigs from each main limb, which intermingle with the uppermost shoots of the branch beneath it; while others run upward amongst those of the next succeeding branch—there being many others, and generally a vast majority, intermediate between the two.

† We should be very careful, as may be here seen, not to get the impression that the fauna of one or both, peculiar to a given period, became extinct, before the ensuing period came into work at this, perhaps, never took place over the earth at once, from the first creation of plants and animals to the present. In particular distinctions of this kind, or somewhat like it, have no means unusual; but a universal destruction is a very different thing. When there was a catastrophe, or an extinction of many, of the living forms in one district or part of the earth, it did not necessarily prevail over the entire globe. The investigations of each year are making it more evident, that there have been fewer gaps between different periods than was once supposed. One which gradually came over the mind of Hutton on this point, the reader may find instructive in the later volumes of his delightful writings, particularly his *Testimony of the Rocks*, in p. vii.

But while each period is closely connected with which immediately preceded or followed it, the species of successive periods are more or less intimately related, it should be remarked, on the other hand, that, in the judgment of the writer, the geological record does not give evidence, that one species was the mere development of another. There is no development of the power peculiar to a species, or progressive evolution of it, from its beginning to its culmination—but not of a higher species over. In short, the characters inscribed on the tablets of the Book of Nature appear to be each more advanced species has a distinctness to which an affiliated preceding species, looks forward, but of which, as a species, it is entirely destitute. The lesson, then, we see from Geology is this: while successive periods of species bear a close ideal relationship, and have much in common, each is yet in its specific characteristics power wholly distinct from every

† Some may be disposed to ask whether there is a conflict between Geology and the Bible. The place to exhibit their agreement, or to do so, is supposed disagreement. It is the writer's

As we have now surveyed the more general sections of the rocky masses of the earth, it may be well in *closing* this part of the subject, both as an aid to beginners in the study of Geology, and for convenience of reference, to present a resumé of the main divisions which have come before us. With the exception of the Eruptive masses, the exhibition of which is not essential to the matter in hand, each of the grand sections, with some of their more important divisions, is given in the following

SYNOPTICAL TABLE OF THE ROCKS OF THE GLOBE.

II. ZOIC, OR AQUEOUS.	Noetozoic.	{ Present. Holocene. Pleistocene. Pleiocene. Miocene. Eocene. }	
	III. Cainozoic.		
	II. Mesozoic.	Newer.	{ Cretaceous. Jurassic. Triassic.
		Middle.	{ Permian. [ous. Upper Carbonifer.
		Older.	{ Lower Carbonifer. [ous.
I. PROZOIC, OR AZOIC.	I. Palæozoic.	{ Devonian. Silurian. Champlain.	
	Protozoic.	{ Taconic.	
	III. Schistose.	{ Schists { Argillaceous. Talcose. Mica. Hornblend. Serpentine. Granular Limestone. Slate. Gneiss.	
	II. Massive.	{ Serpentine. Granular Limestone. Hypersthene. Syenite. Granite.	
	I. Molten.	{ Internal Molten Mass.	

In connection with this table, it may be remarked that the oldest portion of the crust of the earth is, probably, not far from the point

each is true in its own sphere—the one treating of spiritual relations, the other of those which appear in nature; that there can be no real incongruity between the revelations of Supreme Intelligence in nature, and in the realm of moral excellence; and that the best ac-

of junction, between the divisions called Massive and Schistose. The igneous beds, which were perhaps, originally, somewhat porous in their upper portions, doubtless began to be formed in close connection with the encrustation of the globe; and they have probably continued to thicken downward ever since. If the view suggested in regard to the origin of the Foliated rocks be correct they date about as far back as the Massive. They were, it is conceived, laid down in thin films, upon the rough, gritty rind, which was proceeding to envelope the internal fires; and, no doubt, their formation was ceaselessly continued, until the air was cool enough for the condensation of moist vapors.

In the new age which came with the introduction of water, and which is still in progress, rocks of a different character began to be formed—rocks which are called Aqueous, Sedimentary, or Zoic, accordingly as reference is had to the agency concerned in their production, to the material employed, or to the living forms that were called into existence, and buried in their strata, from generation to generation. And since the commencement of organic life, upon the earth, there have been many successive creations—life periods in great number—each one, no doubt, far exceeding in duration the utmost conception of what the present thus far has been, and many of them equalling, some of them possibly surpassing it, in the multitude of living forms that prevailed. We may accordingly infer that the antiquity of the earth is very great—too immense to be computed in years; that a Wisdom higher than ours has been operative, from age to age in its formation; that an orderly plan has been at work, in all its parts; that, thus, its rocky beds contain a wonderful history, every where proclaiming, at once the presence and the activity of a Supreme Intelligence, whose goings forth have been from of old, even from everlasting.

credited results of science tend to show, not only that there is no essential contradiction between them; but also that, when rightly understood, they are in substantial and wonderful harmony. We should ever remember that the Scriptures, as apprehended in their true import, are one thing, while our interpretation of them may be quite another. If any one be disposed to investigate the points in question, he may read with profit Dr. J. Fye Smith's *Relations of Scripture to Geology*, Hugh Miller's *Testimony of the Rocks*, and Dr. Hitchcock's *Religion of Geology*.

SECTION II.—THE GEOLOGICAL FORMATION OF THE VALLEY OF LAKE CHAMPLAIN.

"There are more things in heaven and earth, Horatio,
than are dreamt of in your philosophy."
Shakespeare, Ham. I, 3.

HAVING briefly considered the several grand divisions of rocks, of which the earth is composed, we are now prepared, as proposed, to take a general survey of the valley of Lake Champlain. With the aim of securing a good knowledge of the subject, it will be in order for us to note the present topography of the region—the ancient origin, as well of the valley, as of the lake, which occupies the lowest part of the basin—the more marked changes through which it passed during the long succeeding ages—and its final renovation for the use of man. In the carrying out of this plan, obviously only a few words will be needed on the geographical features of the valley in question.

At this point, then, let us first of all glance for an instant; in other words, let us notice, as briefly as possible,

L.—THE POSITION OF THE VALLEY OF LAKE CHAMPLAIN.

This valley, having the Green Mountains on the east, the Adirondack and other chains on the west, extends northward into Canada, from the elevated lands which separate it, on the south, from the valley of the Hudson River. It thus lies, for the most part, in the states of Vermont and New York, discharging its waters through the river Richelieu, or Sorelle, into the St. Lawrence. Lake George, which is somewhat more elevated, and which the Indians designated as its tail, may be perhaps properly regarded, on account of the similarity of its origin, as, in an important sense, an extension of the Champlain. According to Professor Thompson,* the mean height of the latter lake above the ocean is ninety feet, there being eight feet variation between the extremes of high and low water. The rivers and streams which enter the Champlain, mainly flow on the New York side, from south-west to north-east; and on the Vermont side, from the south-east toward the north-west. Of this point we should not lose

sight, in our study of the earlier configuration of this region, and of the marked changes through which it has passed, in reaching its present state.

II.—THE ORIGIN OF THE VALLEY OF LAKE CHAMPLAIN.

Is next to occupy our thoughts for a few moments.—Would we rightly understand the structure of the long, narrow depression at present known as the Valley of Lake Champlain, we need to form a conception of the face of this part of the globe, as it was previously to the deposition of the rocks, which now prevail. Let us accordingly imagine all the formations, with which we meet in the neighborhood, for the time being removed. We may, in short, suppose the earth itself turned back to one of the earlier stages of its history. Starting from such a point, we are to trace change after change, until we come down to things substantially as we now find them. Accordingly going thus far up the stream of time, we come to a comparatively primitive age, in which the earth had no encircling crust. There was then, as we may conceive, a molten mass of heated matter, occupying far more space than the present globe. This, in after times, as the processes of cooling and contraction went on, finally came to be surrounded by a permanent envelope. The atmosphere had been and was still heavily loaded with vapor. At that epoch, the whole of this region, as we may well suppose, was a vast level. And it so continued, no doubt, for a long while, having everywhere, of course, superficial inequalities. At last, however, it probably became somewhat more uneven. There may have been a slight elevation on the west, with a gentle slope extending for a considerable distance to the east, and finally succeeded by a corresponding elevation. The slightly depressed surface, which perhaps thus began to assume the form of a basin, was doubtless originally composed of scoriaceous rocks, while lower down were granite, syenite, hypersthene and the like. This may have been a portion of the primitive crust of the earth,* most of the upper

* It is possible, perhaps, indeed, not improbable, that there was a more ancient envelope than this—a primitive envelope, so to speak, which had at that time entirely, or in a great measure disappeared; the one which continued, being a later work. It may be that

* Appendix to his History of Vermont, p. 6.

pumaceous parts having been, at an early day, considerably wasted by heat, or perhaps gradually changed, through the agency of siliceous vapors, from a porous rock into one of a granitic structure.* Such, probably, was the basis-rock of the valley, and this the Igneous stage of its formation.

But answering to this was an other stage of progress, in the formation of the valley, which may be called the Vaporous. Vapors which had been very abundant before, no doubt continued predominant, and became the great characteristic of the work which was going on. Eruptions of melted matter must have been, at the same time, of very frequent occurrence. The cooling process advancing under such circumstances, we naturally look for a distinctive result; a peculiar formation would be deposited; this must serve as a lining for the granitic basin, which was already, perhaps, in its inceptive state. If the view presented be correct, these more recently formed beds would constitute the second or Foliated division of rocks, consisting of gneiss and the so-called primitive schists. They were, as we may well conceive, laid down in the form of encrustations, from the dense vapors, in an atmosphere charged with minerals; also sometimes, perhaps, in layers from the overflow of melted matter from within the globe. Thus, though not strictly stratified in the ordinary sense of the term, they have the appearance of stratification, and in one view of the matter are stratified. They are schistose in structure, and no where contain, so far as

the bottom of the existing basin is a part of this permanent formation, and that it thus marks a very ancient era. In fact it is conceivable that the material, in whole or in part, of which the present basin is composed, was consolidated and melted once, or even many times, before the work was completed. In other words—the lower igneous layer of the valley in which we live may be composed of the fragmentary portions of earlier crusts of the earth—of the wrecks, as it were, of one, or of more than one preceding envelope.

* It is often said that quartz, in cooling, retained its fluidity longer than feldspar and mica or hornblend, and hence received an impression from them. This may be so. It is equally possible that, in many cases, the rock originally consisted simply of feldspar and mica or hornblend, in a porous or pumaceous condition; the quartz being afterward added in a vaporous state. In the latter instance it would bear the impress of the crystalline forms of the other ingredients composing the rock. This should seem all the more probable, when we remember that in granite and syenite, the feldspar and mica or hornblend are in the form of crystals, while the quartz remains uncrystallized.

we are aware, any organic remains. That things with life may have then existed, their vestiges having been destroyed, or having up to the present escaped observation, cannot be with certainty denied; though it seems far more probable, that such forms of existence had not yet appeared. A long eon, or many hundred thousands of years, it may be, might need to elapse before the atmosphere could be adequately purified, before water would be created, especially in sufficient abundance, and before the elements generally would be suitably prepared, for the support of living creatures. It was during these times, perhaps, that a feeble elevation took place on the west, showing faint, early traces of what were long after to be the Adirondack mountains.

We come next to the great division of the earth's history, at the beginning of which the aqueous element was probably introduced, and during which the Sedimentary rocks were to be deposited. It is reasonable to suppose that, for a long time after its introduction, there was no great amount of water, upon the face of the globe. During the Vaporous age, in fact for ages that went before, the temperature had doubtless been too high to allow the moist element to assume so great consistency. But, at last, water was fairly introduced, and probably began very slowly to cover some of the lowest portions of the surface. At first, no doubt, there was very little, and that was extremely hot; the work of condensation must have been a protracted process, and the gradual cooling of the new element would necessarily require an immense lapse of time. At about this epoch, the easterly and lowest part of the present basin was perhaps coming, at no very rapid rate, to form the early bed of what would finally be a primeval ocean. The same may have been true in respect to portions of a vast region to the east, and in fact, of the larger part of the surrounding country. The waters, which were so scanty at the start, would of course increase by degrees, tending in the end to fill every depression. In some places, they very likely reposed directly upon granite; in others, and in most, upon the foliated schists. Of course, upon the creation of seas, though they were ever so limited in their beginnings, a wearing process, in connection with the agency of water, at once commenced. This has been in operation ever since; by it the upper formations, when they were already above,

and especially as they slowly rose above the surface of the ocean, were more or less abraded; they were sometimes worn through, bringing to light the older rocks lying beneath them.

The incipient seas, existing at the start as pools, and afterward in increased proportions, thus rested on the naked granitic floor, or on the schistose lining of this extensive basin. There were, probably, above the water, on its western limits, from the very first, and all along, slightly elevated ridges which, perhaps, took their rise, as already hinted, in a previous age. It is possible, though of this we are by no means sure, that an other extended range of uplifted rocks showed itself at the same time, considerably to the east, where now rolls the Atlantic. On every such elevation denudation began and was constantly doing its appointed work. The abraded materials from this very early, if not earliest rudimentary continent, were, as we may readily conceive, borne into the limited reservoirs, which prevailed in many parts of what is now New England, as well as elsewhere. Thus carried into the watery abysses, they were spread, probably, sometimes with the utmost regularity, and sometimes in wild confusion, over the bottoms of these aboriginal seas. The extreme heat of the waters, especially in the earliest stages of the sedimentary æon, was most favorable to a silicious deposit; to just such a one, in fact, as we now find in what were, probably, in those times the lowest depressions of the earlier surface. Of course, upon such parts as were above the water, few if any sediments were laid down. This was, no doubt, the fact in respect to the Adirondack region. The rocks having been long before somewhat lifted up, the elevations no doubt, stood sufficiently above the primeval seas, to reveal the schistose formations on their crests and sides, and for a considerable distance to the east; while, perhaps, igneous rocks were visible here and there, where they had not been previously covered, or where the gneiss and its associates were beginning to be removed by denudation.

Long after this time, and thus much later than the origin of the Adirondacks,* what

are now known as the Green Mountains, no doubt, entered upon the incipient stages of their elevation. They, perhaps, began to be very slowly lifted up, in the form of a long, low reef, which may have continued for a great while beneath the ocean. As this range gradually rose above the water, it would cut off a portion of the larger basin already referred to, and tend to form a smaller one, that was eventually to become the valley we now inhabit. Such being the position of things, the igneous rocks in the eastern part of this more contracted basin, would be buried to considerable depths, both by gneiss and schists; in many cases, also, by the sedimentary strata, that had begun to be deposited. This would render the appearance of the massive formations, more rare in Vermont, in after times. On the west, however, the gneissic and schistose rocks, resting on the more primitive masses which were everywhere obtruding, had doubtless been constantly above the ocean. Thus they must have been long exposed to the wear and tear of the elements. The same, or kindred rocks were also steadily preparing, as this narrower basin slowly received shape, finally to show themselves on its eastern edge. The bottom being, doubtless, covered with gneiss and schists these formations, as they were afterward elevated to the level of the sea, were, probably, much worn down, both at that early day, and during later ages, by the action of waves, of an alternately moist and dry atmosphere, and of other abrading agencies.

Here, however, we need to notice, in more particular terms, the first of the series of formations, which had an aqueous origin. As denudation went busily on, it removed in some localities the schistose rocks; in others, these and the gneissic; and in still others, both these and the yet older masses of an igneous character. Thus abundant materials were furnished for the immense deposits, called by Dr. Emmons, the Taconic Series, or System of rocks. They take their name from a range of hills in western Massachusetts, and south-western Vermont, which are supposed to be mostly composed of the formations in

* The Adirondacks in New York, the Laurentides in Canada, the Laramie range in Nebraska, and the Black Hills of Dakota, are among the oldest mountains on the face of the globe. In comparison with them, the Alps, the Himalayas, and some other kin-

dred upheavals, date their origin as it were from yesterday. That the last named mountains were recently formed is known, at least in part, from the fact that the remains of comparatively late marine species are found in some of the rocks of which they are composed.

question. These sediments were laid down, stage after stage, in the slowly-advancing basin, probably covering at first only a small easterly part of it, or so much as was then beneath the sea, and afterward larger portions as the quantity of water gradually increased. Stratum was spread upon stratum, like sheets upon a bed; and series succeeded series, from one period to another. They rested, sometimes on the schists; sometimes, when these had been abraded, on gneiss; or again, if this had disappeared, on hypersthene, or some other kindred rock of the igneous order. Here and there, especially in the middle and later portions, they contain a few vegetable and animal remains. In some of the upper portions, in given localities, relics of organic existence have been found in considerable abundance. According to Professor Emmons,* fossils occur in some of the lower silicious beds. If the view presented be correct, the animals which they represent must have lived at a very early day, and

in waters of a very high temperature. And living creatures may have then existed, and under such circumstances; for it is now claimed, and seems to be admitted, that some

Geology. The latter position he continued to retain, at least nominally, until his death.

During the progress of the Geological Survey of his native State, he prepared a *Report on the Quadrupeds of Massachusetts*, which was printed in 1840. On the organization of the Geological Survey of New York, in 1838, he was appointed one of the "Geologists-in-chief." In addition to his several *Annual Reports*, he made a *Fifth Report on the Geology of the Second District*, which was published in 1842, and contains some account of his Taconic System. He was also intrusted with the Agricultural Department of the Survey for the whole State. His observations and investigations in this direction were embodied in an extended report, which occupies five quarto volumes, and was published in 1844. There appeared in the first volume of this report—it was also issued in a separate form—an exposition of the *Taconic System* much more matured and complete, than the one contained in the report on the Geology of the Second District. In January, 1845, he became, and for some time continued to be, Editor of the *American Journal of Agriculture and Science*, which was issued quarterly at Albany. In this enterprise he had as Associates, first and from the start, Dr. A. J. Prime, afterward A. Osborne. At about the same time, or not very long after this, he accepted a professorship, and for a while performed the duties appertaining to it, in the Albany Medical College. In 1851, he was appointed State-Geologist of North Carolina, and entered upon the duties of his new position in January, 1852. During the latter year he published a short account of the Geology of the State. His first regular report appeared in 1856; his next, an octavo volume of 314 pages, in 1857; and his third, in 1858. During all this time, as I am informed, with the exception of the last year or two, he was in the habit of giving an annual course of lectures at Williams College; also, of performing not a little additional labor connected with his favorite pursuits. As an evidence of this, the first volume of his *American Geology*, comprising two parts, appeared in 1855. He likewise found time to prepare a *Manual of Geology*, which was published in 1859, and passed to a second edition in 1860.

On the breaking out of the "great conflict," he was still busily engaged in the prosecution of the survey of North Carolina. It has been conjectured, that he was detained in the South, on account of his extensive and intimate acquaintance with the Country, fears being entertained, should he be allowed to return to the north, that his knowledge would be turned to account by the Federal Government. He died at Brunswick, North Carolina, Oct. 1st, 1863.

The following tribute, which has just fallen under my eye, is from the *Albany Evening Journal* of Nov. 6th:—"Dr. Emmons exhibits a life-long devotion to science. Patient, persevering, cautious in his facts, rigid in his deductions, he has always carried into all the departments of science which he has investigated, a strong common sense, which has essentially influenced his conclusions. Among the scientific men of this country he held a high rank. Although disagreeing with many of them on some important points in Geology, especially the Taconic System, of which he was the originator and

* See his "Report on the Midland Counties of North Carolina," for 1857—also, his *MANUAL OF GEOLOGY*, p. 66, etc.

P. S. Just as these sheets are passing from my hands, I am pained to hear of the death of Dr. Emmons, to whose long-continued labors, and conscientious devotion to favorite studies, Natural Science in this country is greatly indebted. As his investigations have contributed, not a little, to the elucidation of the Geology of Western Vermont, the following particulars in regard to him may not be inappropriate in this place.

Ebenezer Emmons, who was born in Middlefield, Mass., May 16th, 1799, was graduated at Williams College in 1818, having as classmates, Dr. D. D. Barnard, who died in 1861, and Professor George W. Benedict, LL.D., the present Senior Editor of the Burlington Free Press. Shortly after his graduation, he was united in marriage to Miss Maria Cone, of Williamstown. At once, on leaving College, he entered upon the study of medicine, attending courses of lectures at Castleton, Vermont, and at Pittsfield, Mass., receiving the degree of M.D. from the Berkshire Medical School at the latter place. He commenced the practice of medicine in Chester, Mass.; thence he went to South Williamstown, where he continued to be engaged for some years as a practicing physician.

In connection with the duties of his profession, his mind, as is evident, was constantly occupied with collateral studies. His attention had been early drawn, and continued to be directed, to the Natural Sciences, and the fruits of these studies soon began to appear. In 1828, he published a *Manual of Mineralogy and Geology*. From 1828 to '34, he lectured on Chemistry before the successive classes of his Alma Mater. He was elected Professor of Natural History in Williams College, in 1833, and held the position until 1858, when he was transferred to the Department of Mineralogy and

orders of animal life are exactly adapted to the extreme heats of thermal springs.*

At the time these successive beds were forming, an elevatory process was probably doing its work on the eastern side of the basin. It was, perhaps, operating in such a manner, as to raise the gneiss and schists, as well as the earlier strata of the overlying Taconic, above the water. Meanwhile, the primeval ocean was, no doubt, steadily increasing in bulk and extending westward. This elevation on the east must have precluded further deposition, upon the portions thus elevated above the sea, and put them in a position to afford materials for the later Taconic strata, which were in process of constant deposition, in the lower and western parts of the depression. In this way the later layers of this system of rocks would be made steadily to advance, filling up what is now the middle of the basin, as well as gradually to extend to the eastern base, and around the northern slopes of the Adirondacks.† One group or an other of this series of formations, either in whole or in

supporter, yet more recent investigations have tended to show his sagacity and correctness. His name will long live in the scientific annals of this country."

Thus has passed away another devotee of science, a person remarkable for his lively sympathy with nature, and for his clear appreciation of the orderly course of her working; remarkable alike for his keen insight, and for his untiring industry; and, as I am informed, equally remarkable for his native gentleness and rare amiability of character, for his christian forbearance and unfeigned courtesy, under all the varying relations he was called to sustain in life.

Burlington, Nov., 1868.

J. B. P.

* It is said that some species of microscopic animalcules are so tenacious of life, or so fitted to endure heat, that they will live in boiling water, and in alcohol.—The same is affirmed to be true of several species of ACARUS.—See *Princeton Theological Essays, Second Series*, p. 423; also, the *Romance of Natural History*, by P. H. Gosse, p. 75.

† At Whitehall, New York, the Upper Taconic Sandstones may be seen reposing unconformably upon gneiss; at Fort Henry, in the township of Moriah, they are found lying, with discordant dip, against and upon a mass of primitive limestone; while in some other localities, as at Potsdam, they may be seen resting unconformably on Massive Rocks.

In Northern New York the Upper Taconic Sandstones are largely exhibited. They extend from the vicinity of Keesville and from West Chazy on the east, to the St. Lawrence on the west. As the formation is finely displayed at Potsdam, Professor Emmons called it the Potsdam Sandstone. Few fossils being found in it at first, and these not very characteristic, it was for a long time naturally regarded as the base of the Champlain System of rocks.

It should be added that the organic remains which

part, would thus cover most of the valley; for it was nearly all under the sea, during some part of the Taconic era. At the same time the earlier beds would crop out on the eastern rim directly to the west of the foliated schists, and sometimes of the gneiss, when the schists were wanting. The process of elevation having continued to operate on the eastern limits of the basin, one stratum after another must have gradually risen above the waters. Thus the edges of the lower and more recent formations would be the last to come into sight: being newer, they were nat-

have been more recently discovered in the Potsdam formation reveal its true position. Those found occurring in sandstones of the same age, on the Upper Mississippi, by Dr. D. D. Owen (see his "Report on the Geology of Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota,") and others lately brought to light in this valley, clearly indicate that these rocks belong to the closing part of the first grand era of the life of the globe. They thus form the crowning portion of the Taconic Series.

It has been suggested, and very likely it is a fact, that some of the earlier members of the Primordial group were deposited on the north of the Adirondacks, as they certainly were farther to the east. If this be so, they have been ever since hidden from view; for, in this case, the Potsdam Sandstone was deposited above them, and having remained for the most part undisturbed, it now lies in one continuous sheet, forming the surface rock of a large district in northern New York.

It may be once for all remarked, even as it must be evident at a glance, that the word Taconic as here used is equivalent to the Primordial Zone of Barrande, and thus embraces the first grand system of organic life. It accordingly includes the Potsdam Sandstone of New York, and, which is substantially the same thing, the Red Sandstone of Western Vermont. This arrangement simply transfers these sandstone beds from the base of the second great system of life with which they have been associated, but to which they do not belong, to the summit of the first system in which they find their true position. That these sandstones do not belong to the second zone of life should be evident from the fact that they are unconformable with the overlying formations in dip and strike, as well as in organic remains. But this recognition of the Red Sandstone as constituting the summit of the Primordial series is by no means equivalent to saying, that the remainder of the Taconic rocks is only an extension of the Potsdam group downward, or that every thing of account in the Taconic system is comprised in the Potsdam Sandstone. While the Potsdam group seems to complete the Primordial series, and is intimately associated with it, as is clear from its included fossil remains, it should be accordingly added, that it is yet by no means conformable with any of the underlying rocks; either with the Georgia Slates, or with the other Taconic formations, which some have been disposed of late to include in it; and that therefore the subjacent beds ought as little to be confounded with, or merged in this formation, as absolutely separated from it.

usually situated to the westward, and further down in the valley. Probably the basin inclined, on both sides, toward the centre; though, perhaps, the slope was much more extended and gentle on the east, because the elevation in that quarter having been later than that of the Adirondacks, and inferior to it, was less considerable. The eastern edges of these strata would accordingly have the appearance of the overlapping layers of the successive tiers of tile on a roof, were they only conceived to be so reversed, as not to shed water. The beds themselves, also, must have had a similar tile-like position, with the exception that those which were lower and later, perhaps, extended over a larger portion of the basin than the earlier, and that their dip at that time was, probably, to the west, and not, as now, to the east.

But, in this supposed change in the direction of the dip, we encounter a difficulty which needs to be cleared up. Presuming that aqueous rocks were deposited, at an early day, all through this valley, as suggested, or in some other such way, we may briefly notice several theories which have been devised, with the aim of explaining the present position of the strata.

One view which some have looked upon with favor, seeks to make the whole matter plain, on the assumption of an overturn of a large part of Western Vermont. This position has been advocated at different times by prominent Geologists. Remembering the several series of rocks which were early deposited in this neighborhood, let us suppose the work of elevation to be going on as premised, raising the gneiss and schists into an extended meridional ridge, or series of ridges, on the east of what is the present valley of Lake Champlain. We see that in such a case the overlying sedimentary beds, partaking of the upward movement, must have been more or less bent as they were raised. Being at last fractured, in long north and south lines, they would be in their eastern portions so lifted up, as to have a steep inclination to the west. The elevatory force continuing to act in the axis of the Green Mountains, the gneiss must finally give way, as well at the summit as lower down in the valley, and be to such an extent thrust up as to become vertical. As the elevation advanced, and the underlying rocks were forced upward, the overlying schists and the still later sedimentary forma-

tions, would also at last be so lifted as to be nearly perpendicular on the sides of the mountain. Finally, the movement still going on, these vertical strata becoming precipitous must fall over by their own weight, and thus be inverted—the oldest beds visible (perhaps schists and underlying gneiss) being at the summit; while the newer, on the western side would lie beneath, and dip under them toward the east. An overthrow of this kind necessarily involves manifold plications and disturbances, resembling, and perhaps in most respects very like those we meet with in various localities. Thus, the supposition of such an overturn renders the easterly dip of these rocks very plain, and might, perhaps, be provisionally adopted, were there no evidence pointing in a different direction.*

There is another view of the matter which may be applied to the preceding theory as a modification, and to which a passing word should be given. It admits that the western part of the Taconic rocks are really, as they appear to be, the most recent members of the series. These, it supposes, have not been overturned; mean while it allows a partial, or even an entire overthrow of the apparently older aqueous formations, and of the schists on the east. Something like this explanation has been recently suggested by an eminent Geologist; and it is clear that, looked at in its general bearings, it may serve very well to account for the present position of the rocks, so long as we find no counter testimony. It is offered, of course, only as a hypothesis—as something which may be thought of, and finally proved or disproved, and thus accepted or rejected, as facts may warrant.

But there is an additional explanation of the difficulties suggested by these rocks, which must not be overlooked. It is one which has been very generally adopted for some twenty-five or thirty years past, and endeavors to make every thing clear, on the hypothesis of metamorphism. It has been claimed that the

* For an account of such an overturn of the rocks of Western Vermont, the reader may consult any of the earlier editions of Dr. Hitchcock's *Elementary Geology*. The writer has found evidence, as it may be proper to remark, which to him seems incontestible, that the main masses, at least of the Middle and of the Upper Taconic strata, in this State, have not been overturned.

Since this note was written, a portion of the evidence referred to has been published.—See the *Proceedings of the Boston Society of Natural History*, Dec. 18, 1867, vol. xi.

Potsdam Sandstone is the most ancient of the aqueous rocks, and includes the oldest fossil organisms; that the sediments of which it is composed were deposited on the lower flanks of the Adirondacks; that series upon series of later strata succeed each other in regular gradation toward the east; that the so-called Taconic beds are made up either of Lower Silurian, Upper Silurian, Devonian, or of Carboniferous formations, either of one or of portions of several of these great groups; and that the strata to the east have been so metamorphosed, or changed by heat, as to lose their organic remains, and now to appear more or less like primitive rocks. In some respects, especially when looked at theoretically, and without close inspection of the strata, this view appears very plausible: but I have been unable as yet, after a long examination of the rocks, to find satisfactory evidence of its truth. While metamorphic action, in the neighborhood of intrusive masses, is freely admitted and firmly maintained, I still fail to discover proof that these formations have undergone any such changes as the theory implies. Besides, there are facts which seem to militate strongly against it. The Red (or Potsdam) Sandstone overlies sedimentary beds of great thickness; with these it is unconformable; and still it furnishes evidence that it was deposited upon them, and thus indicates that there has been no general overturn of this portion of the formations. In some localities, moreover, the rocks are found, after more careful search, to enclose not a few fossils, and these of a primordial character—a character in which they differ essentially from those of the Champlain, or second great type of life. The proposed hypothesis, affording no adequate explanation of these and of other related points, has of course necessarily failed thus far to secure universal confidence.

We accordingly proceed to notice still another explanation, or attempted solution of the difficulties connected with these rocks.—Dr. Emmons feeling dissatisfied with the assumption of a general overturn, and regarding the application of the theory of metamorphism as untenable, and by no means warranted by facts, long ago suggested what seemed to him a simpler and more easy mode of viewing these rocks. Taking up his suggestion, which as to details is by no means explicit, I will proceed to give the following explanation, which—for such as have no bet-

ter view—may perhaps serve, in part and the time, to account for the apparent (if there be no real) inversion of these rocks, for their present position.*

Bearing in mind what has been said of deposition of the Taconic strata, and of uplift on the eastern side of the basin, may suppose that they finally assumed a more or less permanent attitude. In connection with this, it is reasonable to presume that there was another application of the subterranean force. What then existed of the Green Mountain range, though its lower igneous portion had of course gradually thickened and become consolidated, must yet have been pressed downward on the internal molten material, after the upheaving process had ceased. Accordingly the melted matter beneath the mountain mass would be forced, with much greater impetus than its own weight alone could give it, to a lower level, would tend to act more powerfully on parts of the crust further down in the valley. There would thus be great tension: at last, as we may surmise, long, and nearly parallel, north and south breaks must have occurred. In connection with these rents, it may be inferred that the disturbing force, being greatest in the lower portions of the valley, was such that the western side of each rent, or wedge-like mass, between the rents, of fault was elevated; while the eastern side, partly, it may be, through a moderate sink of the Green Mountain chain, was depressed. Subsequently to this, of course, denudation must have wrought with great energy, scouring out the valley, and bearing away much of the superficial portions. Remember the tile-like position which the formations

* Some strangely and persistently claim, that Professor Emmons holds to an overthrow of the Taconic rocks of Western Vermont, while others strenuously deny it. Without stopping to discuss the point, it may be well simply to quote the language which he uses in 1842. "This dip [to the east] is regarded as a remarkable fact, and one which, in the view of some Geologists, required a complicated movement; a movement which resulted sometimes in the complete overturn of the strata. At the present, I am disposed to regard the matter in a more simple point of view, viz. nothing more than uplifts, which, in consequence of the confined position of the rocks, have often produced local foldings or plications of the strata. These foldings appear mostly in the valleys."—*Report on the Geology of the District of New York*, pp. 141–142. See also his *Nic System*, pp. 17 and 18; and *American Geology*, II, pp. 43–47.

are supposed to have taken in their deposition, we are enabled to see, that in consequence of these breaks the older Taconic rocks might be made prominent on the east; that the newer beds would of course be brought to light on the west; that the upturned and protruding edges must in many cases form north and south ridges; that the main portions of the several masses would have an easterly dip, and would thus apparently, but on account of faults could not really, run under the earlier formations which constitute the flanks and higher parts of the mountain range.

Such are some of the more prominent views that have been advanced, on the point in question. They have been noticed thus at length, in order that nothing important suggested by any one of them may be lost sight of; in the hope that each will be put to the test of the most thorough examination, as opportunity allows; and that thus a broader and more definite view of the truth pertaining to these rocks may be finally secured.—But an exhaustive exposition, either of the hypothesis of metamorphic action, or of any of the other modes of solving the difficulties, is not allowed in this place. It may be simply remarked, that whatever theory be accepted, it is perhaps best to look upon it as a merely provisional way of explaining the phenomena before us, until there be—and in order that there may be, greater light thrown upon the subject, by diligent and protracted investigations. All that need be here said is, that from one point of view, a part of the Taconic rocks, if not all, appear to be overturned. And whether one of the above-mentioned theories be adopted, or some other, it will without doubt be admitted on all hands, that at the close of their deposition, or not very long after, however it may have been before, the strata generally had at least a gentle easterly dip; that the upturned and protruding edges of course formed, or finally came to form, north and south ridges more or less steep on the west; and that the newer portions of these beds were probably either a little beneath, or at most, in given localities, only slightly above the ocean.

The process of formation, however, whatever it may have been, though interrupted,*

did not stop here. A new era began, called the Champlain, or Lower Silurian. Perhaps at first there was a slight depression: afterward the work of elevation was probably resumed, or continued to advance slowly in the Green Mountain range. Denudation certainly went forward with vigor, in various localities; while deposition must have gone on at the same time, with equal pace. It may be presumed that the edges of such of the upturned Taconic rocks as were lying exposed on the east side of the basin, were more or less worn off and smoothed down; and that the resulting sediments were spread over such portions of the Newer Taconic formations, as were still beneath the sea. These materials being deposited on the more recent of the primordial group of rocks in the valley; or, where these had been removed, on the underlying schists which were thus exposed, and even sometimes in cases of great previous denudation on hypersthene, may have covered the earlier formations, in many places, to a considerable depth.

Whether the work of deposition were carried forward in this valley, during the next great era, commonly called the Upper Silurian, or Silurian proper, is a matter of doubt: inasmuch as no unequivocal remains of it are now with certainty found in the neighborhood of Lake Champlain. The process of elevation may have been at that time so far advanced, that the whole valley was above the ocean. It is not at all improbable, however, that such depositions were to some extent actually made. In case they were, we must suppose, either that they were entirely removed by denudation in subsequent ages, or else that their few remains are so situated as to be hidden from view, or at least not easily recognized, at the present day.

Thus the valley of Lake Champlain, doubtless, received its general form at an early epoch. Its great outlines were probably established, somewhat as has been indicated, and the beginning of the process could not have been very far from the time suggested. That such were long ago the main features of its configuration, is clear from the fragments of the rocky record which have come down to us from the past. Meanwhile, no doubt,

* It should not be inferred that all the changes which have been mentioned were completed, at or near the beginning of the Champlain era. They are spoken of in connection as a matter of convenience; it is proba-

ble that they had simply their commencement about the time indicated; while for their consummation we must look to later periods.

it is equally true, that there were only its grand outlines. There must have been many instances of extensive abrasion, and not a few of minor changes, during the long ages comprised in its subsequent history.

Having noticed the first stages, in the formation of the valley we now proceed to consider

III.—THE ORIGIN OF THE CHANNEL OF LAKE CHAMPLAIN.

Near the close of the Lower Silurian era, probably it could not have been much later, vast rents, which often resulted in faults or dislocations, seem to have been made through the lower portion of this basin. They are supposed to extend from beyond Quebec, in Canada, to Newburgh, in the State of New York, and perhaps thence southward, even to the Gulf of Mexico, in the line of the Alleghany Mountains.* A similar series of fractures, possibly of the same age, runs through the valley of the Connecticut; it probably had something to do with its formation. An other like series occurs still further to the east, in Rhode Island. Connected with the system of north and south rents, belonging to the valley now under consideration, there were no doubt also many lateral fissures—fissures of less extent, running to the east and to the west. They no doubt came eventually to form gorges and vallies, through which now flow the rivers and streams which enter Lake Champlain from the States of Vermont and New York. Looked at from this point of view, the several cuts through the Green Mountains, and many of the other inequalities in the face of the country, may be made intelligible to the most casual observer.

As the process of elevation already referred to as occurring on the east, and perhaps on the west side of the Champlain basin, and by which it was for the most part formed, continued for a long time steadily to advance, the tension probably at last became so great, that an enormous fissure resulted. This may have occurred suddenly; though more likely it was brought about by slow degrees. It was doubtless preceded—it may have been accompanied and followed, by very great

pressure; in many cases, perhaps, by a slight sliding of the lower and solidified formations, as well as by no inconsiderable folding of the upper and more recent strata, one upon an other in some neighborhoods, and especially in the narrow valleys. Of such a folding, and even overturn of Champlain rocks, in particular localities, there is abundant evidence in Western Vermont. The remains of what was probably, once, a continuous line of these formations are still found along the Lake, and to the south of it: and in some instances they are clearly inverted. An upthrust from below, capable of producing such overturns, must have caused frequent fractures of the rocky beds, great rents and deep gorges, both in the Champlain rocks which perhaps covered most of the then existing basin, and in the underlying formations. These fissures have for the most part continued to exist, and have been always, no doubt, more or less filled with water, from that time onward to the present.

A very considerable breaking-up of the surface rocks seems to have occurred, somewhat to the west of the present middle of the Lake. According to Dr. Emmons,* the greatest depth of this depression, at the present time, is between Westport, Burlington and Port Kent. This is one of the most extensive, uninterrupted portions of the area of the Lake. In this basin, about four miles north of Westport, the water was found to be 300 feet deep: in other places in the vicinity, soundings of 600 feet have been made. According to this, while the existing surface of the Lake is some 90 feet above, its lowest depression is more than 500 feet below the level of the ocean: and the depth now is not nearly so great as it once was, since there has been constantly borne into the depression the accumulating detritus of ages. A main fault, however, is thought by many to have occurred considerably further to the east. This was probably attended by an immense uplifting of the rocks on its easterly side, as is indicated by their present dip, as well as by their being more elevated than the corresponding strata on the other side of the fracture. On the west of the rupture, perhaps a slight depression followed, either at once, or ultimately, in many if not in most localities, along its line. As the north-

* Distinct reference has been made to this series of faults by Dr. Emmons; also, by Sir William E. Logan and others.

* Report on the Geology of the Second District of New York, p. 12.

ern part of the valley is much wider than the southern, the Champlain rocks were doubtless more broadly extended at the north than at the south. The surface of the Lake to-day is only a few feet lower than large portions of these formations: but this implies, if they were then under the ocean, that they were at that time depressed, more than a hundred, possibly, several hundred feet below their present level. In the southern part of the valley, the channel is on the western limits of these formations; thus leaving a larger portion of them on the eastern shore. Something like the reverse of this is true toward the lower end of the Lake. At the epoch of this remarkable rent, or, perhaps, shortly subsequent to it—for there were probably alternations of elevation and depression—the surface of the rocks may have been low enough, and thus that of the ocean sufficiently high, (if I may so speak,) to allow a marine current to have free course through the valley.

According to this supposition, the waters of the sea must have gradually cleared the fissures of their rubbish. They would deepen and widen the gorge into a more uniform channel. Meanwhile, too, they were sure to abrade those formations on either side, which were then exposed to the fury of the waves. The Champlain rocks, beyond doubt, originally covered nearly the whole area of the present Lake, forming an almost continuous sheet; and they were of no inconsiderable thickness, reaching a height considerably above the existing level of its waters. They thus, perhaps, at the epoch under consideration, formed an uninterrupted north and south belt, on what is now the eastern shore. They were also, it may be, at that time, not much if any below the surface of the ocean. Under these circumstances they would be worn down. In case the elevation went on slowly—possibly only about keeping pace with the work of denudation—we can readily see that only a few of these rocks would be finally spared on the east side of the Lake. There could be, at last, left merely fragments of the original deposit—here and there a remaining patch, which had either been shielded from, or stood proof against the abrading force. On the west of the main dislocation, however, including most of the islands, and the greater part of the New York shore, there may have been a slight depression of the rocks. Were they thus under water, they

would be soon covered with sediments, and so for a while securely defended. As they afterward gradually rose, in connection with the general elevation, the denuding force must be first occupied with the newer deposits. It would therefore, perhaps, fail to abrade the Champlain formations to so great an extent on the western, as on the eastern side of the great break.

Thus, as we may suppose, the channel of the Lake was formed, or rather began to be formed. And this view of the matter enables us readily to understand, why older and Taconic rocks to the east of the supposed fissure, seem exactly to correspond in position with the newer and more recent Champlain formations, found on many of the islands, and in the neighboring limits of New York. Along the north half of the Lake, the Vermont shore is lined with slates and sandstones: these may be referred, for they properly belong, to the Taconic series; while there is only here and there a solitary patch, an occasional outlier, of some member or members of the Champlain System. On the other hand, the opposite western shore has scarcely a vestige of the Taconic in sight, but is faced almost exclusively with Lower Silurian rocks. At Chazy the strata of these formations incline very uniformly to the east. Proceeding from the lowest group of the Champlain strata, which on the west rests unconformably on the Potsdam Sandstone, we pass by regular gradations to the highest. This occurs in great abundance on Grand Isle, just to the east of which the great break is supposed to run.* On the easterly side of this extensive fault,

* It may be proper for the writer to add, that he has traced this supposed line of fracture along almost the entire length of Lake Champlain; and that he has collected the characteristic fossils of the higher rocks just referred to, on the west side of the fault, at a great number of points between Rutland County and Canada. He has met with them in Orwell, Shoreham, Bridport, Addison and Panton, and probably, in an indistinct form in Charlotte; again on Grand Isle, on both sides of North Hero, at almost innumerable localities in Alburgh, as well as at Rouses Point, New York; and finally in Canada East, at Clarencerville and Henrysville. A few specimens of crinoidal remains, which he has discovered from time to time on Missisquoi (otherwise known as Hogg) Island, seem to indicate that the slates of which it is composed belong, at least in part, to the same group. On the other hand, in the uplifted Taconic formations on the east of the great break, he has found fossils of a primordial type, to which a more particular reference may be made in the sequel.

the western portion of the Taconic Series is brought into view, being so lifted up as to stand face to face with the newer rocks on the west. We thus have, in many localities, Utica Slate, or Lorrain Shales, the highest members of the Champlain System, lying on the west of the fissure, and directly answering, so far as we can judge, to the Taconic Slates on the east. Such being the case, it is not surprising that many, in the past, have failed to discriminate between the older beds and the newer; especially as the formations are similar in color and texture; since they are also covered, for the most part, by superficial deposits of drift, or by the waters of the Lake; and insomuch as few characteristic fossils have been found near the line of fracture.

IV.—THE VICISSITUDES OF THE VALLEY OF LAKE CHAMPLAIN,

So far as we can make them out, during long succeeding ages, are properly the next points to claim our attention.—For untold millennia we know little of this region beyond what we can infer from our knowledge of what was then taking place in other parts of the earth. Many changes, no doubt, occurred; and in some respects, perhaps, there was a deterioration of the valley. This was brought about in connection with the vicissitudes through which it passed, from the time of its formation down to a comparatively recent day. During most of these extended eons, the surface was evidently above the ocean. When the channel of the Lake began to be formed, perhaps not far from the close of the Champlain era, the whole of this neighborhood was doubtless undergoing a general elevation. It was probably above the water shortly after the commencement of the Upper Silurian times. In connection with this emergence, what we now call the Green Mountains may have received considerable additions to their height; for they were no doubt still much lower than they are to-day, and most likely they were not yet green; for few land plants, so far as we are aware, had then appeared. Meanwhile denudation was busily engaged on every inch of exposed rock above the water. Heat and cold, summer and winter, rain and sun-shine—perhaps not the same in degree as now—yet these alternations, no doubt, wrought effects substantially

like those which they are working at the present. They were steadily wearing down what had been, and perhaps was still, gradually rising from the deep. Rivers flowed from the Adirondacks; they also poured down from the mountains on the east. These streams and streamlets bore the detritus to the valley and the bosom of the Lake, tending again to fill the channel which had been excavated with so much toil.

Thus, doubtless, passed away the Upper Silurian Era. Near its close there may have been a brief submergence of this region. The finding of a few patches of the Lower Helderberg rocks,* on the Isle of Jesus, near Montreal, indicates that there was such a depression of the valley of the St. Lawrence, and suggests that it may have extended to the west of Lake Champlain. Probably the same great processes continued in operation in this neighborhood, during the Devonian era. Early as, the middle of it—such is the evidence of the rocks—an abundant terrestrial vegetation had appeared in some portions of the world. Through a part of these extended times, the Champlain basin was perhaps again under the ocean; or, it may have continued depressed from the preceding period. It is impossible to prove that it was not, and several facts seem to favor the supposition that it was, thus immerged at this epoch. One of these is the occurrence of the Upper Helderberg rocks, near Lake Memphremagog. The valley, now occupied by this lake, was probably at that day the head of a deep arm of the sea, extending in from the north-east, and lying between the divided ranges of the Green Mountains. So the fact that similar and later formations appear in the valley of the Connecticut, at a point just south of the Vermont State-line, which was doubtless the termination of an extensive bay, connected with the main ocean on the south, points to the same general conclusion. The depression, however, of this basin at that time there actually were one, was not probably great, or of so long continuance, as some similar occurrences of an earlier day. And there were deposits then made in the neighborhood of the Lake, most of them were doubt either soon worn away, or at last

* This discovery of Helderberg fossils was communicated to the writer by E. Billings, Esq., the accomplished Paleontologist of the Canada Survey.

moved during the long ages that followed the Palæozoic times.

But, to proceed—it is very reasonable to suppose, that the Champlain basin was above the sea, during the greater part, if not through the whole, of the vast age comprised in the Older Mesozoic division of the earth's history. Granting that there was a depression, as supposed, for some time in the Devonian era, it must have been limited in its extent, and could not have been of very long continuance. It is not unlikely, as the elevatory movement went on, raising the land above the ocean, that a position was at last reached, and more or less of an equilibrium established, which in the main continued undisturbed through this immense age. Not the vestige of a rock has been found in place, in Vermont, which can be indubitably assigned, either to the Lower, or to the Upper Carboniferous era.

The same is, perhaps, in the main true, in respect to the extended periods comprised in the Middle Mesozoic age. Vermont furnishes no Permian or Triassic remains. And still there is room for considerable doubt as to its actual position during these times. South of the State-line, along the Connecticut River, there is a celebrated sandstone containing the footprints of birds, or of reptiles,* which has been usually referred to the Triassic era. As the deposition of these beds implies a submergence of the Connecticut valley, it is certainly not improbable that there may have been, at this epoch, at least a partial depression of the whole region, and so of the basin of Lake Champlain. There was, undoubtedly, no little disturbance of the strata, in this vicinity, about the time under consideration. Additional rents were probably formed and filled with porphyry, the feldspathic dikes of Chittenden County apparently belonging to the Triassic era. And still, in Western Vermont there has not been as yet discovered a single fragment of fossiliferous rock, so situated as to bear any trustworthy witness to what was done, during the long age marked by the New Red Sandstone.

And not even so much evidence of a positive kind is furnished in this State, respect-

ing the Newer Mesozoic times, during which the Jurassic and the Cretaceous formations were deposited, in some portions of the globe. Not a rock belonging to these eras has anywhere come to light in this vicinity. During the long periods then passing, much of the superficial material on the hills must have been in process of transference to the channels of the deep. Thus perhaps it was through most, if not through the entire course, of those immense ages, during which, in other parts of the earth, the extensive divisions of the sedimentary beds known as the Carboniferous, the Permian and Triassic, the Jurassic and Cretaceous, were deposited.

Much the same state of things prevailed in this basin, so far as we yet know, during the earlier portions of the Cainozoic age of the globe. The soil must have been, long before this, to a considerable extent removed, and the rocky masses, year by year, and from era to era, in a greater degree creased, and furrowed, and diminished by the agency of heat and rain and frost. In some such ways as these, perhaps, the Lower, Middle and Upper Eocene, and the Miocene times passed their rounds, and came to a close. These were each long periods, in comparison with the Present, if we may judge from the depositions made in various portions of the earth which were then under water, and have been since raised and submitted to the inspection of man. And yet there are in this valley no certain traces of their existence.

But the case is somewhat different with the period that follows—the Pleiocene of Sir Charles Lyell—which is properly the closing portion of the Tertiary times. Operations were then going on, and perhaps they had been in progress for a long while before, which have left their mark in an intelligible form. And yet, all that this valley shows of a positive and abiding character, above the present level of the lake, as the result of the work in question, consists of a few scanty deposits derived from the vegetable products of the neighborhood, and from the disintegration of the older rocks. Reference is made to the lignite and fossil fruits discovered a few years ago in Brandon, as well as to the yellow ochre, brown oxide of iron and manganese, kaolin and the like, found both there and in other similar localities. While the fossil fruits are only known to occur at Brandon, portions of these deposits extend, north

* These foot-marks have been described at considerable length by President Hitchcock, and referred to gigantic birds. It has been suggested, however, and perhaps with great probability, that they are for the most part the traces made by the feet of reptiles.

and south, through most of the State: indeed, according to President Hitchcock, Professor Rogers and others, along the whole course of Appalachian mountains. It has been conjectured, that the range of these deposits marks nearly the direction, and some of the different heights, of the old sea-shores of that period. They are, for the most part, preserved on a belt of protected slopes, and often of sheltered valleys, from which they would not have readily escaped to lower levels, in case the different parts of the belt were, from time to time, about the level of the ocean. Careful examination, however, of these remains at different localities, and more particularly of those at Brandon, has failed to reveal to the writer any evidence of the presence of the ocean, at the time of their deposition. Nay, more; it has rather disposed him to regard the Brandon beds at least, as a fresh-water deposit. They lie in a depression which forms part of a north and south valley, with ranges of elevated rocks on the east and on the west. During the period under consideration, this basin probably contained water; there may have been a pond, or small lake; perhaps, at times, there was simply a marsh or swamp. Vegetation, no doubt, thrived vigorously along the margin of this marsh or pond; very likely it occupied its shallows, and, no doubt, all portions of the neighborhood in which it could find a foothold. This continuing for thousands and thousands of years, would furnish abundant material for the deposit of brown coal, which is estimated to be about twenty feet in thickness, and readily accounts for the presence of fossil seeds and fruits, which, as preserved until the present, serve to give us a glimpse of what was going on in this basin, in times comparatively recent, which yet were long ago. And these few relics are all that remain to tell us of the Pleiocene,* and perhaps of much earlier times in this neighborhood. Indeed, the several epochs of the Tertiary—like the many periods of the long preceding ages, during

* The age of the fossil "fruits" found at Brandon has been variously estimated. Some have regarded the deposit as Miocene, while others have referred it to Eocene times. I was much gratified, a few weeks ago, (August, 1866) to have my previous convictions, as expressed in the text, confirmed by a botanist so learned and experienced as M. Leo Lesqueroux, who originally described these fossil vegetable remains.—He informed me, in the course of our conversation, that he found in them little, if any evidence of great

which we have seen that our valley was probably above the ocean—all rolled away, leaving few intelligible records in Vermont for the Geologist to decipher.

Hence it is inferred, on the ground of the several negative considerations presented—though of course it is not positively known—that the Champlain valley was above the level of the sea during much, if not the whole of the Mesozoic, and during most, if not all of the larger, or Tertiary part of the Cretaceous division of the past. Through all these times it was, in an important sense, undergoing deterioration. A large proportion of the sediments, which had been deposited in the basin at an early day, and which remained unconsolidated at the epoch of its elevation, must have been carried, by slow degrees, into the lake, during the steady advance of successive ages. So the debris, gradually produced by the disintegration of the surface of the exposed strata, and spread over the lower portions of the valley, was undoubtedly in a large measure removed, about as fast as formed, leaving the rocks to a considerable extent bare, and ceaselessly to wear away, with the onward march of time. Thus the hills, being left for the most part devoid of soil, would be scantily covered with vegetation, and in no wise fitted for the abode of human beings.†

With these few hints, which naturally suggest themselves, in various ways, to the attentive observer, and with others like them which may be gathered from manifold sources

antiquity; that they could hardly be regarded as older than the Pleiocene; and that he had recently met with a plant in Ohio, between the fruit of which and one variety of the Brandon fruit, he had been unable to detect any specific difference.

In the light of these statements, the much-talked-of tropical climate, which, as some suppose, prevailed in Vermont, when these fruits grew, is seen to rest on a very insecure, if not a mythical foundation. Of course this view of the matter does not in the least militate against the supposition, that a climate much warmer than the present characterized the region in times preceding the Pleiocene. On the latter point the evidence is indubitable.

† The meaning of course is—not that there was no soil, but—that there was, comparatively, a limited supply of it on the hills, as is known to be the case now with those mountains, which have been long above the ocean. The constant disintegration of the rocks, no doubt, furnished a considerable amount of loose material; but this would be ceaselessly borne into the more elevated valleys, and thence steadily onward into other lower depressions.

as, the reader will perhaps be able to form a faint estimate of the vicissitudes which our valley experienced, and to get an imperfect picture of the condition to which it was probably reduced, as it passed through the long ages that intervened between the Old Silurian and Modern times.

V.—THE RENOVATION OF THE VALLEY OF LAKE CHAMPLAIN,

As an abode for man, is at last before us for consideration.—This properly constitutes the concluding act in its formation. Its final preparation, for its present occupants, comprises some of the crowning scenes of its geologic history. Our attention is accordingly called to the changes through which it passed in being fitted up for human beings, and to the prominent formations which occur within its limits. That it might be thus prepared for a higher order of existence, the face of the country needed to be ground down, and once more submerged; for probably, as should now be plain, no great amount of soil remained on the hills, and only a scanty supply in the valleys. In this case there could not have been, on the high lands, an extensive growth of vegetable products, and so no effectual means of retaining moisture, or of affording sufficient support for a large race of inhabitants. As leading to something better, a great change was in due time inaugurated, all the movements of which were closely connected with the fitting up of this valley for the abode of man.

For the beginning, no less than for the completion of this work of renovation, we are probably to look to the Modern, or Post-Tertiary era. There may be evidence, it is true, of referring the incipient stages of the process to a somewhat earlier epoch; but thus far I have failed to find it.* Waiving, then, for the present, all consideration of this point, we come to the Pleistocene period, during which the main part of the renovation referred to was doubtless wrought. This period is conveniently divided into two parts, which

may be called the Lower or Older, and the Upper or Newer Pleistocene. The Older Pleistocene times constitute what is commonly termed the Drift or Glacial period. During its continuance, the region was no doubt characterized by a greater degree of cold than had for a long while, if ever previously, or than has at any time since prevailed in it, and consequently by the presence of large bodies of ice. To account for this change, and for the effects which followed it, various theories have been advanced.

Some have supposed that all this region was depressed to such an extent, as to allow icebergs from the frozen ocean to pass through the valley, and thus at once to cool the atmosphere, wear off the surface of the rocks, and to leave upon them a large amount of boulders and comminuted matter. That icebergs alone were insufficient for the production of all the effects wrought is now, I believe, pretty generally admitted.†

† Some may be interested to learn how this matter is presented by those who advocate what is called the iceberg-theory—the theory that all these results were produced by icebergs, after the sinking of this part, or of large portions of the Continent. Perhaps, then, a few words on this point will be in place.

A subsidence occurring, it is supposed that vast masses of ice from the arctic regions, loaded with the ruins of a northern continent, began to be borne into this basin; that they often grated over what was then the bottom of the ocean, smoothing it off in some places, scratching and marking and furrowing it in others; that, as they passed southward, they were often stranded, where they thawed and slowly crumbled to pieces, covering the whole basin and all the hill-sides with the material called drift. In close connection with this supposed depression, it is presumed that there was a great rush of water and ice. A destructive or disturbing agency would thus be, to some extent, exerted upon the surface, both of the pre-existing solid formations and of the detritus from time to time deposited. In some instances, doubtless, rocks must be wrested from their places, rent asunder, carried onward in the headlong torrent, and reduced to powder. Occasionally, perhaps, even after a long lapse of time, and the accumulation of a large amount of detritus, the surface of the rocks was further abraded. Here, perhaps, it was deeply scored and furrowed; there, smoothed and polished. Meanwhile most of the previously deposited drift would be, more or less, leveled by such a process. Some of it might be left half-stratified, as the action went on, and occasionally covered with the comminuted remains which were scattered, as they were borne along, by the irresistible tide. Often, as it is conceived, immense masses from the wastings of land far to the north were carried southward in the ice, and made to cover the lower portions of the basin, as well as the flanks and summits of most of the hills. Such floating islands, formed in the arctic regions, and separated from the main land, were wont then, it is inferred, as they are now, to move like so many transports with their precious burthen. In some places, no doubt, they must level and polish, scratch and gouge the underlying

* Possibly, in the Miocene period—perhaps, indeed, long previous to this, it may have been in Miocene times—oscillatory movements had commenced, by which this region was actually depressed to some extent, or at least would be in due time once more bathed in the sea. This view, so far as I know, can not be disproved; no more am I able to substantiate it.

Others have endeavored to maintain that there was, during the Drift period, both an elevation and a depression; and that the work was largely, if not mainly effected through the agency of glaciers. In this view of the matter, the elevation consisted of the uplifting of the lands lying to the north of the Champlain Valley: in fact, it is conceived that nearly all the northern parts of the Continent were elevated; the elevation being followed, at the close of the period, by a corresponding depression. According to this supposition, the southern portions of New England were not probably raised very much above their previous level; indeed, some imagine that they were to some extent depressed. In this case the movement may have been somewhat like one now going on—the northern part of Sweden having been for a long time rising, at the

ing rocky floor of the channel, shifting the position of portions of the loose deposits already made, heaping up masses of heterogeneous material, and strangely confounding what might else have been left intelligible and plain. Frequently becoming stranded, these icebergs, or huge islands of ice, would gradually waste away, as they lay long exposed to the rays of the sun, leaving their load of boulders in a single place. Usually, perhaps, they were likely to float on, occasionally delayed, it may be, for a while, and then on again steadily melting as they approached a warmer latitude. They would thus drop their freighted cargoes, often, it may be, where they might continue to lie in heaps and ridges, still more frequently, perhaps, in isolated fragments to be dispersed over a wide area, by the waves, and currents, and tides of a restless ocean. All these things must occur; and with them many other and kindred results necessarily find place. Meanwhile, as the land finally emerges, reclaiming its rightful sway, old sea-breaches of course remain here and there, to tell of the past, along the slopes even of the highest mountains.

Thus have been set forth, as favorably as I know how to give them, the several phases of the views which are, or seem to have been, held in regard to the Drift Period. And many of the representations are in entire harmony with what actually occurs, when a region is under the ocean. But as yet I have failed to find satisfactory evidence, and thus far have been unable to learn, that any one has ever discovered an iota of positive proof, that Vermont was at all beneath the sea at the epoch in question. That there was a later submergence of a part of the basin of Lake Champlain, is clear beyond a doubt. The real point now at issue is this: does Vermont drift furnish any sure indication of the presence of the ocean, at the time of its deposition? So far as I can make out the bearing of the testimony, it does not. It is not known to contain any organic remains, or any relics of aqueous action, necessarily distinctive, of the sea. And then there is this negative testimony:—icebergs taken by themselves alone, are utterly insufficient for the production of the effects every where met with, and often ascribed to them as a cause.

The solid rocks, as occasionally laid bare in different parts of the State, give evidence, that almost its entire surface must have been smoothed, polished, or striated, as we can hardly believe they could have been by the occasional, or even frequent passage of icebergs. To

rate of three or four feet a century, while the southern is sinking at a less rapid rate. The intermediate part remaining almost stationary. A process of this kind having continued for many thousand years, at last there must have been mountains of considerable height in the vicinity of Labrador, and so on to the west, with a more or less rapid descent towards the south. Such an elevation taking place, vast bodies of snow and ice gradually accumulating, the climate would become very cold. All this would be favorable to the production of glaciers, which, under such circumstances, must soon begin to form, and slowly advance their way to the sea.

According to another view of the matter, there was not necessarily much, if any, depression of the northern part of the Continent, but a depression of the portions to the south. Experiments and recent observations seem to indicate that, other things being favorable, a very great amount of descent is needful to render the advance to the slow, but steady advance of glaciers. For their production various causes have been suggested, and naturally the most plausible themselves—causes which we must not linger to consider, or even enumerate. The most among these may be simply mentioned. It is what the writer has been wont to call the æonian winter, the great winter season, which occurs at ages. This winter occurs from æon to æon, according to a fixed law regulating the variations in the eccentricity of the earth's orbit, and other associated variations, which determine the distance of our planet from the Sun. The virtue of these established mutations has been an invariable succession of great summers and winters—an unalterable recurrence of these immense seasons—in each of the vast æreal years of geologic time. For a long

this may be added, what it should seem all must be that comminuted matter falling from gradually melting ice—instead of being left in confused boulders, as the theory supposes—would be deposited by the tides of the ocean, and laid down as regular strata. It may be additionally stated, that this basin gives little if any evidence that it was once from a great distance, it being for the most part composed of the same material as the rocks of the hood in which it occurs, or of those lying some miles to the northwest. And I may remark, that a long and attentive study of the phenomena connected with the Drift has constrained me, though often at first with reluctance, to give up an other involved in the iceberg theory, as untenable, and to admit that, on the supposition of the existence of glaciers, effects must have followed similar to those under consideration, if not the same.

before the Pleistocene period, it was summer—a great æonian summer—in the northern hemisphere; and the same was the winter season of all that part of the earth which lies to the south of the equator. But with the Miocene the northern summer was far advanced; with the Pleiocene it ended, and with the Pleistocene came the vast æonian winter—just such a change as we have evidence must have occurred many times before—accompanied by vast bodies of snow and ice—by almost ceaseless frosts and cold. On the supposition of such vicissitudes in the seasons of the great geologic year, we may readily account for some of the effects that followed.*

Whether, then, there were an elevation of lands to the north or not, we find sufficient occasion for the presence of glaciers, and for the terrible havoc which they would be suited to work on all the exposed surfaces of the existing rocks. The long cold season commencing, snows would fall and only partially melt, during the short, fitful summers of the slow revolving years. Soon the quantity must be increased; the waste becoming constantly less, the accumulation of course steadily advances. At last the whole region would be an extensive field of snow. The successive snows continually changing to ice, just as they now do in every glacial region, there must finally be vast amounts—almost mountains of ice piled up to the north, and extending, and ceaselessly moving, from the simple operation of gravity, as well as from the action of manifold other causes, toward the south. The basin of Lake Champlain, being comparatively wide at its northern opening, and narrow at the south, is peculiarly adapted, both to the promotion and preservation of glaciers, and to all, or to most of their associated phenomena. So, too, this region lying so much further north than Switzerland, we at once see that, while such accumulations were taking place in adjacent lands still more boreal in their character, it must have been most favorably situated for the reception and production of glaciers of vast extent and thickness. These, although starting from small beginnings, may have almost filled—possibly in the end they filled, to overflowing—the whole basin. In comparison with them, those now occurring among the Alps, and in Green-

land, might seem to be little more than mole-hills. Huge bodies of ice and snow thus piled up, and receiving ceaseless accessions from the immense and higher masses lying to the north, would, as they moved for a long period through this neighborhood, do a wonderful work. They must necessarily grind down the naked rocks, tending to remove the inequalities, and to reduce the surface to sand, gravel, and mud, and to bear the whole burden of detritus as imbosomed in their folds, to the lower levels, which they were incessantly seeking. The general direction would be southward. At the same time it is true, especially in the beginning and toward the close of the ice-period, and perhaps more or less all along through it, that there would be minor branches from the east and from the west, receiving in part their direction from the valleys. Thus glacial agency could have play in the highlands, as well as in the lowest depressions, and leave just such marks of their working as we now find. In this way the deepest gorges, and even the most elevated mountains in the State, would be more or less affected. Ice, armed with boulders and sharp stones, might grate, score, and gouge the underlying rocks, and these imbedded materials be themselves scratched, smoothed and polished, as the immense mass moved inch by inch, and year after year, over the surface, now up and now down the slopes, leaving innumerable signatures to be deciphered in after times. In some such manner, perhaps, mountains of frozen matter, including the finest sands and clays no less than huge boulders, were slowly but irresistibly carried southward, mixed in the vast accumulations of snow and ice, which covered the whole valley, as well as the flanks, and perhaps the summits, of the loftiest peaks.

But the strength of the winter must be finally broken by the gradually returning warmth of the succeeding æonian summer. As the heat slowly advanced, the ice would begin to waste, at first and most largely along its southern borders, but gradually more to the north, and finally throughout its entire extent. As the work went steadily on, the glacier would thaw, being thus caused by almost imperceptible degrees to retreat from the south toward the north, leaving its burden of debris, where it was, or to be borne to lower levels by the waters from the wasting ice. Accordingly the material, which had been

* Of course, the statement here made is very partial, many agencies which were no doubt prominent, not being so much as referred to, even by name.

carried five, or ten, or even twenty, in some rare instances, fifty miles, would be dropped in many cases by the thawing glacier, and allowed to lie, more or less as we now find it. Sometimes it would be left in unwieldy and unarranged masses, sometimes scattered without stratification, or heaped in confused jumbles, over the entire basin. In other instances, while the boulders might be left, and much material with them, in the form of moraines, not a little of the finer debris would be borne by the waters in various directions, and laid down by them, often in half-stratified beds, often, again, in regular deposits of sand and clay. So, too, beaches would be formed by glacial lakes, and potholes bored by glacial streams, during the many thousand years of the forming and wasting of this wintry mass. Such is the work which we might naturally expect as the result of glacial action; first, the wearing, the smoothing, and the marking of the surface of the underlying rocks; and, secondly, the accumulation of a vast amount of material, the coarser portions being usually left in confused masses, or in the form of moraines; the finer being frequently laid down in regular, or in half-stratified beds, according to the amount of water, the swiftness or slowness of the currents, and the many other contingencies of such a state of things.*

But we find evidence that a change at last

* The results just described as the products of glacial agency, have been by many referred to the action of the ocean. To this they were formerly ascribed almost entirely by such as held simply to the iceberg-theory. Others, more recently, who admit that glaciers actually prevailed, either in connection with the elevation of the northern part of the continent, or in some other such way, suppose that the glacial period was terminated by the depression of the whole, or of the larger portion, of what is now New England, under the sea. In this wise they seek to account for many things with which we meet all through the State, and particularly for what is called Modified Drift. This subsidence, they infer, took place by a succession of rapid downward movements. As the region sank, the immense glacial accumulations must have rapidly thawed. The comminuted materials in this manner set free would be frequently left where they were, in irregular heaps. Sometimes they might be borne to a greater or less distance, and so become stratified by the action of the rising waters. Now many of the conditions, mentioned or implied, in this process, would be in the main favorable to an elevation of the temperature. This must have been especially the case in the substitution of an open sea for elevated lands. Meanwhile not a few causes may have served to maintain the cold. Through the basin as suddenly depressed, it is said that currents from the frozen ocean must have at once begun to glide. Moreover, the chilled streams from beyond the arctic circle would be accompanied by no small amount of ice. There would accordingly be much to retard the advancing warmth; icebergs could

occurred. The reign of glaciers may have been, it probably was, very extended. Finally, however, the Lower or Glacial portion of the Pleistocene period came to an end. It was succeeded, as is conceived, by what gave rise to a formation and a period, termed the Upper or Newer Pleistocene.* The proof

for a long time do their appointed work; while the sea might round the pebbles in many places, forming extensive beaches along the mountain summits which it laved. Thus, as it is conceived, the rocky hills which were naked, or for the most part bare, during long previous ages, and which had been lately robed in ice and snow, would be finally veiled, to a large extent, from the rays of the sun. It is presumed that even the highest summits of the Green Mountains were in this way screened by a watery mantle; that at the same time, though little fresh detritus were furnished, new arrangements would be made in the old deposits; and that thus irregularly stratified beds must have been laid down through most of the basin.

This phase of the matter is presented, not because I find any positive or satisfactory evidence of its truth, but that I may give as fair a representation as possible of the more prominent views which have prevailed, or are still held, in reference to this region. The fact that no remains, unmistakably marine, have been found in the recent deposits of this basin, at a height exceeding 450 feet above the tide, must at once indicate the hypothetical, not to say visionary basis, on which the assumption of so deep a submergence rests. So the fact that Modified Drift, as it is called, is found in portions of the country, which were not submerged, so far as we can make out, in post-glacial times, suggests that this deposit assumed its position, as well in Western Vermont as in many other localities, mainly in connection with the wasting of glaciers. That there was a partial depression of this basin and of the Lawrencian, during the period immediately following the Glacial, is abundantly plain. The point assumed as undoubted, but of which there seems to be no valid proof, is this: that the Green Mountains were wholly, or for the most part, submerged. While the Champlain basin gives ever-recurring indications of a slight depression—one of four or five hundred feet—during the Newer Pleistocene times, diligent search to the east of the Green Mountains has failed to reveal to the writer an iota of evidence of the presence of the sea in the Vermont portion of the Connecticut valley, in the Modern Era. The ocean may have covered some of its lower depressions: this we can not deny; meanwhile, marine remains are not known to occur, and up to this time they appear to be entirely wanting, in the recent deposits of Eastern Vermont.

* What follows in regard to the Newer Pleistocene times, is given as applicable, not to other sections of the country, or to distant parts of the world, but to the basin of Lake Champlain. The writer is to some extent aware, that the phenomena characteristic of this period, in the western and southern portions of the United States, would require, in order to their adequate description, language very different from what is here employed. It is important to remember that an accurate delineation of the facts pertaining to the later portion of the Pleistocene of Sir Charles Lyell in England, may be largely, if not altogether, inapplicable to the corresponding portion of the Hesbayan formation of Dumont, in Belgium, or what occurred, during the same times, in Italy and Sicily. Each locality, in every period, has its peculiar features. What is strictly

of this is found in the stratified beds from which have been exhumed the skeleton of a whale, and other marine remains. These deposits rest upon the drift, throughout the lower portion of most, if not of the whole of the valley. This marked change in the condition of the region, was brought about by a subsidence, or a series of subsidences, perhaps more or less rapid. As the lowest sediments are a deep-sea formation,* and as the later beds were evidently laid down while the country was undergoing a gradual depression, we may infer that there was a succession of submergencies and elevations. After these rapid depressions, if they were such, or the sudden alternations of emergence and depression, were fairly over, the waters became established in their new basin, and there was a season of tranquil repose. The work of deposition, doubtless, went on as quietly as it does in the Atlantic to-day. This is clear from an inspection of the sediments, which were then laid down, and have been since brought to light by the subsequent elevation, and the denudation which followed it. During all this period, many hills were probably lying to the east and to the west of the Champlain valley, from which was drawn the new stock of matter for deposition. These sediments were, no doubt, derived to a great extent from the glacial deposits, which had been previously accumulated and left in all the mountain valleys, and on the slopes and summits of the various elevations. Supplies of this kind were furnished in abundance from the first. They were loosened and carried down by rains, and borne by the streams which descended from such hills as were still above the ocean. And fresh supplies would continue to

true of one region, is not necessarily true in detail of any other. Each district, therefore, should be described according to the evidence furnished by its own formations. The non-observance of this simple precept has occasioned not a little misconception, and almost endless confusion, leading, as it has led, to the application of descriptions and characteristics to one section of country, which only properly belong to an other.

* The epithet, "deep sea," as applied to shells, is used in contrast with "littoral," or shore shells, and does not necessarily imply great depth of water. For instance, one of the species, fossil remains of which are found in the "deep sea" deposits of the Champlain basin, has living representatives in Boston harbor. Some of the so called "deep sea" Mollusks, therefore, have their home and thrive in waters just outside of the shore, and only a little beneath the surface of the ocean at the lowest ebb of the tides. This point needs to be remembered, if we would not be misled by the expression, "deep sea" formation.

be brought, from all the highlands that remained in view, while the valley was beneath the sea.

Accordingly, if the interpretation of facts be correct, the basin became somewhat depressed in the beginning of the Newer Pleistocene times. The deposit called Leda Clay by Dr. Dawson,* from the name of a marine shell imbedded in it, seems to be such as is laid down in a deep sea. Would we understand the relations of this formation, we must remember the position of things at the close of the Older Pleistocene period. The surface of the region was no doubt then largely covered with the coarse, unstratified material known as Drift; also, with many deposits of glacial sand and clay derived from the glaciers, and laid down with more or less regularity, by the waters which flowed from the gradually melting ice. The submergence taking place, some portions of the clays and sands and unstratified drift were below the surface of the sea, while others were evidently above it. From the latter, sedimentary materials would at once begin to be borne by every rain, by each freshet, and by all the streams, and slowly laid down in successive layers upon the former. At first there must be a commingling of the new matter with the underlying beds of the basin; but soon the later depositions would become predominant, and go on increasing year by year. Sands might be, for the most part, deposited only at the mouths of streams, and in places along the shores; while clays, as held in solution, would be carried further out, and spread, stratum after stratum, over most of the basin. Such indicates substantially what, it is conceived, took place. And the process seems to have gone on steadily, with, perhaps, the level of the sea for a long time at a stand-still, until an elevation finally occurred, and the land reached a height possibly as great as it has to-day.

But when the ocean came to bathe shores not very different from those which it now washes, an other change apparently occurred. This seems evident from the deposit that was next laid down—a deposit which holds the remains of marine species very unlike those of the Leda Clay. All the way from the present level of the ocean, up the valley of the St. Lawrence, and thence up that of Lake Champlain, to the height of 400 to 500 feet, we

* See his *Acadian Geology*.

may trace these beds, and, in favorable places, find in them *littoral* shells—that is, the remains of certain mollusks, which only flourish on the sea-shore, and within the sweep of the ocean tide. As the formation itself indicates that it took its place during a sinking of the shores and shallows on which it was laid down; and as the strata themselves give evidence of calm repose, we are compelled to infer that there was a gradual depression, one level after another successively serving as a sea-beach. The emergence just spoken of was, therefore, probably succeeded by a slow, downward movement of this portion of the crust of the earth. The work was doubtless many thousands of years in duration, the depression advancing at the rate of only a few feet in a century. By almost imperceptible gradations, as we may suppose, the sinking went on, until the surface of the basin was perhaps some 500 feet lower than it is to-day.* From the bottom of the lowest valleys, up to about this height, regularly stratified deposits, sometimes of clay, sometimes of sand, here and there enclosing marine remains, are found resting on the underlying beds already described; or, where these are wanting, on the solid rock. This view of the matter may enable us readily to account, as well for the extensive layers of sand in localities which served, one after another, in long succession, as shores of the sea, or the outlets of rivers, as for the no less extensive beds of clay in positions favorable to their deposition, and for the frequent alternation of sands and clays throughout the valley.†

* The greatest height, at which any member of the late Survey found recent marine shells in Vermont, appears to be 320 feet above the ocean. This was at Elgin Spring in the township of Pantou. (See *Final Report*, vol. 1, p. 159.) In 1859, the writer discovered several species of these shells in the Brown Clay, near Franklin village, which is set down as 433 feet above the sea. He is aware of their occurrence, and has collected them, at a greater elevation, at only one locality in the entire region. This is an old seashore deposit, on Montserrat Mountain, at the height, according to the Canada Survey, of about 460 (Sir Charles Lyell says, 450) feet above the ocean. (See *Geology of Canada*, 1863, p. 918; also, Lyell's *Travels in North America*, First Visit, in 1842.) Thus it appears that the greatest height at which recent marine shells have as yet been found in this region—and the same may be said of all fossil marine remains of the Modern Era—is somewhat less than 500 feet above the sea. And these, it should be borne in mind, are the highest points in all this part of the country, which were so depressed as to be bathed by the ocean, of which, so far as known, there is any positive evidence.

† As an indication of the length of time which must

The present remains of these Upper Pleistocene deposits are in places about 100 feet thick. Ordinarily their thickness is not so great, they having been greatly wasted, no doubt, at a subsequent time, as the land rose from the deep. Resting on underlying formations differing in elevation, they occupy a range of about 500 feet, of varying heights, between the present level of the ocean and their highest limits, and consist mainly of clay, loam and sand. Clay is the lowest deposit. The minutest particles in the glacial masses on the hills being argillaceous, they were the first to be supplied in abundance, and deposited in the submerged valley.—These were for a long time spread over such parts of the basin as were under water, and constitute what is called the Blue or Leda Clay formation.* In most localities it has a small percentage of lime. The lower beds have no fossils. This may be accounted for from the fact, that the undermost portion is probably in many cases, a glacial deposit; and that the part next above was laid down while the waters were too muddy to favor the

have elapsed, in the formation of these strata, I will refer to a single old sea-shore deposit. It is in Swanton, at the height of about 140 feet above the ocean, and is made up almost entirely of the shells of littoral mollusks. Having a good opportunity to examine the bed, a few years ago, I took a section of it, and found its thickness to be from fifteen to eighteen feet. There is evidence that the little animals, the remains of which compose this formation, lived in the shallow water, along the shore of a small bay of the sea; that, as individuals died, their shells were left where they now lie; that these were laid down from generation to generation, as the land slowly sank, until the work was completed. Remembering that this is only one of a vast number of different beds, at varying heights, between the level of the sea and an elevation of four or five hundred feet—bearing in mind that no two deposits of littoral shells, differing much in height, could have been laid down at the same time—estimating the great number of formations that took their place, one after another, as the shore level varied, century by century, and from millennium to millennium, passing successively through the grades of elevation in the range which has been given—and endeavoring to reduce the whole to years, we are astounded at the amount of time which these littoral beds must have required for their deposition.

‡ The same may be said of the beds of stratified Clay, which lie higher up in the basin, than the deposits with certainty known to be Newer Pleistocene. This remark applies to all the superficial argillaceous formations which are more than four or five hundred feet above the sea, as well as to some which are lower down in the basin. According to the *Report on the late Survey*, (vol. 1, p. 159,) the most elevated clay deposit in the Basin of Lake Champlain is in Monkton, at the height of 756 feet above the ocean. This has been usually regarded as belonging to the Newer Pleistocene

presence of living creatures. As we pass upward to the higher beds of the Blue Clay, we find a few *pelagic* shells, i. e. the calcareous remains of testacea that inhabit deep seas; while near its summit, if I mistake not, several species of littoral shells make their appearance in a few localities. Next follow two formations sometimes called the Saxicava Clays and Sands from a characteristic fossil. They seem to run into each other, and to occupy substantially the same horizon. The first of these is a yellow loam, or brown clay. It contains more or less of carbonate of lime, and of finely comminuted silex. In many portions of it littoral shells are abundant. The other beds referred to, and which are often interstratified with the Brown Clay, consist of sands and gravel. The sands in some places are very fine; in others they exhibit various degrees of coarseness. Marine shells occur in several strata of the latter deposit, if not in them all.

Such, I am disposed to think, are the limits of the formation and of the period, called Upper Pleistocene. Some, however, seem to find evidence that the Newer Pleistocene times were not yet over. Nearly all the summits of the mountains, in this vicinity, have been rounded, smoothed and marked, especially on their northern and northwestern sides. This is the case with Mount Washington to the height of about 6000 feet above the sea. So old beaches, usually called sea-beaches, occur at great heights; they may be found upward of 2000 feet above the present level of the ocean.* Now it is very improb-

Period. Having repeatedly examined the bed of clay which surrounds and probably underlies Monkton Pond, I am disposed for the present to refer it to the Older Pleistocene times; in other words, to view it as a glacial deposit—a deposit which took its place in connection with the wasting of glaciers. This, it seems to me, is most consonant with facts, at least so long as no recent marine remains are found, either in the formation, or at so great a height in the neighborhood.

* The highest known beach in Vermont is in the township of Ripton; and, according to President Hitchcock (*Final Report*, vol. 1, p. 153) is 2196 feet above the ocean. As to the character of this beach, a few words may be added. That it is an ancient beach is, I believe, admitted on all hands. This is indicated by rounded pebbles, to cite no other characteristics of a water-washed shore. That it is a sea-beach has been very generally, if not universally asserted. But this is a point which needs proof. No one pretends that any recent marine remains have been found in it, or elsewhere in this region, at so great a height. And no indubitable evidence of the presence of the sea is advanced, or has been discovered, so far as I am aware. Beaches may be found, and pebbles rounded by fresh-water. This leads

able—such is the suggestion often made—that these effects have any connection with glaciers. It is more reasonable, many suppose, that the partial depression already noticed, was at last followed by a rapid downward movement. According to this view there was, perhaps, a more or less sudden sinking of this part of the crust of the earth to a much greater depth than before. Such a subsidence would doubtless be boisterous, and, possibly, of not very long duration. If it were not extended, all the depositions made on the flanks of the mountains and in the valleys would be removed by rains and snows, in the course of the thousands of years that followed. During this supposed subsidence, it is presumed that the summits of the White Mountains were only islands, and these the sole ones visible in New England. Such a depression might cause the ocean to rush in for a while with turbulence, and an arctic current to flow through this arm of the sea to the south. Under such circumstances, an ocean stream would pass from the far north, to that portion of the Atlantic which lies southward of what is today, New England, and the eastern limits of New York.† As the sinking went on, and after it ended, floes, and islands, and almost continents of ice, might move forward, doing a work of destruction as they passed, wherever they touched the bottom. They would

me to remark that it may be a glacial beach—the beach of an old glacial pond or lake. Many, if not most who refer the Ripton beach to the action of the sea, admit that very extensive glaciers prevailed in Vermont during the Older Pleistocene period. Granting this, they allow all that is needful to the formation of this old beach by the agency of fresh-water. The beach lies on the western slope of the main ridge of the Green Mountains. A few miles to the west of it, and considerably lower, is an other height called Hog Back. There is thus a sort of basin, suited to hold the vast glacial deposit, which, from its great thickness, might form an icy barrier on the west, as well as on the north and south, answering to the mountain-side on the east. With these brief hints I leave the reader to fill up the picture of a glacial lake, forming in the course of thousands of years what is now known as the Ripton beach.

† There seems to be no satisfactory evidence, that this submergence extended very far to the west. The writer has examined the superficial deposits, at one time or another, in a great number of places between New England and Minnesota, and has failed to find in them any recent sea-shells, at any point further west than the meridian of Oswego, New York. Meanwhile, in these deposits, he has met with fossil fresh-water shells, at various points, both in Canada West, and in the Western and North-Western States. The frequent occurrence of the latter shells, and the entire absence of marine remains, of course indicate the presence of recent fresh-water, and that the land was above the ocean, at the time these formations were deposited.

plow up and disturb, in places, what had been before deposited, and often force before them a vast amount of material. As the sea became broader, and at last so deep that the most elevated summits of the Green Mountains were for a time hidden from view, islands of ice on their way southward might, no doubt, pass over, and grate upon the very tops of the loftiest peaks. Indeed, upon Mansfield and Jay there are marks which were, as some are disposed to assert, beyond all question inscribed in this way by icebergs.*

But the Upper-Pleistocene was finally succeeded by the Holocene. Of this, the older portion may be termed the Terrace period. The stand-still which followed the subsidence already noticed as occurring in the preceding period, was perhaps comparatively short. As the day of rest ceased, an emergence began which was probably for the most part by a slow upward movement, though in portions it may have been abrupt.† Much of a marine character, that had been commenced, and was not yet completed, no doubt went on, finding a gradual cessation as the period advanced. The depositions would consist largely of the material wasted from the surface of the lately deposited beds, as the land slowly rose from the ocean. These sediments must have been laid down, for the most part, in the lower depressions, as the process of elevation was continued. Icebergs, no doubt, passed through

* In the supposed submergence of New England to so great a depth, of which I have given some account in this paragraph, I have no confidence, because I fail to find any satisfactory indications of its occurrence. Should trustworthy evidence come to light, tending to sustain the hypothesis, I shall welcome it with joy. As it is, I have set the matter forth to the best of my ability, that it may be fairly canvassed, and decided as a reasonable explanation of facts may dictate. Meanwhile I should add, that this supposed submergence is only an other view of a deep depression of this basin, conceived by some to have occurred at the close of the glacial period. Having already given some reasons for doubting the actual occurrence of so deep a subsidence in the former instance, and these reasons applying in the main to the latter supposition, I may forbear adding, for the present, any further statements on the matter.

† This emergence was, perhaps, connected with a corresponding depression of some not very remote part of the surface of the earth. An uplift of any given section of country is usually preceded, accompanied, or followed by a subsidence of an other portion situated at a greater or less distance. So, on the other hand, the sinking of an elevated tract of land is, in like manner, ordinarily associated with the elevation of one somewhat removed, that is lower and more depressed. Such seems to be, substantially, the law of oscillation, as applied to the crust of the earth. This statement suggests that there was possibly connected with the already men-

tioned submergence of this region, in the Newer Pleistocene period, an answering emergence—say, somewhere in the Atlantic. If the sinking of the basin of the St. Lawrence, and of that of Lake Champlain, were accompanied by a gradually diminishing depression of the region lying to the south-east of these basins, there may have occurred, at the same time, a corresponding elevation of a considerable area, in a portion of the Atlantic still further to the south-east, crowned, perhaps, with mountainous heights. Indeed, the latter uprising may have been very considerable, it possibly answering to an extensive submergence in some other quarter of the globe, and thus may have occasioned the slight sinking of this region. Now it is easy to see, in the light of the view presented, that the subsequent emergence of New England, in the Older Holocene period, would be likely to follow, if it did not lead to, the disappearing of this island, or of these islands, beneath the ocean.

This conjecture—and it claims to be no more than a conjecture—must at once remind such of the readers of Plato, as are familiar with his discussion of the ancient doctrines concerning the origin of the physical universe, especially as it appears in his *Timæus* and *Critias*, of that singular tradition which, on the authority of Solon, he has handed down from the Egyptian priests, respecting the Atlantis. The story is as follows: Nine thousand years before the Philosopher lived, there was a large island in the Atlantic Ocean, opposite the Pillars of Hercules (Gibraltar). In size it exceeded both Asia and Africa (as known to the ancients) and near it were several other islands, by which there was a passage to a large continent in the west. In comparison with the ocean, in which these islands were situated, the Mediterranean was only a small harbor. At the time referred to, this island, called Atlantis, was thickly settled. Suddenly an earthquake, which lasted a day and a night, caused these lands to disappear.—*Platonis Opera*, (Ed. Taubnitz) Tom. vii, *Timæus*, pp. 12, 13; *Critias*, p. 127.

In connection with this marvellous narrative, the curious student—and, indeed, every one who feels any interest to learn the little that is yet known by man from the geologic record, respecting the origin and early doings of the human race—may consult the facts and speculations contained in a recent work by Sir Charles Lyell, entitled the “*Antiquity of Man*.” Whether there were any relationship between the famed Atlantis, and the now-famous Hot-Builders of the Swiss lakes, and, if so, what, are points which at once suggest themselves—but which I leave for the present undiscussed. Those who would learn what evidence there is of a botanical kind, favoring the supposed existence of a continent, or of a series of islands, in the Atlantic, may consult Professor Unger, *Die Versunkene Insel Atlantis*.

One can go from the head of Lake Champlain to the upper waters of the Hudson, and thence onward to Albany, without necessarily passing over ground more than 150 feet above the ocean. Hence it is evident that a general depression, of less than 150 feet below the present level, would allow an arm of the sea to extend from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the Bay of New York.

above the stratified Pleistocene formations.* And the icebergs, without doubt, disappeared by degrees, as the valley steadily rose from the deep. While these processes were going on, currents must have prevailed in various quarters; the receding waters, assisted by waves and tides, would partly displace some portions of the previous deposits, and entirely remove others. They might occasionally heap them up in strange confusion, and, perhaps, redeposit parts of them with considerable regularity. Thus the stratified formations of the Newer Pleistocene times, and the more recent material laid down, or reërranged, in connection with the emergence, would be in many places more or less commingled.

But this is not all; the period of elevation was, perhaps, one of many thousand years' duration, and the work accomplished in it was not small. It is often called the Terrace period, because of a peculiar result achieved, as the valley was rising from the sea. In the gradual elevation of the land, the new formations were not only worn away, by the receding waters of the ocean; they were also cut through, in various directions, by fresh-water streams. Most of the old river-beds had been filled with drift, or with overlying stratified sediments; especially was this the case, near what were the mouths of the several streams, during the varying levels of the land. These ancient channels, therefore, must be scooped and hollowed out, or new ones formed, as the surface is elevated, and rivers, creeks and streamlets once more begin to flow. Thus there would appear in various parts of the basin, ancient sea-bottoms and marine beaches, also lake and river-terraces, in great abundance. The former are found from the level of the Lake to the height of about 500 feet above the ocean. The latter occur at different elevations, accordingly as circumstances were favorable to their formation. But without enumerating particulars, it may

* Some material, as there is no doubt, was brought into this neighborhood by icebergs. There are boulders of a kind clearly to show, that they have been transported a great distance. These differ greatly in their composition and structure from the larger portion of the pebbles found in the drift, and in the Pleistocene clays and sands, all these superficial deposits being made up, for the most part, of matter derived from the older formations in the immediate vicinity. I may add that the far-travelled boulders, so far as my observation has gone, always occur at low levels—thus affording another negative indication, that this basin did not undergo a deep submergence during the Newer Pleistocene times.

be said that such are some of the effects which remain as memorials of the older Holocene times; that of the kind mentioned was the agency then operative, and which continued to be in a measure active in the following period; and that in some such ways as those suggested, was wrought much of that pleasing variety of hill and dale, which everywhere greets the eye, in this delightful region.

We now come to the Middle Holocene times, or to the Marl period. This is so designated, because extensive beds of marl, of considerable thickness, were deposited during its continuance, in various sections of the country. Some of these, no doubt, on the elevated lands, had their commencement in the Terrace period, or shortly after the region first began to rise from the ocean. But for the most part, they were laid down during the times, which they serve to characterize. These beds of marl are made up of the countless remains of existing species of fresh-water shells, which had their home, and afterward their burial-place, where they are now found. The minute calcareous shells of these mollusks served, in the course of the thousands and thousands of years that followed the elevation of the land above the ocean, to fill the marshes and ponds which, in most instances, if not in all, had their origin since the close of the period of elevation. And nearly all these depositions were completed long ago, and have been more recently covered with an other kind of deposit. According to the Report made by the Rev. S. R. Hall and Professor Thompson, in 1845, there is a marl-bed in Williamstown which is eighteen feet thick. The thickness of the marl in the celebrated bed in Monkton is ten feet.* Another bed, which lies only a few feet above the level of Lake Champlain, has nine feet of marl. These instances, to cite no others, may furnish some data indicative of the duration of the Newer Holocene period—a time we are often liable, if not to count as a mere cipher, yet almost entirely to overlook, in our computation of the length of the Modern era, but which assumes comparatively large proportions, when contemplated as the Marl period, during which deposits of no inconsiderable thickness were formed from the tiny shells of a few species of little creatures, which still inhabit most of our marshes and ponds.

* See the *First Annual Report*, by Prof. C. B. Adams, p. 70; also, his *Second Do.*, pp. 126 and 152.

Advancing a step, we come to the Newer Holocene times. These, if we have reference to a formation which occurs in the neighborhood, and was largely deposited during their continuance, may be designated as the Peat period. Many of the ponds and small lakes having come to be for the most part filled with marl, another process became operative. Vegetable growth—conserve and various swamp-mosses—encroached upon the marl-beds, gradually overlaying them with the products of plant-life, and thus year by year, century after century, and from millennium to millennium, accumulations were made in favorable localities throughout the region. In this way there were laid down upon the marl-formations where they existed, and in almost every swamp whether underlaid by marl or not, extensive beds of peat. These consisting of sphagnum, and of various other marsh-plants, having made steady inroads upon the deposits of marl as they approached the surface of the water, and thriving in almost all moist depressions, gradually covered them with successive layers of vegetable matter. While comparatively recent, these bogs have evidently been in many cases, a great while in forming. They are often of considerable depth, varying from a few inches to twenty-five or thirty feet. In some instances they are said to be fifty feet in thickness. Mastodons, which are no longer existent, and other extinct mammals, must have been in many cases entombed in these accumulations of swampy matter, as they were in process of formation; for the remains of these animals have been, from time to time, brought to light in different parts of the country, in the removal of peat for agricultural purposes, in the construction of railways, and in various works which have required extensive excavations of the soil. Most, no doubt, remember that such remains were found at Mount Holly, a few years ago—remains which, taken in connection with other similar discoveries, clearly indicate that animals, exceeding all the existing elephants in size, to some extent ranged the hills and valleys of Vermont, while the old peat-beds were in process of formation, or during the continuance of the Newer Holocene period.

Leaving the Newer Holocene, we come finally to glance at the constructive work, which has been going on in the Champlain Basin, in what is called, in geologic phrase,

the Present. While not proposing in this place to treat of the region about Lake Champlain, under its existing or its historic relations, I may simply remark that, in connection with what is before us, these latter days may be designated either as the Alluvial period, or as the one which is for the most part characterized by forests of existing growth. While alluvium was no doubt laid down in preceding periods, the word is here used in a more restricted sense, reference being had prominently to the fluvial sediments which have been of late and are now in process of deposition in all our valleys, at the outlets of the rivers, and in the bosom of the Lake. Associated with these, and belonging to the same time, are the encrustations made by mineral springs, the formation of bog-iron ore and other kindred depositions. While the successive processes to which reference has been made, were distinctive when looked at on a large scale, it yet should be remarked, that there is no strong line of demarcation between the preceding period and the Present. In a few rare instances—Monkton Pond is a case in point—marl was formed during the Newer Holocene times, and its accumulation is still going on. And so the formation of peat, characteristic of the last epoch, has been continued, to a limited extent, in the Present. But in a great majority of cases, a change finally occurred. Vegetable matter was constantly laid down during the Peat period, until a sufficient height was reached in the deposit for sedges and shrubs to appear, and finally for the support of trees of existing species. And these have been thriving for generations, one growth succeeding another, above most of the peat beds, and on nearly all the uplands, of the Champlain Basin. In this view of the matter, the Present period, while it has been of very short duration, geologically considered, has yet been, comparatively speaking, of long continuance. Taking the lifetime of a human being as the standard of measurement, it extends back to a remote antiquity. Starting from an epoch, at which huge mammals of by-gone species roamed through the region, and in which, perhaps, they had their home, it thus probably had its beginning long anterior to the commencement of historic times.

Thus we have been enabled to see something that has been done in the Modern Era, toward the fitting up of the Valley of Lake

Champlain for the abode of man. Along an extended belt, in the depressions of the rocks, there had been just before laid down the scanty Pleiocene deposits of brown coal and iron. Upon these, and upon the naked ledges and hills which no doubt widely prevailed, were placed the fertile elements of the glacial drift, with clays, and loams, and sands above, each so arranged as in many localities to occupy the surface. These unconsolidated materials, through which rivulets and streams now cut in various directions, are what was left by the retiring ocean; and with the more recent beds of marl, peat, alluvium and the like, they constitute the superficial deposits of the Champlain basin. In passing through such an ordeal as that described, it is evident that the face of the country must have greatly changed. As the valley came up from the ocean, it was found to be renovated in its power; it was clothed in a dress more befitting the new relations which it was destined soon to sustain. That which was probably once, to a great extent, a barren and unproductive mass of rocks—the mere frame-work of hill and dale—emerged from the deep, robed in a virgin soil. There was, indeed, in connection with all this, a new creation. And the products which followed, clearly evince that the region was invigorated and quickened in a marvellous manner. There was the impartation of a fresh and an enlivening might connected with, and preparatory to the manifestation of the fiat of Supreme Intelligence, which caused manifold forms of being, each in due order, and after its kind, to start into existence, and flourish with unwonted vigor. The few land plants and animals which before prevailed, as well as the various finny tribes

of the lake and of its tributary streams, were no doubt destroyed to a considerable extent, if not altogether, in connection with the long icy winter, the subsequent sinking of the valley, and the prevalence of brackish waters consequent on the incursion of the Atlantic. But, after a protracted respite, the sea began to teem with the products of the new creation. Slimy creatures of the deep re-appeared, of a kind and in a form suited to the existing circumstances. The remains of more than twenty species of sea-shells are found in the deposits laid down, in this basin and in that of the St. Lawrence, when last under the ocean. So, too, as all this region gradually rose from the "vastly deep," plants and animals began once more to take possession of the soil; they proceeded to occupy and inhabit hills and vales, where doubtless just the same forms of life had never appeared before, and where many of these more recent species were perhaps scarcely possible, at an earlier day.

Having now passed in review the several great acts comprised in the formation of the Basin of Lake Champlain, we may fitly close this section of our subject, with a brief enumeration of the main classes of rocks, which go to make up the configuration of the region as it appears to-day. This synopsis is given as a help to the beginner in becoming conversant with the various rocky masses that occur in the neighborhood, and may be presented as an aid to the eye in a tabular form. Proceeding from below upward, we have in this basin, in addition to the intrusive masses and to what is more strictly characteristic of the Present, the following Systems of formations, with their respective divisions, which may be designated as

THE ROCKS OF THE VALLEY OF LAKE CHAMPLAIN.

V. Recent,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Holocene: — (1) Older, (2) Middle, (3) Newer. 2. Pleistocene: — (1) Older, (2) Newer. 1. Pleiocene.
IV. Champlain,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Upper: — Limestones and Slates. 2. Middle: — Limestones. 1. Lower: — Calcareous Sandstones.
III. Taconic,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Upper: — Sandstones with Limestones. 2. Middle: — Slates, with Limestones and Sandstones. 1. Lower: — Slates, with Quartzites and Limestones.
II. Schistose,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Granular Limestone, Serpentine, &c. 2. Schists, Talouse, Argillaceous, &c. 1. Gneiss.
I. Igneous,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Hypersthene, 2. Syenite, 1. Granite,
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> With various associated Rocks.

The Igneous, or Massive Crystalline System of rocks is, in some of its parts, well represented in this Basin. Granite occurs very sparsely in the Vermont portion, there being a scanty protrusion of it in Bennington County. It is more abundant in the mountains of New York. Syenite is of frequent occurrence, particularly on the west side of the Lake; while Hypersthene is the predominant rock in the main range of the Adirondack Mountains. Point Trembleau, which terminates that range, and lies just south of Port Kent, consists of this formation.

The Schistose, or Foliated Crystalline System of rocks is largely exhibited in the easterly portions of the valley. Gneiss is a prominent rock in the principal range of the Green Mountains, forming a continuous band from the southern to the northern part of Vermont: it thus constitutes the eastern rim of the Champlain Basin. It is also found cropping out at lower points, as at Whitehall; while it forms important portions of the more eastern ranges of the Adirondacks. Talcose Schists lie to the east and to the west of the Green Mountain Gneiss, in the northern half of the State; while in the southern part they fail to appear on the surface to the west of the Gneiss, they having, perhaps, been removed from above it, by the denudation which furnished material for the first sedimentary rocks. Argillaceous Schists, of the Foliated division, occupy only a narrow space. Granular Limestone, Serpentine, and other associated rocks, occur at various places, on both sides of the Basin, in connection with the more primitive masses.

The next system of rocks, consisting of the Lower, Middle and Upper Taconic, is, perhaps, the most persistent series in the valley. It is situated to the west of the Schistose formations, and extends through the whole of Vermont as a continuous band, consisting of quartzites and conglomerates, of slates, limestones and sandstones. The Champlain System of rocks, which is made up of several subordinate groups of sandstones, limestones and slates, is found, in its main divisions on both sides of the Lake, and forms the solid foundation and principal part of very many of its islands. It rests on the subjacent formations, which constitute the bottom or rocky lining of the Basin. Its lower members are seen reposing on the Taconic rocks, with discordant strike and dip, at different points, on either side

of the valley. This lack of conformity may be observed at Chazy, New York, and at several places in Vermont. The Champlain rocks were followed, after a long interval consisting of many extended eras, by the Recent formations. These consist of the unconsolidated materials, which cover almost the whole surface of the valley at the present day. Of the marine shells found in portions of the late deposits, there are fine exposures at various points. In the State of New York, they occur near Crown Point Landing, likewise a few rods south of the wharf at Port Kent, also near Chazy village. In Vermont they are very abundant along the Lake, at almost innumerable localities, which will be mentioned in the sequel. The shells for the most part composing the marl beds, are the remains of fresh-water mollusks, and belong to species which are still living in our rivers, ponds, and marshes.

Thus, in our summary survey of the rocks of the Basin of Lake Champlain, we have passed through the several stages of its formation, and have fairly reached the beginning of the Present period. Starting from the remote past, we have come down to the opening, and have actually entered the precincts of that part of the Modern era, in which we have our existence as rational and accountable beings. We have steadily advanced in our survey, until we find ourselves in the commencement of the period, the latter parts of which are properly termed historic, and during some portions of which this valley has been the abode of man. As such we see that it consists of all the solid rocks it saved amid the destructive operations of the past, and brought out of them to the Present, together with whatever has accrued to it in these comparatively latter days. Such, in brief, are the grand outlines of the work that has been wrought, and of the changes which have been effected, in the formation of our valley: and such are the great Systems of rocks, portions of which are now found within its limits. The last-mentioned series of deposits brings us down to the threshold of the period now passing, and thus to the conclusion of the matter in hand. These several Systems make up the present Basin in its leading configurations; and it is with these alone that we have thus far had to do. This comprehensive survey of the characteristic features of the whole region, and especially of the

particular part of it under review, may enable us in the sequel to take up with more minuteness any given portion of it—particularly the one lying before us for consideration—and to examine it in greater detail, with both pleasure and profit. In this proposed work, an acquaintance with the broad outlines of the history of the valley—of the changes it has undergone in the past, no less than of its existing features—will help us at every step.

Would we rightly judge of this Basin, or of any section of it, as it is, we need especially to remember, that its prominent formations belong to it, not merely as a part of the dead past, but as rejuvenated, and prepared for the use of man. We should not forget that it had grown old, and gray, and finally bald; that having endured the heats and colds of countless years, of long life-periods, of extended eras, aye, even of vast cycles of ages immense in their duration, it remained bereft of its primitive freshness. Meanwhile we ought equally to bear in mind, that at last its worn and furrowed form was ground over; that it then sank beneath the ocean, finally to rise once more as from a new baptism. From this, as we may be at times reminded, it came forth with fresh power. It had received the elements, through which it was to be adorned anew—clothed with a beauty, and robed in a rich, yet temperate verdure—having many charms, and ready to receive from man manifold adornments, which never belonged to it in the days of its pristine strength and primeval glory.

SECTION III.—THE DETAILED EXPOSITION OF THE GEOLOGY OF NORTH-WESTERN VERMONT.

*Maxima negligentia mihi videtur, si . . . pon-
studemus, quod quotidie videmus, intelligere.*

ANGELM ACCOMMODATED.

As we have now taken a general survey of the several main divisions of the rocks of the globe, and briefly illustrated them by a reference to the formations prevailing in this vicinity—and since this has been followed by a summary history of the formation of the Basin of Lake Champlain, with the prominent changes through which it has passed—we are ready to enter, according to the plan proposed, upon the geological description of the counties of Chittenden and Lamoille, Franklin and Grand Isle. In other words, it remains

for us, after these preliminary delineations of the region, to be occupied with the detailed exposition of the Geology of North-Western Vermont.

The elementary considerations already offered, respecting the crust of the earth, prepare the way for a better understanding than would otherwise be possible, of the Geology of the particular district about to engage our attention, in some of its more specific aspects. So, what has been said of the Basin of Lake Champlain may render the account, of what relates exclusively to the several Counties now coming before us, comparatively more intelligible and easy of comprehension. In becoming familiar with the general configuration of the country, and particularly with the slope of Western Vermont, we have secured a vantage-ground, which will facilitate our movements in this respect, and at the same time preclude the necessity, which would else exist, for many references and explanations.

There are in these Counties the remains of portions of several great Systems of rocks. These various Series or Systems, are distinct one from another, and respectively belong to different eras, with the exception of the Eruptive masses which are of diverse ages. For the sake of convenience, these rocks may be enumerated, and brought before us for consideration, under the following general divisions: (1.) the Schistose, (2.) the Taconic, (3.) the Champlain, (4.) the Recent, and (5.) the Eruptive. These main divisions are by no means of the same extent, or of equal interest and importance; still, they all have their value, and are to be noticed, as having a part to play in their respective spheres. They are severally made up of minor sections, or varieties of rock, each of which, with few exceptions pertains, to a characteristic epoch, and is more or less clearly distinguishable from every other. Of some parts of these formations, there are good exhibitions in North-Western Vermont; while of others, only a few patches, or scanty outliers, are to be found, and these in a fragmentary state, as well as often in isolated localities.

Instead of first examining these formations in detail, and waiting until the conclusion, before summing up what we go over, as we have done heretofore, we may in this section, as affording a constant help to the eye, anticipate what is before us, and so present at the outset a synopsis of the main points which are

to come under consideration. In the table which follows, the names not only of the great groups or divisions are given, but those also of the various subordinate kinds of rocks, or of the several minor stages of formation. They are so arranged in their respective places as to retain, at least for the greater part, their natural and chronologic order. The only known exceptions consist, first, of the Eruptive rocks already mentioned as belonging to various periods, and secondly, of the Schistose Series, the several members of which have, so far as we are yet aware, no definite order of succession, which they invariably fol-

low, in all localities. Such being the general sequence of these masses as they occur in nature, the terms descriptive of the oldest are placed at the bottom, and those of each leucocratic section further up in the ascending scale, until we come to the highest and newest, which are at the top. And in the treatment of them, it will be most convenient, it is usually most fitting, to proceed from bottom upward, this being the order in which we may conceive that the formations were for the most part deposited. The synopsis referred to, appears in the following

TABULAR VIEW OF THE ROCKS OF NORTH-WESTERN VERMONT.

V. Eruptive,		{ 8. Mixed: — Conglomerate of Clay, Iron, etc. { 2. Feldspathic: — Felstone, Porphyritic Dikes. { 1. Aulitic: — Greenstone, Trap Dikes.	
IV. Recent.		{ 2. Quaternary, { Present: — Alluvium, etc. { Holocene, { Newer: — Peat, etc. { Middle: — Marl, etc. { Older: — Terraces, etc. { Pleistocene, { Newer: — (1) Blue Clay, (2) Brown Clay { Older: — Drift.	
		{ 1. Tertiary, { Pleiocene, { Miocene, (?) { Lignite, Fossil Fruits, Iron, etc.	
III. Champlain		{ 3. Upper, { Slates, { Lorraine. { Utica. { Limestones, { Trenton. { La Motte. { Birdseye. { 2. Middle: — Limestone, Chazy. { 1. Lower: — Sandstone, Calcareous.	
II. Taconic		{ 3. Upper: — Potsdam Sandstone, in its several divisions. { 2. Middle, { Georgia Slates, { With Limestones and Sandstones. { Swanton Slates, { 1. Lower, { Upper Talcoid Slates, with Limestones. { Lower Talcoid Slates, with Quartzite, etc.	
I. Schistose,		{ 3. Granular Limestone, Serpentine, etc. { 2. Shists, { Argillaceous. { Talcose. { 1. Gneiss.	

Such are the main Series of rocky masses, with their more important subdivisions, which are found in the Counties under consideration. Of these it is proposed to treat briefly under the following heads: first, of their geographical position; secondly, of their stratigraphical relations; next, of their lithological characters; then, of their mineralogical constituents; and finally, of their organic remains. After looking at the several formations in the way proposed, a few words will be

added in confirmation of the view taken, and of the order adopted. We accordingly proceed to consider

I.—THE GEOLOGICAL POSITION OF THE ROCKS OF NORTH-WESTERN VERMONT.

With the aim of going over the various groups of strata, as nearly as possible, according to their chronologic succession, we take our point of departure on the east, and advance westward. This course will ena-

to be seen with the earliest formations and to be the last in a part of successive steps of the system of ascending grade, until we reach the top. In ascending we shall see that the beds which are oldest and lowest principles of the system as we rise upward in the west are the youngest in their general local position. This is owing to the fact that the formations which have the greatest antiquity have been most elevated. When any part of the crust of the earth is elevated, even the lower beds are often lifted far above the general level of the country. Involutions also are taking place, the older parts, as they become visible, of course occupy, geographically, the higher or highest points in the neighborhood. At the same time, we readily infer that the most recent deposits must usually lie in the lower, or lowest, depressions, such being the situations in which the latest sediments are very likely, if not certain, to be laid down.

Passing on now, and taking a position, as proposed, we find ourselves in a region, the solid portions of which probably consist entirely of rocks belonging to the Schistose System. These lie every where, so far as we know, just beneath the soil, and crop out at almost innumerable points. Talcose Schist is the main formation of all the eastern, and so of much the larger part of Lamoille County. This lies to the north-east of Mount Mansfield, the highest summit of the most elevated ridge of the Green Mountains. On the west of the just mentioned Schists, an other rock of the Foliated division occurs. A band of Gneiss shows itself along the summit and western slope of the principal Green Mountain range. Starting from the south, one can trace it through the eastern portions of Huntington, Bolton, and Underhill, in Chittenden County; through the western limits of Stowe, Morristown, Johnson, and Eden, and through the eastern parts of Cambridge, Waterville, and Belvidere, in Lamoille County; also through Avery's Gore and Montgomery into Richford, if not through it, in Franklin County. So, as we advance westward, we find just within the rim of the Champlain Basin, and lower down in it, an other extensive exposure of Talcose Schist. This occupies, in Chittenden County, the western part of Huntington and Bolton, the eastern of Richmond and Jericho, all the middle and western side of Underhill, and a strip

along the eastern border of Westford. Meanwhile it covers about half of Franklin County on the west of the Green, and a narrow border of it on the east of the same rock. In the midst of the Talcose beds of the last mentioned County, there is a compressed, tape-like band of Arg. Jacobus Schist, extending northerly and southerly, in the townships of Montgomery and Randolph. According to the late Survey, there is also a band of this clay formation in Lamoille County, running north and south through the eastern limits of Stowe, Morristown, Hyde Park and Eden, and thence onward, through Orleans County, into Canada. The latter formation I have never examined. Masses of Primitive Limestone, of Serpentine and Slate likewise occur amid the Schists, in limited quantities, at various points, especially in the Counties of Lamoille and Franklin.

Leaving the Schistose beds, we come next, as we advance westward, to the earliest system of the Sedimentary rocks. The oldest portion of this System, the Lower Taconic, consists predominantly of Talcose or Talcooid Slates. With these are associated Conglomerates, Quartzites, and Limestones. This part of the most ancient Zoic beds lies next west of the Schistose formations, and further down in the Basin. It occupies, in Chittenden County, the western limits of Huntington, Richmond, Jericho, and the larger part of Westford; also the eastern portions of Hinesburgh and Williston, most of Essex, and a narrow strip on the east side of Milton. In Franklin County, it is well exhibited in most of Fairfax, in the western portions of Fairfield and Sheldon, in the eastern of St. Albans and Swanton, and constitutes a narrow band in East Highgate and Franklin. In the eastern part of these beds, there is a large display of Conglomerate. The Quartzite is found interstratified with the Slates in Hinesburgh and Williston, while an extensive range of it lies on the west side of the Slates in Milton, Fairfax, Georgia, St. Albans, and Swanton, after which it seems gradually to disappear. Limestones are found at various points, sometimes in extensive beds, often in small lenticular masses, in the midst of the slate. In the latter form, they may be observed in Hinesburgh, St. George, and Williston, also to the east of Swanton Centre. There is likewise a narrow range of Clay Slate, which may be traced from the southern line of Hinesburgh, northward

through Williston, Essex, and Colchester, nearly, if not quite to Milton Falls. A fine exposure of it occurs in the bed of Winooki River, at the mills, near Essex Junction.

Immediately west of the formations just noticed, we find the Middle Taconic range.— This should be divided into two sections, consisting on the east side of the Brown, or Georgia Slates, and on the west side of the Black, or Swanton Slates. These rocks, and particularly those of the former series, contain interstratified beds of brown sandstone and limestone the latter often occurring in beds of a lense-like shape. The range as thus made up, extends north and south through the counties of Chittenden and Franklin, though in many places it is almost wholly covered by overlying beds. The Georgia Slates, according to President Hitchcock, occur in Chittenden County only in Milton, and thence run northward, through Georgia, St. Albans, Swanton, and Highgate. I find good reasons, however, for believing that they extend thro' Chittenden County, though for the most part as underlying rocks; that they are continued into the Counties of Addison and Rutland; and that thence they may be traced southward into Washington County, New York. That a mistake should be made in regard to them is not surprising, when we remember that, in many places, they are covered by later deposits, and are only seen cropping out at favorable localities. The Swanton Slates, while they are to a considerable extent an underlying formation, may yet be seen in many places between Charlotte and Phillipsburgh, Canada. Passing northward from Charlotte, where they are largely concealed from view, we find them cropping out along the western limits of Shelburne, Burlington and Milton, in Chittenden County; while in the County of Franklin, they occupy like portions of Georgia, St. Albans, Swanton, and Highgate. For the greater part of the distance, these slates line the lake shore. Although hidden in many places by later formations, they may be observed in each of the townships mentioned, and in some of them at a large number of points.

The Upper Taconic, which constitutes what is usually known in Vermont as the Red Sandstone, occurs very frequently as a surface rock, in the counties of Chittenden and Franklin. It may be traced through nearly their whole extent in a north and south band. Its western edges usually rest on the Swanton Slates,

which it in part overlies; while portions of it, which extend further to the east, repose on the several beds of the Georgia group. Near the southern limits of Chittenden County, it spreads over a broad area, it being found to stretch from near the Lake in Charlotte, almost to Hinesburgh village, and thence on to the south and south-east, it being the surface rock in most of Monkton, and perhaps in a part of Starksborough, in Addison County. It thus overlies a considerable portion both of the Middle and of the Lower Taconic. The same is substantially the case, if my observations be correct, in a part of Franklin County near the Provincial line. What appears to be Potsdam Sandstone occurs near Franklin Centre, and thus not far from the eastern limits of the Lower Taconic. A similar rock is found a few miles north of the same place, in the adjoining County of Canada East, and two or three miles south of the road from Missisquoi Bay to St. Armand.

Having noticed the geographical position of the Taconic System of rocks in North-Western Vermont, we are now to point out that of the Champlain formations. The Lower Champlain, or Calcareous Sandrock, is often met with in isolated masses, lying to the east of the main range of the Potsdam Sandstone, in the counties of both Chittenden and Franklin.* Because of its comparative lack, in this neighborhood, of characteristic marks, and especially of fossils, it is very difficult without, and sometimes even after protracted and often-repeated examinations, to discriminate between this rock and the Taconic limestones, among which it is found reposing in hollow depressions. It is thus situated in Hinesburgh,

*As early as 1862, I found fossils peculiar to the Lower Silurian times, in Brandon, Cornwall and Middlebury, within the recognized limits of the Taconic System. The text gives the interpretation which the facts then seemed to suggest. Feeling my liability to error, I have recently resurveyed the portions of these rocks with which I was before familiar, and made additional surveys of the same formations in new localities, as they occur in the Counties of Addison and Rutland. In this work I engaged partly by myself, and partly in company with the Rev. Mr. Wing. As a result of this new examination I am confirmed in my previous conviction, if it needed any confirmation, that Champlain formations actually occur as indicated. At almost every step, I found abundant evidence that rocks of this later series, particularly the limestones, exist in these two counties, in very considerable force. So, after a patient reconsideration of the principal facts, in the best light I can get, I find nothing that invalidates, and many reasons that tend to strengthen my previous convictions as to the essential difference between the later series of rocks and the Taconic.

us to start with the earliest formations, and to pass, for the most part by successive steps over rocks of ascending grade, until we reach the latest. Thus advancing, we shall see that the beds which are oldest and lowest geologically, so far as we can determine the order, are the highest in their geographical position.— This seeming anomaly arises from the fact that the formations, which have the greatest antiquity, have been most elevated. When any portion of the crust of the earth is upheaved, even the lower beds are often lifted far above the general level of the country. Denudation afterward taking place, the older parts, as they become visible, of course occupy, geographically, the higher or highest points in the neighborhood. At the same time, we readily infer that the most recent deposits must usually lie in the lower, or lowest depressions, such being the situations in which the latest sediments are very likely, if not certain, to be laid down.

Passing on now, and taking a position, as proposed, we find ourselves in a region, the solid portions of which probably consist entirely of rocks belonging to the Schistose System. These lie every where, so far as we know, just beneath the soil, and crop out at almost innumerable points. Talcose Schist is the main formation of all the eastern, and so of much the larger part of Lamoille County. This lies to the north-east of Mount Mansfield, the highest summit of the most elevated ridge of the Green Mountains. On the west of the just mentioned Schists, an other rock of the Foliated division occurs. A band of Gneiss shows itself along the summit and western slope of the principal Green Mountain range. Starting from the south, one can trace it through the eastern portions of Huntington, Bolton, and Underhill, in Chittenden County; through the western limits of Stowe, Morristown, Johnson, and Eden, and through the eastern parts of Cambridge, Waterville, and Belvidere, in Lamoille County; also through Avery's Gore and Montgomery into Richford, if not through it, in Franklin County. So, as we advance westward, we find just within the rim of the Champlain Basin, and lower down in it, an other extensive exposure of Talcose Schist. This occupies, in Chittenden County, the western part of Huntington and Bolton, the eastern of Richmond and Jericho, all the middle and western side of Underhill, and a strip

along the easterly border of Westford. Meanwhile it covers about half of Franklin County, on the west of the Gneiss, and a narrow border of it, on the east of the same rock. In the midst of the Talcose beds of the last mentioned County, there is a compressed, tape-like band of Argillaceous Schist, extending northerly and southerly, in the townships of Montgomery and Richford. According to the late Survey, there is also a band of this clay formation in Lamoille County, running north and south through the eastern limits of Stowe, Morristown, Hyde Park and Eden, and thence onward, through Orleans County, into Canada. The latter formation I have never examined. Masses of Primitive Limestone, of Serpentine and Steatite likewise occur amid the Schists, in limited quantities, at various points, especially in the Counties of Lamoille and Franklin.

Leaving the Schistose beds, we come next, as we advance westward, to the earliest system of the Sedimentary rocks. The oldest portion of this System, the Lower Taconic, consists predominantly of Talcose or Talcoid Slates. With these are associated Conglomerates, Quartzites, and Limestones. This part of the most ancient Zoic beds lies next west of the Schistose formations, and further down in the Basin. It occupies, in Chittenden County, the western limits of Huntington, Richmond, Jericho, and the larger part of Westford; also the eastern portions of Hinesburgh and Williston, most of Essex, and a narrow strip on the east side of Milton. In Franklin County, it is well exhibited in most of Fairfax, in the western portions of Fairfield and Sheldon, in the eastern of St. Albans and Swanton, and constitutes a narrow band in East Highgate and Franklin. In the eastern part of these beds, there is a large display of Conglomerate. The Quartzite is found interstratified with the Slates in Hinesburgh and Williston, while an extensive range of it lies on the west side of the Slates in Milton, Fairfax, Georgia, St. Albans, and Swanton, after which it seems gradually to disappear. Limestones are found at various points, sometimes in extensive beds, often in small lenticular masses, in the midst of the slate. In the latter form, they may be observed in Hinesburgh, St. George, and Williston, also to the east of Swanton Centre. There is likewise a narrow range of Clay Slate, which may be traced from the southern line of Hinesburgh, northward

through Williston, Essex, and Colchester, nearly, if not quite to Milton Falls. A fine exposure of it occurs in the bed of Winooki River, at the mills, near Essex Junction.

Immediately west of the formations just noticed, we find the Middle Taconic range.— This should be divided into two sections, consisting on the east side of the Brown, or Georgia Slates, and on the west side of the Black, or Swanton Slates. These rocks, and particularly those of the former series, contain interstratified beds of brown sandstone and limestone, the latter often occurring in beds of a lense-like shape. The range as thus made up, extends north and south through the counties of Chittenden and Franklin, though in many places it is almost wholly covered by overlying beds. The Georgia Slates, according to President Hitchcock, occur in Chittenden County only in Milton, and thence run northward, through Georgia, St. Albans, Swanton, and Highgate. I find good reasons, however, for believing that they extend thro' Chittenden County, though for the most part as underlying rocks; that they are continued into the Counties of Addison and Rutland; and that thence they may be traced southward into Washington County, New York. That a mistake should be made in regard to them is not surprising, when we remember that, in many places, they are covered by later deposits, and are only seen cropping out at favorable localities. The Swanton Slates, while they are to a considerable extent an underlying formation, may yet be seen in many places between Charlotte and Phillipsburgh, Canada. Passing northward from Charlotte, where they are largely concealed from view, we find them cropping out along the western limits of Shelburne, Burlington and Milton, in Chittenden County; while in the County of Franklin, they occupy like portions of Georgia, St. Albans, Swanton, and Highgate. For the greater part of the distance, these slates line the lake shore. Although hidden in many places by later formations, they may be observed in each of the townships mentioned, and in some of them at a large number of points.

The Upper Taconic, which constitutes what is usually known in Vermont as the Red Sandstone, occurs very frequently as a surface rock, in the counties of Chittenden and Franklin. It may be traced through nearly their whole extent in a north and south band. Its western edges usually rest on the Swanton Slates,

which it in part overlies; while portions of it, which extend further to the east, repose on the several beds of the Georgia group. Near the southern limits of Chittenden County, it spreads over a broad area, it being found to stretch from near the Lake in Charlotte, almost to Hinesburgh village, and thence on to the south and south-east, it being the surface rock in most of Monkton, and perhaps in a part of Starksborough, in Addison County. It thus overlies a considerable portion both of the Middle and of the Lower Taconic. The same is substantially the case, if my observations be correct, in a part of Franklin County near the Provincial line. What appears to be Potsdam Sandstone occurs near Franklin Centre, and thus not far from the eastern limits of the Lower Taconic. A similar rock is found a few miles north of the same place, in the adjoining County of Canada East, and two or three miles south of the road from Missisquoi Bay to St. Armand.

Having noticed the geographical position of the Taconic System of rocks in North-Western Vermont, we are now to point out that of the Champlain formations. The Lower Champlain, or Calcareous Sandrock, is often met with in isolated masses, lying to the east of the main range of the Potsdam Sandstone, in the counties of both Chittenden and Franklin.* Because of its comparative lack, in this neighborhood, of characteristic marks, and especially of fossils, it is very difficult without, and sometimes even after protracted and often-repeated examinations, to discriminate between this rock and the Taconic limestones, among which it is found reposing in hollow depressions. It is thus situated in Hinesburgh,

*As early as 1862, I found fossils peculiar to the Lower Silurian times, in Brandon, Cornwall and Middlebury, within the recognized limits of the Taconic System. The text gives the interpretation which the facts then seemed to suggest. Feeling my liability to error, I have recently resurveyed the portions of these rocks with which I was before familiar, and made additional surveys of the same formations in new localities, as they occur in the Counties of Addison and Rutland. In this work I engaged partly by myself, and partly in company with the Rev. Mr. Wing. As a result of this new examination I am confirmed in my previous conviction, if it needed any confirmation, that Champlain formations actually occur as indicated. At almost every step, I found abundant evidence that rocks of this later series, particularly the limestones, exist in these two counties, in very considerable force. So, after a patient reconsideration of the principal facts, in the best light I can get, I find nothing that invalidates, and many reasons that tend to strengthen my previous convictions as to the essential difference between the later series of rocks and the Taconic.

Shelburne, Williston, and Essex; perhaps, likewise, in Milton; also, probably, in Swanton and Highgate. There are, moreover, apparent outcroppings of the same formation, on the west of the Red Sandstone. These occur in Charlotte and at Highgate Springs, possibly also in Swanton. In Addison County, portions of the mass are found on both sides of the great break.

Of the Middle Champlain, or Chazy Limestone, no very extensive exposures are found in the townships of North-Western Vermont, which skirt the shores of the Lake. Comparatively small and isolated patches of the formation are met with in Charlotte, St. Albans, and Swanton, and at Highgate Springs. In Addison County, it has a fine display in Ferrisburgh and Panton. On the islands of the Lake, it is also very abundant. There is a very good exhibition of it, in Grand Isle County, on the west shores of the townships of South Hero, and Grand Isle, as well as in the southwestern and southern portions of Isle La Motte.

The Upper Champlain division of rocks, which consists of the limestones known as Bird-eye, La Motte (or Black River), and Trenton, of the Utica Slate, and of the Lorraine Shales, is very sparingly displayed in the Counties of Chittenden and Franklin. Ledges made up of one, two, or more of the limestone formations may be seen, at McNeil's Landing in Charlotte, at St. Albans Bay, and in Swanton, as well as at Highgate Springs. In Grand Isle County, these limestones occur in considerable force. On the South Island, they may be observed lying to the east of the Chazy Limestone; also on Isle La Motte, occupying a similar position. In Alburgh, they are only met with in the form of boulders.—On the east of these limestones, there is a large exposure of the Upper Champlain Slates and Shales. Without attempting to discriminate between these formations, it may be simply said, that small outcroppings of one of them, or of both, occur on the east side of Isle La Motte; that they constitute by far the larger parts of the townships of South Hero and Grand Isle; that they make up nearly all North Hero, and are the only solidified aqueous rock in place within the entire limits of Alburgh. There is, perhaps, a small outcropping of one of these formations, or of both, on the lake shore in Charlotte, if not at Highgate Springs.

With the Recent formations, which are com-

posed of the superficial deposits of loose material, all are to some extent familiar. The Pleiocene beds of brown coal, limonite, and the like, crop out in various places between Hinesburgh and Highgate. To the practised eye evidences of glacial agency are perceptible in every township. Drift polishing and striæ may be seen on Isle La Motte, in Swanton, in the eastern part of St. Albans, at Westford Centre, in Colchester, Burlington, Shelburne, Charlotte, and Hinesburgh. Meanwhile drift-markings are found to cover the surface of almost every ledge, on the first removal of the overlying unconsolidated matter. So the drift itself is observable in nearly every neighborhood. It occurs generally as a surface rock, at points which are more than four or five hundred feet above the sea, as well as at many lower elevations. In most places which are below the height just mentioned, the Newer Pleistocene formations of clay, loam, and sand, constitute the existing surface of the Basin.—Clay-stones, as belonging to these deposits, may be found in Alburgh and Swanton, as well as in other localities too numerous for mention. Ancient terraces, sea-beaches, and various other Older Holocene vestiges of the retiring ocean, are of too frequent occurrence to require special designation. The marl and peat beds of the Middle and Newer Holocene occur, in innumerable depressions of the Pleistocene deposits. There is a marl-bed in Alburgh, covering about sixty acres: an other in Grand Isle, of considerable extent: others, of more limited area, are met with in Highgate, Swanton, and several neighboring townships. Peat-beds, while of great interest, need not to be enumerated, as they are found in almost every township. The alluvium characteristic of the Present, which is constantly making and enriching our intervalle lands, occurs in the valleys of nearly all our streams, and can be observed as filling up the channels, and forming deltas at the mouths, of some of the principal rivers.

Before turning from this part of the subject, we should perhaps just glance at the position of the principal Intrusive masses. Intruded matter, in one form or another, no doubt, occurs in the Foliated series of rocks; probably, also, in the Lower Taconic; while in the shape of veins it appears, to some extent, in most of the great formations. When it assumes the guise of dikes, its occurrence, as might be anticipated, is most frequent in the neighborhood

of the Lake. And the rocks, which it thus cuts through, are for the most part Taconic and Lower Silurian. Masses usually regarded as a part of the Eruptive System, and belonging to one or another of the three principal classes of dikes, are found in great abundance in Chittenden County, and particularly in Shelburne and Burlington. In Charlotte, a rock of this kind may be seen, on the shore of the Lake, at Holmes' Point, just north of McNeil's Landing. An other runs through the southern portion of Glebe Hill; still an other occurs in the highway, a few rods to the west of the Baptist Corner. So, two or three of these rocky masses are visible, in the southeast part of the township, not far from the Friends' House of Worship. In Hinesburgh, a dike of considerable width occurs at the village: an other on the hillside to the south of Mr. Willson's. In Shelburne, these rocks are of too frequent occurrence to be in all instances particularly designated. They are very numerous on the shore of the Lake, especially in Mr. Nash's neighborhood, and all along the west side of Shelburne Point: also on the east side of the last named point, as well north-west of the Ship-Yard, as south-east of it, and near the head of the Bay. One may be seen in the road, near the summit of the high hill, a little to the east of Shelburne Falls. Meanwhile in the east part of the township, three or four occur: one of them is at the marble quarry near Shelburne Pond, an other a mile or so south of the Gage Meeting-House.—Again, two or three may be seen in St. George. Professor Thompson observed several in Richmond; according to Professor Adams, there is one in Bolton. In Burlington they appear in considerable force. One occurs some distance north of the mouth of Potash Brook.—There is a meridional one of particular interest, a little to the east of Bluff Rock Point. The same as extended, or an other, (I am uncertain which), crops out in several places further north. An additional one is observable on the shore of the Lake, just south of Ship-Yard Bay. In the shore portion of the Red Rocks, there is one from twelve to fifteen feet wide; near by, a much narrower one may be seen. One is also visible at three or four points on Willard's Ledge; not far from this, to the north-east, a second appears; meanwhile two crop out, somewhat further to the east, on Spear Street; and still an other is visible, to the south-east of the Medical Col-

lege, on the road to Williston; further on in the same direction near Muddy Brook, yet one more occurs. In the bed of the river, at Hubbard's Falls, in Essex, there is a fine exhibition of one with several breaks. Three show themselves on the shore of the lake in the south-western part of Colchester. In the same township, north of Mallet's Bay, two more have been met with. There is yet another at Milton Falls. Six or seven are known to occur in South Hero; while there is one in Grand Isle. Several, as I am informed, crop out in Waterville. If I remember aright, though I find no note of it in my memorandum-books, I have observed one in Enosburgh. Many may be seen on the islands in the Lake; one in particular should be mentioned, as running across the north-western part of Juniper Island. In closing this list of dikes, I would simply add that the hill south of the Charlotte Railway Station, is an upthrust of igneous rock—the only one visible of much extent, so far as I know, in this part of Vermont.

Such is the geographical position of the main masses of rocks, which are found in the district under consideration. In passing the formations thus in review, the aim has been simply to point out the more important localities; to give so much of details, as barely to soften down the rugged outlines; and no more than a fair picture of the topography of the several divisions might render necessary. Many of the formations are largely exhibited; some only occur in fragmentary remains; while others, though finely displayed in given particulars, have been greatly worn and wasted by the many abrading agencies, that have been ceaselessly operative through the ages.

II.—THE STRATIGRAPHICAL RELATIONS OF THE ROCKS OF NORTH-WESTERN VERMONT

Are next to occupy our attention. In noticing the stratigraphy of any region, three points naturally come into view; first, the dip of the rocks; secondly, the strike; and thirdly, their bedding, including the relation of the strata to each other. By dip is meant the inclination or slope of the layers, and thus the angle which they form with the plane of the horizon. The several formations under consideration, as must be already evident, for the most part slant toward the east

Described more exactly, the direction of their slope may be said to be somewhat to the south of east, while they vary in their inclination from zero to ninety degrees.

Supposing ourselves again standing on the Foliated rocks in Lamoille County, we find in places abundant evidence of an anticlinal axis, that is to say of a ridge or axis, from which the layers dip in opposite directions. Presuming the Gneiss to have been originally the lowest rock in this group, and the Schists to have lain next above it, let us suppose that an elevatory force was applied from beneath. As the result of such an application of power, the beds may have been lifted up, and a meridional ridge, or series of ridges made to appear. In many places the Schists might be broken at the summit, and caused to part, thus revealing the underlying Gneiss. In this way we see that the beds would be caused to incline, on the one side eastward, and on the other to the west. And such is substantially the position of these rocks. The main range of the Green Mountains, as it appears in this neighborhood, consists of Gneiss thus lifted up in the form of an anticlinal ridge. This structure is well exhibited in the elevated summit called the Couching Lyon (or Camel's Hump), and in Mount Mansfield; or, as we may equally well and more definitely say, in the townships of Huntington, Bolton, and Underhill, in Chittenden County; in those of Stowe, Cambridge, and Johnson, in Lamoille County; and perhaps in other localities still further to the north. On the east side of this mountain range, the Talcose Schists slope for the most part eastward. On the west side, as we should expect, their inclination is at first, and for some distance, westward; then they are in places nearly vertical; finally they come to dip predominantly toward the east. We thus have, in passing from the summit of the mountain down into the Basin, what is sometimes called a synclinal arrangement of the beds. In other words, they so dip on each side of an assumed axis, as to tend to come together beneath the surface, just as the rays of a fan all converge toward the handle. This attitude of the strata of the Talcose Schist may be seen in Huntington, Bolton, and Richmond, in Chittenden County; in Fletcher, also in Enosburgh and Montgomery, to mention no other localities, in the County of Franklin.

The prevailing dip of the Taconic rocks is to the east. Of the Lower Series of this system or formations, the predominant inclination is somewhat steep, though less than that of the Schistose beds. It varies from 25° or 30° to 70° or 80° ; sometimes it even reaches 90° . The slope of the Middle Taconic beds is, for the most part, less than that of the Lower, though we occasionally find it great in the later rocks. In the channel of the Missisquoi River, at Swanton Falls, the strata are generally about 80° ; frequently they are found to be 85° ; while in some cases they are even vertical. The Upper Taconic Sandstones usually slant from 4° or 5° to 25° or 30° . In a few rare instances, their inclination is much greater.

Among the Champlain rocks, there is a wide range in dip. There are a few localities, in which their slope is westward. Generally, however, it is to the east. In many places they incline in this direction only slightly; in others very steeply; while, in some cases, they have apparently experienced an overturn.

The recent and unconsolidated beds, that show marks of stratification, have to a great extent a comparatively slight dip. Situated, for the most part, in the lower and more level portions of the Basin, and conforming somewhat with the prevailing surface of the underlying rocks, they are in the large majority of instances nearly horizontal. From this statement there are, of course, many minor variations. These arise from manifold causes, from undermining occasioned by the action of springs, from the removal of quicksands, from slides, and from various other changes, which owe their origin to the presence of water, to heat and cold, to pressure and the like.

Turning from this rapid survey of the dip of the several great systems of rocks, we proceed to take a hasty look at their *strike*, after which we may hope to be better prepared to notice the stratigraphical relations of the various formations to each other. By *strike*, which is always at right angles to the dip, we mean the trend, or direction of the prevailing line of uplifts. This, in the Basin of Lake Champlain, does not vary much from north and south. Looked at more accurately, it is generally—though of course, there are local variations—from a few degrees west of south

to the same amount east of north. There having been, as heretofore intimated, a succession of north and south uplifts, and often of breaks connected with them, we at once see that, in going from the Lake eastward, we must expect to encounter a series of meridional ridges. These, as a matter of course, correspond in the main with the trend of the rocks: or, as we may just as well say, they are at right angles with the dip. It is scarcely necessary to remark, that these ridges, or uplifts, having an abrupt precipice, or mural face on the west, with a more gentle slope from the summit toward the east, form, at the present day, a characteristic feature in the scenery of Western Vermont. But, while the strike is in the general as indicated, it should be added, that its direction varies in the several great systems of rocks, no two of them standing in this respect in exact correspondence. This must be evident enough, from a cursory glance at the Geological Map of the State, without a minute specification of the details on which the conclusion rests.

In regard to the Intrusive rocks under their general relations no statements are necessary; a word on Dikes is all that is needed in this place. These, as most are aware, are wall-like masses, from a few inches to several feet in thickness, of unknown depth, and of greater or less length, according to that of the rent which they fill, or originally filled. The Dikes composed of Greenstone, as has been remarked, are for the most part straight, and of nearly uniform thickness. Those of a porphyritic, as well as of a mixed character, exhibit many breaks, or faults, and are more irregular in their form generally. All these rocks are usually vertical, though such as consist of Feldspar occasionally send out from the principal mass flat layers, which either repose between the strata of the adjacent formations, or overlie them. The Intrusive masses, in this vicinity, also run in most instances, nearly at right angles with the strike of the Sedimentary beds. To this statement the number of exceptions is small, only a few dikes in the Champlain Basin being known to extend north and south. Thus these masses, so far as the term dip can be properly applied to them, are nearly vertical, while their direction is almost invariably from west to east.

From these hasty references to the dip and strike of the main masses, we may advance a

step, in order to glance for a moment at the *bedding* of the rocks, and the relations of the various beds to each other. The several members of the Foliated group, all belonging as they do to one great system, are interstratified. They follow one another, though apparently, without any definite order of succession. The masses of Limestone, of Serpentine and Steatite, seem to conform with the beds of Gneiss and Talcosé Schist, with which they are associated. All the rocks that properly belong to the Foliated division,—and all those now under consideration, appear to belong to this group—are invariably, so far as I can make them out, an underlying series, no one of them ever being known to be interstratified with the Sedimentary formations.*

Passing to the Taconic System of rocks, we find other peculiarities in the bedding. The Slates, which are the predominant series in the lower group, are interstratified with conglomerates, quartzites, and limestones. The lowest bed is usually a conglomerate: sometimes it is a quartzite, or brown sandstone; occasionally it is slate. There is some variation in different localities. The order of sequence of most common occurrence is, first, conglomerate; next, slate which in many places holds rounded pebbles; then, two or three beds of sandstones with intervening slates; fourthly, limestones; while these are finally followed by immense beds of slate, the upper portions of which are occasionally fit for roofing. A good exhibition of these rocks, and of their succession,—one which has vividly reminded me of similar exposures in Berkshire County, Mass.,—is furnished on

* That metamorphic beds are occasionally found interstratified with others that are not metamorphic, is very true. That layers of Aqueous rocks of a metamorphic character are intermingled with such as have undergone no perceptible change, is indeed freely admitted. But this admission is in entire harmony with the statement of the text; for the metamorphic beds in question, as the very terms used imply, do not belong to the Foliated, or Vaporous division of rocks as already defined.

It may be proper for me to add that, on the west side of the Lake, in the township of Moriah, nearly horizontal beds of the Lower Champlain rocks rest unconformably upon and against masses of the Foliated series, which constitute the eastern flanks of the Adirondacks. These foliated masses seem exactly to answer to the Schistose beds already considered, which lie on the east side of the Basin. If this view of the rocks be correct, the Foliated, or so-called Metamorphic formations can hardly be more recent Sedimentary beds which have undergone the changes ascribed to the agency of metamorphism.

Swanton Hill, in East Swanton. But is this arrangement of the strata susceptible of an explanation, at once reasonable and consonant with the facts? On this point I add a few brief suggestions. Would we then rightly understand the position of the Lower Taconic beds, and the occasional variations in the order of sequence, we need to remember what has been said respecting the deposition of these rocks. Bearing in mind that the sea was at first small, and that it only gradually increased, we may find that there were abundant occasions for the occurrence of what might else seem to be anomalies. The water probably occupied a long and comparatively narrow north and south depression, formed by an early crumpling of the crust of the earth. On either shore of this slowly, but steadily expanding sea, conglomerates would be laid down in some places, quartzites in others, and in still others slates, which might also occupy most of the middle of the depression, and finally, as the age advanced, become the main overlying deposit. Time wearing away, the sea becoming deeper, and extending westward, limestones and slates might follow in that direction. Thus, on the subsequent upheaval and breaking up of the beds, there would be room for manifold apparent variations in the order of succession, and for all the seeming anomalies with which we meet. At the close of the Lower Taconic period, there was perhaps considerable disturbance, and doubtless a slight elevation of the beds in their eastern extension. Long afterward they were doubtless thrown up on edge, and made to abut against the gneiss and schists, somewhat as they now occur. We need not accordingly be surprised that there are seeming anomalies; that we find these early Sedimentary beds resting on and against the underlying formations; that they are always, as a system, independent of them; and that the order of succession is very different from that of the Champlain rocks.

Next follow the Middle Taconic beds, which, so far as I can judge, form a group, or perhaps two closely allied groups, unconformable with the Lower Taconic. They usually rest on the just-considered inferior series, especially on the east, and often in other parts, or upon older formations, which were above the ocean in the first great stage of the Taconic era. If I read the rocks aright, the level of the sea was such, that the Swanton Slates, which

constitute the western section of the Middle Taconic, were the first formation to be deposited during these times; and, also, that they were laid down at a greater distance to the west, than were the beds already noticed.— They would thus generally extend over, though, perhaps in many places only just lap upon, the later and more depressed portions of the Lower Taconic. At the close of the Swanton epoch, there was perhaps a slight elevation on the west, and a limited depression on the east. This change in level would introduce the Georgia period, and allow the deposition of the Georgia beds upon the middle and eastern parts of the Swanton Slates, and also upon the western flanks of the Lower Taconic series. Thus, such a Basin being formed, the then existing gap between the Lower and the Middle Taconic would be filled by the several beds of the Georgia group, the upper portions of which consist of slates which are interstratified with, or succeeded by, brecciated limestones and sandstones.— Those are particularly well exhibited at Highgate Falls, and in the same range as it appears in Swanton. In this wise, the way would be gradually prepared for the sandstone period which was about to follow.

Thus, as I conceive, after sundry changes in the level of the Basin, the Potsdam times were introduced. During their continuance, there were probably many slight oscillations in the surface of the region. Evidence of such mutations is found in the non-conformity of the Red Sandstone with the underlying rocks. In some places the lower portions, in others the middle or upper beds, of this formation rest directly on the subjacent slates. Again, such is the appearance of these slates in given localities, as to suggest that they were for a long while above the sea, and thus exposed to the action of atmospheric agencies, before the overlying sandstone was laid down.— There are yet other situations, in which the deposition of the Potsdam beds seems to have closely followed that of the underlying slates. So great diversity appears at different points, that a large variety of statements have been made, each one of which has some support, while none by itself alone is adequate, the combination of all into one broad and many-sided view being needful in order to the exposition of the whole truth. From what has been said, it may be inferred that the Potsdam Sandstone reposes, for the most part, on

the Middle Taconic formations, though in places on those of Lower Taconic age, but with discordance in dip and strike, and usually in the order of succession. Some of these variations may be well observed at Highgate Falls. On the subsequent elevation of these rocks, what is sometimes called the great break, was caused to run, in this neighborhood, through the Swanton Slates. The beds on the eastern side were thrust upward, becoming in places, and occasionally for a considerable distance, almost vertical. By such a movement of the Black Slates, the Georgia beds, which overlie them on the east, would be also tilted up at a high, though somewhat less angle. Meanwhile the overlying Potsdam might be, in given localities, shoved somewhat to the east against the flanks and edges of the older strata lying higher up in the Basin. In other places, they would be moved very little; in some, they have evidently undergone no displacement at all.* There are points, at which such a force must have been operative, as to cause them to become considerably folded. This was clearly the case at Highgate Springs; also, at what is called the Oven, just south of the Chittenden County line, in the township of Monkton.†

* It will be well perhaps to cite a few localities, at which some of these peculiarities may be observed. There is no single out-cropping, which exemplifies them all. In reaching the conclusions expressed in this text, a great number of observations at different, and in some instances at distant points, have been made. These, of course, can not all be mentioned. Possibly as good an out-cropping as any that is easily accessible, may be found on the south-east side of Shelburne Point, near the head of Shelburne Bay. Along the water, there is an uplift of Red Sandstone about 40 rods in width, and having a northerly and southerly trend. On the east side, at the water's edge, the Black (or Swanton) Slate may be seen cropping out, for some distance, beneath the Red Sandstone. This uplift is greatest in the centre, the ridge sloping to the north and to the south and thus becoming lower and lower toward the ends. Now at the point of highest elevation, the sandstone and the slate have not been apparently moved, the one upon the other, at all. So the silicious beds overlie the argillaceous in a way to indicate, that they now occupy, relatively each to each, very nearly their original position, there being a simple uplift of this part of the formations. But further to the north, where the junction of the two rocks is visible, *slip-sides* occur between the slate and the sandstone. These were evidently produced by the sliding of one surface upon the other, owing to the relatively unequal elevation of the different parts of the sloping mass. Leaving this point for the present, and proceeding toward the head of the Bay, one may find indications in several places, that the Black Slate is the underlying formation, the Potsdam Sandstone being the prevailing rock in sight. Advancing about two miles further in the same direction we come to Shelburne Falls. Here the

Such seems to be about the position which these rocks for a while maintained in North-western Vermont, and of this kind the movements which they underwent, as they came gradually to assume their present attitude.—Of course, subsequent denudation did its work on the formations overlying the Potsdam, and situated to the east of the great break, wearing away the larger part of them; while the newer rocks on the west of the break, as being more depressed, would be less abraded; and thus they might, for the most part, alone remain in sight.

Before this fracture occurred, the Champlain rocks were laid down as overlying deposits, upon a portion of the Taconic beds.—The lower group constitutes a distinct stage by itself. The same may be said of the Middle Champlain rocks, though we find the transition from this series to the next higher, far less abrupt than in the former instance.—The Upper Champlain limestones become slaty in their newer beds, and pass almost imperceptibly into Utica Slate, and this as gradually into Lorrain Shales. The present position of the lower portions of these later formations indicates, that they originally rested upon the underlying Taconic rocks unconformably. On the final occurrence of the before-mentioned rupture, many smaller breaks no doubt also found place. Among

easterly limit of the Red Sandstone occurs, forming a cliff on the east side of the river, and succeeded by a high hill. Some years ago I happened at this place, as the gristmill was undergoing repairs. An excavation had been made in the channel of the stream. On examining it, I was delighted to find the Black Slate brought to light and lying unconformably beneath the easterly border of the Potsdam Sandstone. Proceeding from this point, for a short distance, to the north-east, we may find on some portions of the hill-side already mentioned, a part of which is faced on the west by sandstone, repeated out-croppings of the Georgia Slate. This succeeds the Swanton Slate just spoken of as occurring in the bed of the river, and is so situated as to indicate that the Sandstone does not run beneath it, but simply rests upon and against its upturned edge.

Without further specification it is evident that, among many other points, these rocks clearly indicate, (1) that, in this locality, the Potsdam Sandstone was originally deposited upon the Swanton Slate; (2) that it has been moved horizontally, in most places only slightly, in some apparently none at all; and (3) that it occurs as an overlying mass, covering the Swanton Slates for at least a mile in an east and west direction, and finally touches, on the east, upon the western border of the Georgia Group. I may add that some points which may at first seem obscure in Shelburne, are supplemented and made perfectly plain in other localities; e. g., at Snake Mountain, in Addison; at Lone Rock Point, in Burlington; also in St. Albans, Swanton and Highgate.

these there is apparently a series lying to the west of the great fault. Taking our stand on the lake-shore, say in the township of Panten, in Addison County, we have under our feet Upper Champlain Slates. Proceeding eastward, we next have the Trenton Limestone, then the Chazy Limestone, overlaid by the Birdseye Limestone and the LaMotte Marble. Thus advancing, we finally encounter the Calcareous Sandrock. This order of succession in connection with the "lay" of the beds, as seen in the field, suggests the existence of a series of minor faults. Substantially the same state of things seems to prevail, in the rocks on the east of the great break already so often mentioned.*

From what has been said of the dip and strike of the consolidated beds in North-Western Vermont, and of their relations to each other, it must be evident that they furnish the ground-work, so to speak, for a great variety in the surface of the superficial deposits. There is a succession of long north and south elevations with like intervening depressions. These meridional valleys are occasionally connected by east and west cuts, which extend through what would else be uninterrupted ranges of hills. And from this arrangement, there result countless advantages, ceaseless uses, as well as great convenience, to say nothing of a perpetually recurring diversity in the face of the country. These gaps, probably, for the most part originated in local breaks, caused by the unequal application of the elevatory force, which uplifted the hills; they have been since greatly abraded, and more deeply worn; and they now serve as pass-ways for the numerous rivulets and streams, which, starting from the mountains, travel by devious paths, until they reach the bosom of the Lake. Of course all this solid frame-work of hill and dale is covered with superficial deposits. These were undoubted-

ly, from the first, more or less uneven:—meanwhile, in many places, they have been rendered still more undulating, by the ceaseless wear of brooks and rivers, by land-slides and the manifold agencies perpetually operative in a region affected by alternations of heat and cold. At the same time, not a few depressions have lost much of their original depth and extent, as the beds of marshes and ponds have been filled with marl and peat; as lake-bottoms and river-channels have been, more or less, covered with deposits of sand and mud; as the numerous intervals have been gradually raised by the annual, or semi-annual depositions of alluvium.

Thus we have been able to see that there are distinctive lines of demarcation between the several systems of rocks, owing to differences in their stratigraphical relations. In connection with these manifold variations, room is afforded for a vast variety in the aspects of the region, for picturesque and charming views, and so for perpetual delight in the ever-changing phases of the scenery, which greet the eye of the observer, as he passes from point to point. The dip of the strata, as should be evident at a glance, is for the most part such as to favor the retention of moisture. In consequence, perennial springs are abundant; here and there an intermittent spring occurs; while occasionally a mineral spring sends forth its healing waters. Streams flow from most of our hills; rivulets and rivers meander through all our principal valleys, finally to be lost in the bosom of the Lake. Many of the rocks containing lime, and other constituents of a good soil, disintegrate with great readiness. Thus is furnished abundant material for the healthy growth and support of plants, shrubs, and trees of a large variety. Accordingly, our hill-sides are tillable to a great height; even the most elevated up-lifts are clothed with verdure to their very summits. In this view it is clear that the Green Mountain State is rightly named. Hence North-Western Vermont in particular, without detracting from any other portion, furnishes arable lands of excellent quality, and some of the best pasture-grounds in the world. We consequently see that there is a stable foundation on which rests its fame as a grazing country, to say nothing of it now in other respects—nothing of its grand mountain scenery—nothing of the charming views afforded by Jay, Mansfield, and the Couching Lyon, as well

*This instance of plication in the Red Sandstone of Monkton, is one of the finest in Vermont. At the locality referred to, the rock consists of thin layers of sandstone interstratified with slate. As the curve is very regular, and as the underlying, or incased slate has been somewhat removed by disintegration, thus affording an aperture, the fold as hollowed out is commonly known in the vicinity of its occurrence, as "the oven." It is situated at the southern extremity of a hill, not far south of the Charlotte and Monkton town-line, and a little to the north-west of the house of Friend Miles. A representation of it may be seen in Professor Adams' *Second Annual Report*, p. 106; also in the *Appendix* to Professor Thompson's *History of Vermont*, p. 48.

as by many elevations of less height—nothing of its quiet secluded vales—nothing of its peaceful hamlets, so dear to every home-bred citizen, and enchanting even to the far-travelled tourist.

III.—THE LITHOLOGICAL CHARACTERS OF THE ROCKS OF NORTH-WESTERN VERMONT,

Need now to come under consideration.—The word Petrology is sometimes used to designate what is here meant by lithological characters. Reference is made to the appearance which formations have, and to the description of them, as they lie in masses—to characteristics, which can only be made out in the field—as distinguished from their mineralogical and chemical constituents. The latter may be studied perfectly well in minute specimens, and investigated to best advantage in the laboratory, while the former can not. The lithological, or petrological peculiarities of the rocks of North-Western Vermont require close attention, as they are calculated to throw much light on many points which might else remain in the dark, and as not a little is dependent on them, in the determination of the exact series to which given beds, only poorly supplied with fossils, really belong. Each of the later systems of strata being made up of sediments derived from earlier rocks, it is often the fact, that the differences are not strongly marked. Indeed, rocks altogether different in their ages, sometimes bear very close resemblances one to the other. Hence the importance of noting every characteristic mark.

The Foliated division of rocks as probably being the oldest in this district, with the exception of a few isolated beds of Granite, is the first to come before us. Typical Gneiss is characterized by its foliated structure, it being easily divisible into slabs having nearly parallel planes. In this respect it differs from Granite, which is a massive rock, and is not thus divisible. And yet, in many cases, Gneiss is very much like Granite. In fact, there are instances, as at Greenfield, in Mass.,* in which the lower portion of an extensive mass seems to be genuine Granite; while the upper may be readily divided into thin layers, and hence is regarded as gneissic; and such it is to all intents and purposes. The reason of this will

be evident at once, if the reader bear in mind what has been said of the two rocks. In some cases, as I have no doubt, the Granite formed downward, while the Gneiss advanced upward, there being no exact line of demarcation apparent between the two, and each becoming more distinctive as the process went on.—The Talcose Schists are easily split; they are characterized by their soft, unctuous feel, and are usually of a greenish hue. They are generally even bedded, and never, so far as I can learn, contain angular or rounded pebbles.—Serpentine, which occurs in beds amidst the Schists, is dark green in color, especially when newly fractured or polished. In the market it is sometimes known as *Verd Antique* marble.—Steatite, or soap-stone, which is frequently associated with Serpentine, is of a pale green.—The Limestone occurs in beds, and is inclosed in the Schists. It often abounds in grains, which give it a sparkling appearance; hence it is sometimes called granular: these calcareous masses are also termed primitive, or saccharoidal limestone.

On coming to the Lower Taconic series, we meet with beds probably largely made up of material drawn from the earlier rocks on the east. These later Strata, as thus formed have, in their lithological characters, various points of resemblance to the older foliated beds. The slaty masses are, in many places, closely like the Prozoic Schists, from which they were, undoubtedly in a large measure, derived. Because of this similarity, they are often termed Talcose Slates: a portion of them has borne the name, Magnesian Slates; perhaps in some cases, the epithet, Talcoid, would be still more appropriate.—The Sandstones are usually brown; the same is true of the portions more properly described as quartzites, though we sometimes find them, as in the east part of Swanton, nearly milk-white. In not a few localities they are granular. Hence Dr. Emmons called the formations Brown Sandstone, or Granular Quartz.—The Conglomerate is made up of rounded pebbles enclosed in what was probably once a talcose or talcoid paste. Sometimes these pebbles seem to have been flattened, or elongated and widened. As to how far this flattening was due to the heated state of the waters, at the time the beds were deposited, aided by pressure, I am not yet in all respects clear.—The calcareous beds were called Stockbridge Limestone by Professor Emmons, because of their fine

* A case somewhat similar may be observed, in the township of Moriah, New York, a few miles to the west of Fort Henry.

exhibition in Stockbridge, Mass. They answer to a part of Dr. Hitchcock's Eolian Limestone. They are often somewhat coarse, especially in their eastern limits, though in many cases they are fine-grained, and very compact. Different parts of the same range are unequal in thickness, owing, perhaps, to the fact that they were in part deposited by thermal springs.—The Talcoid Slate connected with the Stockbridge Limestone, though in most respects similar to the lower strata on the east, may be fitly and as a matter of convenience, regarded as a section by itself, on account of the vast thickness of the formation. It differs from the first-mentioned talcose or talcoid beds, in the comparative absence both of conglomerates and of intrusive masses of quartz.

We find on passing to the Middle Taconic rocks, that they differ considerably, in their lithological characters, from those which have been just noticed. This difference seems to be the natural result of their two-fold source of derivation. The materials of which they are composed, were apparently drawn both from the Schistose beds, and from the Lower Taconic. The Swanton Slates are very dark, almost black, owing, perhaps, to the presence of bituminous or carbonaceous matter. Because of their color, they are frequently called the Black Slates. They are usually even-bedded; in some parts they are largely pervaded by calcspar; they thus present to the eye a dark ground checked with white. The interstratified Sandstones are generally brown, sometimes reddish from the presence of iron, and are from three or four inches, to several feet in thickness. The Limestones are, for the most part, dove-colored. In their formation, thermal springs were probably to some extent operative. They are compact in their structure, very uneven in their bedding, and are quarried with difficulty. For a long time they were well known in market as Dove or Swanton Marble, reference being had to their color, or to the township in which one of the earliest quarries was opened. The limestone beds are rare in the western portions of the State;* their finest exhibition is near its summit.—The Georgia Slates are usually brown, hence they have been familiarly known

as the Brown Slates. They also contain interstratified beds of Sandstone and of Limestone. The Sandstones in this group are generally brown, and, for the most part, occur in thicker beds than those of the Swanton series. The calcareous portions are frequently in lenticular masses, which were probably once entirely surrounded by Slate. Like some of the Swanton marble, they bear a very close resemblance, lithologically, to certain limestones of a later day, which were, perhaps, derived in part from these or other kindred masses. In not a few localities, the transition from the Slate to the Limestone is very readily recognized. As we approach given masses of limestone, we find that the adjacent slate becomes more and more decidedly calcareous, while the adjoining parts of the lime-rock are slaty. In fact, some of its first beds are very shaly, the advancing layers being less so. Occasionally the limestones are slaty throughout, as if they had been formed by alternating depositions of argillaceous and calcareous matter. Such a structure would naturally result if the clay were laid down in the usual manner, while the lime came from thermal springs.

The Potsdam group furnishes a considerable variety of petrological characters. The lowest strata are dark red; in some localities, portions are almost blood-red. Above those there is a mass of whitish sandstone. This is followed by a band of chocolate-colored beds. Next, in ascending order, we meet with a compact conglomerate, or with what may be described as a mottled calcareous sandstone, usually known as the Winoski Marble. It has also been called Brockatell Marble. Properly, it is a breccia in which the cementing paste, which contains considerable lime, has become about as compact as the enclosed angular fragments, which are also calcareous. Such being its structure, the different parts usually decompose with nearly equal facility, and its true character is not recognized on its disintegration. Hence its brecciated nature has been denied; but this may be clearly

cording to my present recollection, similar interstratified beds may be seen near Appletree Point. They are certainly to be met with at Mallet's Bay, underlying the Potsdam Sandstone.

* Still such beds are occasionally met with. Several of small extent, may be seen in the west part of Swanton. A calcareous mass of this kind occurs in the Slate, of which Rock Dunder is mostly composed. Ac-

† While these beds were long ago accurately described by Dr. Emmons, Professor Marcou was the first (if I mistake not) to apply to them the epithet, "lenticular." See his "Letter to M. Joachim Barrande, on the Taconic Rocks of Vermont and Canada, p. 8.

seen in some portions of the rock in Swanton, also in others which I have met with in Burlington. This breccia is succeeded by a red or gray sandstone, which is of frequent occurrence, and much used as building material. The series is crowned by magnesian limestone, from which may be manufactured an excellent water-cement. All the members of this group are seldom present in any one locality, there having, doubtless been many variations in level during its deposition, and denudation having since wrought a terrible work. The fact that varying levels of the formation are represented in different neighborhoods, may have sometimes led observers to suppose that all the manifold characters met with in the rock, at points comparatively near each other, belong to the same horizon. Differences in identical beds, at places little separated, no doubt, constantly occur, but they do not, perhaps, prevail to so great an extent, as some have imagined.

In the Champlain System of rocks we find lithological differences in close union with points of similarity. They resemble the Taconic formations, as we should expect they would, in many respects, and still in some they differ from them. The peculiarities of each geologic horizon must be learned by observation, and when once thus mastered, they can often be better and more readily recognized, than described. Of this every experienced observer is aware; and it is peculiarly the case as one attempts to note the almost insensible gradations in passing over, first, the Schistose formations, then the Taconic, and finally those with which we are now occupied: and yet the differences between the first and the last are rather marked. The Calcareous Sandrock, which in many cases approaches a dolomite, or magnesian limestone, is usually gray. When fresh, the surface is generally sparkling; but it becomes drab-colored, after continued exposure to the atmosphere. The Chazy Limestone usually weathers gray, or a bluish gray. Recently-fractured portions are ordinarily dark-colored.—The Birdseye Limestone, so called from the real or fancied resemblance of one of its fossils to the eye of a bird, is, for the most part, a compact rock. It breaks unevenly and often with difficulty, and becomes gray, as the calcareous portion is removed by atmospheric agencies.—The Isle La Motte, or Black River Marble, so designated from two local-

ities in which it is finely displayed, is close-grained in structure. Like the preceding formation, it usually weathers gray. It breaks with a conchoidal fracture, and, when freshly broken, is almost black. Polished specimens are often jet-black.—The Trenton Limestone, which is a thin belled rock, is generally gray, bluish-gray, or black. It is in many cases, somewhat shaly, especially in its upper portions. The clay, which remains after the removal of the lime from its surface, gives it a peculiar drab weathering.—Next in succession is the Utica Slate, so named from its typical locality. It is a fissile rock, very tender, and is almost sure to crumble, from the effect of alternate wetting and drying. The presence of bituminous matter usually renders it dark-colored.—This formation is followed by the Lorrain Shales, which are often confounded with it, or only discriminated from it with difficulty, especially when they occur in isolated beds, and are destitute of fossils. They are called Lorrain, and sometimes Pulaski Shales, as they are well exhibited in the two townships bearing these names in Jefferson County, New York.

The appearance of the Recent masses of overlying rock is very different from that of all the older formations. Being for the most part unconsolidated, they of course have an aspect which renders them easy of recognition in the general, if not in their respective members. While the Pleiocene formation is composed of several different materials, its existence in any locality is usually suggested by the presence of more or less of stained matter, peculiar to ochreous deposits. The Drift as made up largely of detritus from subjacent or from neighboring formations, has many characteristics in common with them. That of different localities varies with the nature of the underlying rocks, or of those situated to the north-west. It has additionally the several distinctive marks which come from its peculiar mode of derivation and deposition. The overlying Blue Clay, which in places gives unmistakable signs of stratification, is a very compact, tenacious mass, almost impervious to water. The surface fades considerably on exposure to the atmosphere. Above this, are two formations, or two strongly contrasted portions of a single formation, having very dissimilar lithological characters. One is the Brown Clay, which is somewhat calcareous, as well as silicious, especially in its

upper parts. The other, called the Pleistocene Sands, is composed entirely of calcareous beds. These have great diversity, not only in their lithological constituents, which are determined by their locality, but also in the size of the imbedded grains. These Sands seem to be connected laterally, and are probably interstratified, with the Brown Loam, or Clay. Of the Marl, Peat and Alluvium, no special description is needed in this place.

Only a few words are required on the lithological characters of the so-called Eruptive rocks. These vary according to their composition, their exposure, and perhaps their mode of formation. Trap or Greenstone dikes, when freshly fractured, are, as their name implies, some variety of green. More accurately described, they are of a pea-green color. They weather to a gray, which is often tinged by yellow, or a yellowish brown. On exposure to the atmosphere, they are chemically affected, and easily decompose, crumbling away. The Porphyritic dikes have, for the most part, a rich, creamy hue. This has several grades of shading; in fact we meet with it from a dark to a very light chocolate-brown. Of course there is the presence of crystals of feldspar, characteristic of porphyry, which often appear like blotches. The other dikes, which I have ventured to call Mixed, from the elements involved, and from the combined agencies probably operative, in their formation, vary in color. Occasionally they have a creamy "look," from the presence of feldspar, without distinctly formed crystals. At times they seem to take their predominant hue from the impure clays which enter into the composition. Frequently they are colored by iron, which is present in some one or more of its various forms.

Of so great variety, not to say diversity, are the petrological characters found in the several different divisions of rocks, in North-Western Vermont. While the gradations may seem to be by no means distinctly marked, as we pass step by step from one end of the series to the other, we yet find on viewing them more closely, and especially on comparing portions somewhat separated from each other, that there are real lines of demarcation—just such as, in some form or other, run through all nature—serving to mark, usually by easy and graceful transitions, the limits of each great System. These characteristics are of such a sort, as usually to indicate, by

those unobtrusive tokens so peculiar in the works of creative wisdom, that they legitimately belong to rocks formed at different periods. Did we well understand all the different kinds, and the laws of their manifold variation, by them alone, no doubt, we should be able to discriminate between the several beds of rocks which occur in this neighborhood. But, as our knowledge in this particular department is so limited, and as it is desirable that we seek light from every source suited to supply it, it will be well for us also to look for evidence in other directions.

IV.—THE MINERALOGICAL CONSTITUENTS OF THE ROCKS OF NORTH-WESTERN VERMONT

May accordingly suggest, as we advance to their consideration, other points of difference. Under the designation just used, it is proper to include both the minerals and metals which occur in the various formations of this region. These it is not the aim to treat with great minuteness of detail. It is simply proposed to mention a few of the more important, whether they occur by themselves, or in the composition of the rocky masses.

In the several members of the Foliated division of rocks, we find many important elements. Gneiss consists of quartz, feldspar, and mica. In the Gneiss of this district, two kinds of feldspar are present. The kind with which we most often meet in this rock is orthoclase, or potash feldspar; sometimes we find soda feldspar, or albite, as one of its constituents. The mica is of the kind called muscovite. These minerals with quartz are arranged in nearly parallel leaves or folia, giving to Gneiss its peculiar structure and appearance. There are several varieties of Gneiss, according to the predominance of one or of an other mineral, and accordingly as other ingredients enter into its composition. Talc, hornblende, lime, steatite, epidote, and several other less important substances are of frequent occurrence in this rock. Talcose Schist consists normally of talc and quartz, the talc itself being composed of silica and magnesia. Other ingredients usually enter into the beds in greater or less proportion. There are also subordinate rocks in this division, which contain several minerals of importance. Among these may be mentioned Argillaceous Schist, Limestone, Steatite, and Serpentine. The Schist just mentioned, is composed predomi-

nantly of argil, other elements usually entering in more or less largely. Limestone, which consists of carbonate of lime, is generally to a greater or less extent impure from the presence of foreign matter. Beds of Primitive Limestone occur in Johnson, Belvidere, Bakersfield, Richford, and perhaps in a few other townships. Steatite is met with in Cambridge, Belvidere, Eden, Enosburgh, Berkshire, and Richford. Its composition is four equivalents of silica and three of magnesia. Serpentine, which is found^{*} in Waterville, Richford and Montgomery, normally consists of magnesia, silica and water. In this series of rocks, epidote is known to occur in Berkshire. Garnets are also of frequent occurrence; so are the sulphurets of iron and of copper, otherwise known as iron and copper pyrites. The magnetic and specular oxides of iron, one or both, are found in these rocks at various points. Among others, the following townships contain such deposits of iron, viz., Fletcher, Sheldon, Franklin and Berkshire. Sulphuret of lead occurs in Morristown.* Gold, as derived from these rocks, is likewise found sparingly disseminated through portions of the superficial deposits, especially in Lamoille County. It is, however, perhaps best in excavating for it, as Professor Thompson somewhere facetiously remarks, not to dig more than plow-deep.

The Taconic rocks, while composed to some extent of the same constituents as those found to occur in the Foliated Series, also exhibit differences. The Talcose or Talcoid Slates of the Lower Taconic, called Magnesian by Professor Eamons, seem, according to the more recent instances of analysis, to be composed largely of Alumina and Silica.† Having, as I suppose, these slates in view, Dr. T. Sterry Hunt some years ago proposed to call them, on account of their lustre, Nacreous Slates. These slates are largely pervaded by milky quartz, which for the most part occurs in them in irregular masses. The pebbles, which give character to the conglomerate, are,

in some places, for the most part composed of quartz; they are often white, though sometimes colored: in other places, they consist of gneiss, of talcose schist, and of fragments of other earlier rocks. The matrix in which they are enclosed is talcose, or talcoid slate. The Quartz Rock seems occasionally to consist almost entirely of pure siliceous. In the great majority of instances, it has other minerals mingled with it; and itself, or a similar mass of a later day, is irregularly disseminated through considerable portions of the lower beds of slate. It is itself certainly traversed, in many places, by silicious veins, which probably belong to a somewhat more recent period. The Limestone is, for the most part, a rather pure carbonate of lime. Portions of its beds furnish excellent statuary marble: indeed, almost the only marble in the country, fit for the purpose of the artist, comes from this formation. In these rocks, at various points, galena, or the sulphuret of lead is known to occur; the sulphurets of iron and of copper, with traces of silver, are also found.

The Swanton Slates, of the Middle Taconic, contain considerable clay; they are also, in some parts, not a little calcareous. Indeed, fine specimens of calcspar are abundant in many localities. Quartz crystals are occasionally met with, lining cavities of the rock. There are beds in which geodes, formed of concentric layers of slate, are found in great numbers. Portions of these slates are characterized by the presence of a large amount of carbonaceous or bituminous matter. To such an extent is this the case, that excavations were long ago made in Hightgate, with the confident expectation of discovering measures of coal. In the Georgia Slates, argillaceous matter occurs in considerable force.—One may often detect the presence of iron. In most respects, so far as I am aware, the minerals do not differ very much from those in the Black Slates. In both formations, iron in the form of a sulphuret is of constant occurrence. Its disintegration has probably led to the formation of mineral springs, like those in Hightgate, Swanton, St. Albans, and other townships.

In the Upper Taconic, silicious matter is largely predominant. Some portions of the Potsdam Sandstone are porous; the particles being slightly coherent, disintegration takes place rapidly. In other parts the grains of sand are closely cemented: indeed, they are

^{*}I have also seen specimens of it from the Talcose Schist of Fairfield. There is an old tradition that the Indians, who lived at Swanton Falls, used to find lead in rocks situated some distance up the Missisquoi river. If they actually found it, as reported, the place of its occurrence was, no doubt, in the Talcose Schist formation, in some of its out-croppings in Sheldon, or the east part of Hightgate.

†See the *Final Report on the Geology of Vermont*, Vol. I. p. 224, &c., also p. 304, &c.

in some places so compact as to seem a solid mass of pure quartz. In many cases the rock is vitreous. Not a few beds abound in clay: in some, mica can be readily detected. One may occasionally see thin layers of slate—layers from an inch to three or four feet in thickness—lying between the thicker beds of Sandstone. Something like this is observable at Bluff Rock Point, in Burlington. As we go upward, we usually find the beds more calcareous. Some of them are a true dolomite. Iron pervades many portions, giving the red, brown, creamy, and chocolate colors, which are so prevalent in this rock. The formation is, in some places, characterized by the presence of dendrites. I now recollect finding them at Lone Rock Point, in Burlington, and in a few other places. Parts of this group furnish jasper. This is the case with a portion of this rock seen on Buck Mountain, in Addison County; also on Mallet's Head, in Colchester; likewise, if I mistake not, in Highgate. Malachite occurs between the beds of given portions of the formation in Swanton.

The Champlain System of rocks, as formed largely both from the Taconic and from other older masses, is in many points similar to the formations that preceded it and lie on the east, and yet as a whole differs from each.—The Calcareous Sandrock, as its designation implies, is a sandstone modified by the presence of lime. In some places, it is a magnesian limestone; in others, a silicious limestone. Its beds occasionally contain chert. The Chazy Limestone is, of course, predominantly a calcareous rock, and yet in many parts it is not a little impure from the presence of foreign matter. In some portions clay is very abundant. Cherty beds are frequently met with. I now remember noticing such beds at Highgate Springs, at St. Albans Bay, and in Charlotte; also in great abundance in the west part of Panton, in Addison County. The Upper Champlain limestones contain, for the most part, the same substances. As we pass upward, clay becomes more and more preva-

lent, until slate is the principal formation.—This, in many portions, is very calcareous: indeed, calspar is occasionally met with, between the layers of this rock, in large tabular masses. To such an extent is this the fact in Alburgh, that these calcareous portions have been burnt for lime. Veins and masses of quartz are, in some instances, found in these fissile beds. So sulphuret of iron is of frequent occurrence, its decomposition impregnating the waters with sulphur and iron, and thus giving rise to mineral springs. In some localities, iron in this form long ago took the place of the enclosed fossils. This readily disintegrating on exposure to the atmosphere, cavities, which once held organic remains, may be often seen on the exposed surface of the rock. Such instances are abundant in Alburgh; I have also observed them in Charlotte; they may be met with in profusion, in some of the slates bordering the Lake, in Addison County.

In the Recent formations we find, for the most part, those minerals and metals, which occur in the rocks from which they were derived. These, however, in many instances, have undergone modifications, and in consequence need to be briefly noticed. First and lowest of all in these beds, we meet with limonite, a hydrous oxide of iron, more generally known as brown Hematite, or brown iron ore. This occurs in massive and in mammillary forms; I have collected specimens of it in Highgate, Swanton, Colchester, and St. George. Associated with it is manganese wad, or black oxide of manganese. Botryoidal specimens are not unusual. They may be found in St. Albans, at Highgate Springs, and in other places along the line of deposit. In the same beds, brown coal, or lignite, is occasionally met with. It occurs in Colchester; there is, however, a far better display of it in Brandon. In the Swanton portion of this range of deposit, there is a peculiar variety of kaolin, which has commanded a high price in market. In close association with it are found the two varieties of asbestos, known as mountain leather, and mountain cork. It is said that phosphate of lime occurs in the same deposit. Yellow ochre is met with in nearly all these beds. In some localities it is turned to an economical account. All these substances, or most of them, with the exception of the organic portions, were probably derived from the Taconic rocks, which contain elements in

‡ According to my note-book, Bluff Point cliff consists of magnesian limestone at the water's edge. Above this, strata of red slate occur, from six or eight inches to three or four feet in thickness. Next may be seen beds of brown slate, six or eight inches in thickness, interstratified with sandstone. The summit of the cliff affords a good display of fucoids and shrinkage cracks. I refer to this locality, so much in detail, since I have occasionally heard persons deny that slate beds are ever found in the Potsdam Sandstone.

common with them. The minerals and metals of the Drift are, for the most part, the same as those which occur in the underlying or adjacent solid rocks. Occasionally far-travelled specimens are met with, but these are comparatively rare. I can now call to mind only two boulders of Granite in North-Western Vermont. One of them is in Swanton, the other in Charlotte. The Newer Pleistocene Clays and Sands, mainly explain themselves. In the Blue Clay little foreign matter is present. The upper portions are slightly calcareous. Lime and silex, in considerable quantity, may be detected in the Brown Clays. In many localities iron is also present. Clay-stones, which are concretions of clay and sand, cemented by iron or carbonate of lime, are at some points found in great profusion, and exhibit an almost endless variety of forms. The Holocene deposit of Marl, which consists largely of carbonate of lime in a pulverulent condition, is of no little interest and importance. The same may be said of Bog Iron-ore, which is constantly forming. It is derived from the older rocks as they disintegrate, or from other ores of iron, carried by water into low, marshy grounds, and deposited as evaporation takes place. Travertine, or calcareous tufa, in some respects similar to the preceding in its origin and formation, as it is laid down by water charged with carbonate of lime, may be found in Burlington, Swanton, Highgate, and in other townships affording the conditions requisite to its production.

The Eruptive rocks bring before us the minerals and metals common to the division to which they belong. It is not necessary here to notice the intruded matter found disseminated through the various formations. Dikes alone require a moment's consideration. The Augitic division contains Augite or Pyroxene, with other associated minerals. Augite consists of hornblend and albite. Sulphuret of iron occasionally occurs in these intrusive masses. The main rock is often called Greenstone, or Diorite. It occasionally assumes an amygdaloidal form. Specimens are often met with in Charlotte. The Feldspathic Dikes are composed predominantly of Felstone. They are ordinarily called porphyritic, Porphyry, which is a compact feldspathic rock with crystals of feldspar, being the principal metal. The feldspar in many cases occurs in a concretionary or nodular form. Specimens of this class

of rock are very abundant in Shelburne and Burlington. The Mixed variety of Dikes consists, as the name implies, of a combination of various kinds of matter. Many of them appear to have been formed, at least in part, of refuse material which was washed into the fractures from above. This was perhaps afterward more or less pervaded and cemented by a pasty mixture which was forced upward from below. In many instances, Dikes seem to be composed almost entirely of the latter substance, now and then a fragment of the adjoining rocks being found imbedded. As these fragments and the adjacent walls remain unchanged by heat, the inference is that the injected paste was thrown up in the form of mud, at a comparatively low temperature. Iron, lime, and impure clay are of ordinary occurrence in these masses. I have occasionally met with imbedded crystals, bearing close resemblance to petrified wood. Any one who would study these Dikes, may do so to advantage in Chittenden County.

Thus we have passed rapidly in review another set of characteristics, which as better understood may lead to a more accurate discrimination of our rocks. While these by no means afford the best, or the highest evidence, they yet both on their own account, and because of what they may teach us, deserve a far more attentive study, as throwing light on the great System of Nature, than they have thus far received. A closer scrutiny of the minerals and metals found in the various formations, may enable us to discover in the several great divisions of the rocky record, important resemblances and differences, as yet hardly dreamed of. But, as already hinted, there are other and still more important indications furnished by some of the beds, which we are finally ready to take into account.

V.—THE ORGANIC REMAINS OF THE ROCKS OF NORTH-WESTERN VERMONT

At last come before us, according to the order proposed, with a claim upon our attention. Reference is made to the fossil forms, both of plants and of animals, which are found buried in some of the rocky masses of this neighborhood. Though they have been long entombed, they have much to tell, which it may be a matter at once of interest and of profit for us to learn. But to understand what they teach, we need some knowledge of

the organisms themselves. Simply to introduce the reader to their acquaintance is all that is proposed for the present. As a help in this direction, it may be best to throw them together in a tabular form, followed by such remarks as the nature of the case suggests. In thus presenting them, it will be the aim to arrange them *chronologically*, so far as relates to the various great Systems of rocks to which

they severally belong, and *systematically* to the extent of disposing the different species, in the respective geologic divisions, according to their classes and orders. Arranging them in this wise, and tracing the series backward, we may at a glance survey for the most part in their chronologic succession, and under systematic groupings.*

*In the following Table, the letters T. V. stand for *Thompson's History of Vermont*; T. V. A. for, the *Appendix* to his *History of Vermont*; F. R. for the *Final Report on the Geology of Vermont*; P. for *Hall's Palaeontology of New York*, Vol. I.; p. for *pages*; pl. for *plate*; and f. for *figure*. The works mentioned, are referred to as probably being more easily accessible to a larger number of Vermonters, than any similar publications, which would be of equal service. This list was, for the most part, prepared about as it now stands, several years ago. It is, of course, susceptible of great improvements, for which I now lack the requisite leisure; and it might be considerably extended, had I time to look over the collections which I have more recently made. But bearing in mind, that until lately, the rocks of North-Western Vermont were regarded as comparatively unfossiliferous, the reader will see that the region is not quite so destitute of the old forms of life as was once supposed, and that somewhat of a beginning has been already made toward a faunal and floral collection illustrative of its ancient history.

THE FOSSIL REMAINS OF NORTH-WESTERN VERMONT.

PRESENT.

Horn of a Stag, and remains of other Mammals.
Mollusks and Plants in Alluvium the same, with a few additions, as in the Holocene.
Shells and Mosses in Calcareous Tufa.
Petrified Plants in Bog Iron-ore.
Silicified wood.
Coal.

HOLOCENE.

Mastodon.—T. V. A., p. 14.
Other Mammals.
Melania.—T. V., p. 152.
Amnicola.—Woodward, Mol., p. 181, pl. 9, f. 28.
Paludina.—T. V., p. 151.
Valvata.—Id., p. 152.
Helix.—Id., pp. 158, 162.
Succinea.—Id., p. 156.
Achatina.—Ruschenberger, Nat. His., Part V., p. 41, f. 27.
Pupa.—T. V., p. 158.
Clausilia.—Woodward, Mollusca, pl. 12, f. 19.
Limax.—Id., p. 167, f. 92; pl. 12, f. 25.
Limnæa.—T. V., p. 155.
Physa.—Id., p. 154.
Planorbis.—Id., p. 155.
Anodonta.—Id., p. 164 (f., p. 166).
Alismodonta.—Id., p. 165.
Unio.—Id., p. 166 (f., p. 164).
Cyclas.—Id., p. 168.

PLEISTOCENE.

Beluga Vermontana, Thomp.—T. V. A., pp. 15—20.
Skulls, Teeth and other Bones of various Mammals.
Head of a Turtle.

Mytilus edulis.—T. V. A., p. 55.
Leda (Nucula) Portlandica.—F. R., p. 161, f. 70.
Lucina flexuosa.—F. R., p. 166, f. 71.
Tellina calcarea?
Tellina Grenlandica, Beck.—F. R., p. 165, f. 72.
Mya arenaria, Linn.—F. R., p. 165, f. 73.
Mya truncata, Linn.
Saxicava rugosa, Linn.—F. R., p. 165, f. 74.
 "Marine Sponge."
 Alga.

PLEIOCENE.

Fossil Fruits.
 Lignite, &c.

LORRAIN SHALE.

Modiolopsis modiolaria, Conrad.—P., pl. 81, f. 82.
Avicula, Sp. uncertain.
Orthis, "
Heterocrinus, "
Buthotrephia, "
Palmophycus, "

UTICA SLATE.

Triarthrus Becki, Green.—F. R., p. 322, f. 235.
Orthoceras, species uncertain.
Orthonota contracta, Hall.—P., pl. 82, f. 8.
Avicula insueta, Conrad.—P., pl. 80, f. 1.
Orthis, Sp. uncertain.
Strophomena alternata, Conrad.—F. R. p. 294, f. 199.
Nucula, species uncertain.
Graptolithus pristis, Hisinger.—F. R., p. 307, f. 228.
Graptolithus bicornis, Hall.—F. R., p. 307, f. 224.
Graptolithus amplexicaule, Hall.—P., p. 26, f. 11.
Graptolithus mucronatus, Hall.—P., p. 73, f. 1.
Graptolithus ramosus, Hall.—P., p. 73, f. 3.
Fucoids, several species.

TRENTON LIMESTONE.

Trinacelus concentricus, Eaton.—F. R., p. 301, f. 215.
Illæus Trentonensis, Emmons.—P., pl. 60, f. 5.
Illæus crassicauda, Wahlenberg.—P., pl. 60, f. 4.
Cheirurus pleurexanthemus, Green.—F. R. p. 300, f. 214.
Calymene Senaria, Conrad.—F. R., p. 300, f. 213.
Asaphus canalis, Hall.—P., pl. 61, f. 3 and 4.
Asaphus platycephalus, Stokes.—F. R., pl. 12, f. 5.
Asaphus megistos, Locke.
Lituites, Species uncertain.
Trocholites Ammonius, Conrad.—F. R., 297, f. 207.
Cyrtoceras annulatum, Hall.—P., pl. 41, f. 4.
Endoceras proteiforme, Hall.—F. R. pl. 12, f. 1.
Orthoceras strigatum, Hall.—F. R., p. 298, f. 211.
Orthoceras amplicameratum, Hall.—F. R., p. 298, f. 210.
Orthoceras multicameratum, Emmons.—F. R., p. 299, f. 212.
Orthoceras vertebrale, Hall.—F. R., p. 298, p. 208.
Orthoceras anellum, Conrad.—F. R., p. 298, p. 209.
Holopea obliqua, Hall.—P., pl. 37, f. 3.
Holopea paludiformis, Hall.—P., p. 37, f. 3.
Modiolopsis anodontoides, Conrad.—P., pl. 82, f. .
Ctenodonta dubia, Hall.—P., pl. 34, f. 6.
Ctenodonta nasuta, Hall.—F. R., p. 296, f. 204.
Ambonychia orbicularis, Hall.—P., pl. 36, f. 5.
Ambonychia amygdalina, Hall.—P., pl. 36, f. 6.

Ambonychia undata, Hall.—F. R., p. 296, f. 203.
Bellerophon punctifrons, Emmons.—P., pl. 49 A, f. 1.
Bellerophon bilobatus, Sowerby.—F. R., p. 297, f. 204.
Rhynchonella recurvirostra, Hall.—P., pl. 33, f. 5.
Orthis testudinaria, Dalman.—F. R., p. 294, f. 201.
Orthis pectinella, Conrad.—F. R., p. 294, f. 202.
Orthis Lynx, Eichwald.—F. R., p. 294, f. 203.
Orthis occidentalis, Hall.—P., pl. 32 A, f. 2.
Orthis plicatella, Hall.—P., pl. 32, f. 2.
Strophomena alternata, Conrad.—F. R., p. 294, f. 199.
Strophomena sinuata?
Strophomena incrassata, Hall.—P., pl. 4 bis, f. 2.
Strophomena tenuistriata, Hall.—P., pl. 31, f. 4.
Leptæna sericea, Sowerby.—F. R., p. 294, f. 200.
Trematis terminalis, Emmons.—F. R., p. 292, f. 198.
Discina lamellosa, Hall.—F. R., p. 293, f. 197.
Discina, Sp. unknown.

Crania filosa, Hall.—F. R., p. 292, f. 196.
Lingula quadrata, Eichwald.—F. R., p. 292, f. 193.
Lingula elongata, Hall.—F. R., p. 292, f. 194.
Lingula obtusa, Hall.—F. R., p. 292, f. 195.
Lingula crassa, Hall.—P., pl. 30, f. 8.
Lingula papillosa?
Lingula attenuata, Hall.—P., pl. 30, f. 1.
Lingula curta, Hall.—P., pl. 30, f. 6.
Lingula æqualis, Hall.—P., pl. 30, f. 3.
Ptilodieta acuta, Hall.—P., pl. 26, f. 3.
Ptilodieta (Escaropora) recta, Hall.—F. R., p. 290, f. 188.
Graptolithus, species unknown.
Petraria (Stroptelasma) profunda, Hall.—P., pl. 12, f. 4.
Halysites catenulatus, Lin.
Heliolites vetusta, Hall.—P., pl. 25, f. 5.
Chonetes lycoperdon, Say.—F. R., p. 289, f. 186.
Buthotrephis gracilis, Hall.—P., pl. 21, f. 1.
Buthotrephis succulens, Hall.—P., pl. 22, f. 2.
Palæophycus rugosus, Hall.—P., pl. 21, f. 2.
Palæophycus simplex, Hall.—P., pl. 22, f. 1.

LAMOTTE MARBLE.

Lituites undatus, Hall.—P., pl. 13, f. 1, 3.
Lituites convolvans, Hall.—P., pl. 13, f. 2.
Orthoceras tennifilum, Hall.—P., pl. 17, f. 1, 2.
Orthoceras, 2 species unknown.
Gomphoceras fusiforme, Hall.—P., pl. 20, f. 1.
Bellerophon expansus, Hall.—P., pl. 30, f. 7.
Columnaria alveolata, Goldfuss.—F. R., p. 290, f. 187.
Tetradium columnare, Hall.—P., pl. 23, f. 4.

BIRDS-EYE LIMESTONE.

Calymene multicosta, Hall.—P., pl. 60, f. 3.
Ilænus crassicauda, Dalman.—P., pl. 60, f. 4.
Cheirurus pleurexanthemus, Green.—P., pl. 65 and 66.
Orthoceras multicameratum, Emmons.—P., pl. 11, f. 11.
Murchisonia ventricosa, Hall.—P., pl. 10, f. 3.
Pleurotomaria quadricarinata, Hall.—P., pl. 10, f. 3.
Stromatopora rugosa, Hall.—P., pl. 2, f. 2.
Phytopsis tuberculosum, Hall.—F. R., p. 277, f. 175.

CHAZY LIMESTONE.

Asaphus marginalis, Hall.—P., pl. 4 bis, f. 15.
Asaphus, Species unknown.

Ampyx Halli, Billings.—F. R., p. 959, f. 365.
Orinoceras monilitorme, Hall.—P., pl. 7, f. 8.
Orthoceras tenuiseptum, Hall.—P., pl. 7, f. 6.
Cyrtoceras, Species unknown.
Murchisonia abbreviata, Hall.—P., pl. 6, f. 7.
Maclurea magna, Le Sueur.—F. R., p. 278, f. 177.
Maclurea, Sp. doubtful.
Raphistoma planistria, Hall.—P., pl. 6, f. 3.
Raphistoma striata, Emmons.—P., pl. 6, f. 2.
Bellerophon, Species uncertain.
Rhynchonella plena, Hall.—P., pl. 4 bis, f. 7.
Rhynchonella altis, Hall.—P., pl. 4 bis, f. 9.
Orthis disparalis, Conrad.—P., pl. 32, f. 4.
Orthis pectinella, Conrad.—P., pl. 32, f. 10.
Orthis perveta, Conrad.—P., pl. 32, f. 5.
Strophomena incrassata, Hall.—P., pl. 4, f. 7.
Strophomena, Species unknown.
Leptæna incrassata, Hall.—P., pl. 4 bis, f. 2.
Discina, Species uncertain.
Lingula Perryi, Billings.—F. R., p. 957, f. 363.
Ptilodicta fenestrata, Hall.—P., pl. 4, f. 4.
Palæocystis tenuiradiatus, Hall.—P., pl. 4, f. 8.
Crinoids, Species undetermined.
Petraria profunda, Hall.—P., pl. 12, f. 4.
Petraria expansa, Hall.—P., pl. 4, f. 6.
Retepora incepta, Hall.—P., pl. 4, f. 1.
Fucoids, several unknown species.

CALCIFEROUS SANDROCK.

Asaphus, Species unknown.
Orthoceras primigenium, Vanuxem.—P., pl. 3, f. 11.
Orthoceras, Species unknown.
Pleurotomaria, Species uncertain.
Ophileta complanata, Vanuxem.—P., pl. 3, f. 6.
Ophileta, Species?
Maclurea inatutina, Hall.—P., pl. 3, f. 3.
Maclurea sordida, Hall.—P., pl. 3, f. 2.
Holopea turgida, Hall.—P., pl. 3, f. 9, 10.
Palæophycus tubularis, Hall.—P., pl. 2, f. 1, 2, 4, 5.
Palæophycus irregularis, Hall.—P., pl. 2, f. 3.
Fucoids, Species unknown.

POTSDAM GROUP.

Conocephalites Adamsi, Billings.—F. R., p. 950, f. 355.
Conocephalites Vulcanus, " " p. 952, f. 357.
Scolithus linearis, Hall.—F. R., p. 356, f. 254.
Scolithus Canadensis, Billings.—Palæozoic Fossils, p. 96.
Theca, Species unknown.
Lingula prima, Conrad.—P., p. 1, f. 2.
Crinoids, Species unknown.
Palæophycus, several undetermined species.

GEORGIA GROUP.

Articulates, two undetermined species of *Trilobites*.
Bathyrus, Species unknown.
Conocephalites Teacer, Billings.—F. R., p. 951, f. 356.
Conocephalites arenosus, " " p. 952, f. 358.
Olenellus Thompsoni, Hall.—F. R., pl. 13, f. 1.
" *Vernoniæ*, " " " 13, f. 2, 4, 5.
Bathynotus holopyga, " " " 13, f. 8.
Camerella antiquata, Billings.—F. R., p. 949, f. 353.
Orthosina festinata, " " " p. 949, f. 350-52.

Orthis, Species undetermined.
Obolella cingulata, Billings.—F. R., p. 948, f. 347-49.
Palæophycus congregatus, Billings.—F. R., p. 944.
Palæophycus incipiens, " " p. 943.
Chondrites (*Buthotrephis* ?), two Sp. undetermined.
Oldhamia, Spec. undetermined.—Jukes, Man. Geol., p. 437.

SWANTON GROUP.

Articulatee, one or two undetermined species.
Atops punctatus, (*trilineatus*), Emmons, Man. Geol., p. 83, f. 71.
Graptolithus, several species.
Fucoida.

LOWER TAICONIC.

Lingula, Species ?—F. R., p. 336.
Palæotrochis major, Emmons.—} Man. Geol., p. 86, f. 62, 63.—
 " minor " } North Carolina.

In the Foliated rocks we find no remains of organic existence. It is true that beds, sometimes counted as belonging to the Gneiss or Schists, contain in given localities obscure fossil forms. But these, as I think, are portions of later formations, originally deposited above, and still found lying in depressed position amidst the Foliated Series. On this account they are readily confounded with the older rocks, in the midst of which they occur. The entire absence of organic remains, and of angular or rounded pebbles, from all the beds unmistakably belonging to the Foliated System, seems to indicate that they are Prozoic.

Proceeding to the oldest division of rocks undeniably of Sedimentary origin, we find possibly, though not with certainty, in the Lower Taconic of this region, specimens of a single species. The form is that of a *Lingula*, the specimens having been presented to me by Friend Henry Miles, of Monkton. The rock, from which these specimens were broken, was a boulder of Sandstone discovered in Starksborough, on the farm sometime owned by James Chase, but now belonging to Truman Hill. A careful examination of the locality, (in which I was joined by Friend Miles) failed to reveal any additional specimens either in the Drift, or in the neighboring ledges of Quartz rock. Its occurrence in the Drift, and its situation to the Southeast of the Red Sandstone range, in Hinesburgh, have led me to think that it perhaps belongs to the Potsdam group of rocks. More thorough search will probably disclose its true position. Should it hereafter appear that this *Lingula* actually

belongs to the Quartz formation, it will establish a very remarkable fact, that a species of Brachiopod, which appeared at the very dawn of life on earth, belongs to a genus, some of the representatives of which are living to-day. I may add that, in a similar Quartzite in North Carolina, Dr. Emmons found two species of Coral, which he called the ancient travelers (*Palæotrochis major*, and *minor*.) There are accordingly fossils in the Lower Taconic, representing the lowest order of Radiates, and perhaps also an equally low section of the Mollusca. These probably constitute about all that we yet know of the first Life-Period. The other fossils, furnished by sandstones and limestones in the same range, belong, as I think, for the most part to later formations, which are usually found in patches, occupying hollows in the Lower Taconic Series. Champlain rocks thus occur in the Counties of Chittenden and Franklin, as well as in those of Addison and Rutland. As portions of the Calcareous Sandrock, of the Chazy Limestone, and of the Trenton, may be actually met with at different points, in this wise overlying the Taconic, there is evidently need of the closest scrutiny. This is especially requisite, wherever limestones occur, since those of later origin occasionally lie in the depressions which prevail in calcareous beds of an older date. In the neglect to discriminate, some have called the whole mass Taconic, others Lower Silurian; whereas, in my judgment, the main and inferior portion is Lower Taconic, in many places more or less overlaid by rocks of a later system.

In the Middle Taconic there are evidences of advancing life. The Swanton Slates, which I am disposed, for the present, to regard as older than the Georgia group, contains *Fucoids*, *Graptolites* and *Trilobites*. Nothing known as Lower Taconic makes its appearance. The few traces of plants which I have found in this formation are very indistinct, and have not been described. The *Graptolites*, which are perhaps to be referred to the Class *Acalephs*, and the Order *Hydroids*,* occur very abundantly in some layers of the Black Slate, but, in some instances at least, with a vertical range of not more than five or six inches. The first that I discovered at Swanton Falls, on the east side of the Missisquoi River, in 1859, were in such a bed. Substantially the same thing is true of those found by Dr. Hall and myself, in 1861, on the west side of the River, in an extension of the same strata. I might add that during the same year I met with similar specimens at Phillipsburgh, Canada East, occupying a like position in the same formation.† The case seemed to be different with *Graptolites* which I found in company with my brother, G. W. Perry, in Burlington, at many different places between Lone Rock Point and the mouth of the Winooski River; still the apparent exception may arise from the frequent out-cropping of the same bed. The few specimens that I have collected at Mallet's Bay have been from rocks no longer in place. Some of these specimens bear a close resemblance to the *Graptolithus pristis* of Hisinger. *Trilobites*, which belong to one of the orders of Crustacea, have been found at various points in North-Western Vermont. In 1861, I discovered an *Alope trilineatus* in the Swanton Slate, on the west side of Mallet's Head in Colchester: also portions of the same, or of a closely allied *Trilobite*, in fragments of slate at Lone Rock Point. I have also, at various times, found specimens closely similar in their

configuration to the preceding, at Appletree Point. Such are the main fossils, with which I am acquainted in this district, peculiar to the second Life-Period.

The Georgia Slates contain many more organic remains than the underlying formation. *Trilobites* were first discovered in this group, in North-Western Vermont, if I remember aright, in the Autumn of 1855, by Mr. Noah E. Parker, while engaged in quarrying. He showed the specimens to Mr. W. C. Watson, at that time in charge of the High School in Georgia, who at once communicated the discovery to Professor Thompson. In 1861, similar fossils, with several additional species and genera, were discovered by Dr. G. M. Hall and myself, in the same range of rocks, about a mile and a half east of Swanton Falls. These were described by E. Billings, Esq., the three principal species found in Georgia having been previously described by Professor James Hall. The plants, as a matter of course, consist entirely of seaweeds. Two branches of the Animal Kingdom are well represented, the Mollusks by Brachiopods, and the Articulated by *Trilobites*. According to Dr. Hitchcock, "the trail of an annelid" was found in this formation in the township of Georgia.—By reference to the Table, the reader may see at a glance what fossils peculiar to the third Life-Period, have been thus far discovered in North-Western Vermont.

Proceeding to the Upper Taconic, we meet with still other forms, without the recurrence of a single species found in the lower beds.—In the Potsdam Sandstone, several different species of seaweeds occur—some of them described, others undescribed—in considerable abundance. They may be met with at various points in Charlotte, Shelburne, Burlington, Colchester, Swanton and Highgate. At one locality in Swanton, I found a few fragments of what I took to be Crinoidal joints and plates. The Brachiopods are represented by the *Lingula*, which is of rather rare occurrence in this district. Mr. Billings speaks of finding a species of *Theca* in the Red Sandstone of Highgate. Two varieties of *Scolithus*—supposed by some to be the burrows of worms—are occasionally seen, each occupying a distinct, and, so far as I am aware, uniformly the same horizon in the formation. But the most interesting fossils are the *Conoccephalites* which occur at several points in Highgate. They are closely allied to species

*See Professor James Hall's Description of the *Graptolites* of the Quebec group, Decade II, of Figures and Descriptions of Canadian Organic Remains; also Twentieth Annual Report of the Regents of the University of the State of New York, p. 172.

†I should add, perhaps, that the slate referred to lies the shore of Missisquoi Bay, for some distance south of Phillipsburgh landing; that it is evidently an extension of the Black Slate at Swanton Falls; and that it is overlaid and succeeded on the east by a series of limestones, portions of which clearly belong to the Champlain Era.

of the same genus in the Georgia Group, and were discovered, or in some way came to be known, by Prof. Thompson, about the year 1847. I have also found, in the Red Sandstone of Burlington, fragments of the same, or of a nearly related species; likewise, in the same locality, imperfect remains of a much larger species of *Trilobite*, belonging to a different genus. The *Conoccephalites minutus*, of Bradley, occurs in the Potsdam Sandstone, at the High Bridge, near Keeseville, New York. Thus the fourth Life-Period seems to be represented in this district by Alga among plants, by Crinoids among the Radiata, by Brachiopods and Pteropods among the Mollusca, and by Anellides and Trilobites among the Articulata. These four Life-Periods, or specific circles of life, now passed in review, make up the Primordial Zone of Barrande, as it appears in this neighborhood.

In passing to the Champlain system of rocks, we leave behind us the characteristic features of the Primordial times, and find, on the whole, a very different type of animal life. The Calcareous Sandrock of North-Western Vermont is by no means well supplied with fossils.—Years of search have made me acquainted with a few, and only a few organic forms, where scarcely one was supposed to occur.—In Highgate, I have met with several species of fucoids, in what seems to be the Calcareous Sandrock; also with two or three in Charlotte. In the last-named townships, as well as in Hinesburgh and Williston, obscure forms of Gasteropods may be seen on the weathered surface of some of the rocky beds. Among these, reference may be made to two species of *Maclurea*, perhaps two of *Ophileta*, and to one of *Pleurotomaria*. In this formation I have also observed three or four species of *Orthoceras*, which belong to the Cephalopoda, the highest class of Mollusks: I have likewise collected the bucklers of one or two species of *Asaphus*, a genus of *Trilobite*. These, with a few other obscure forms, are all the organic remains that I have become acquainted with, in this neighborhood, belonging to the first Life-Period of the second Grand Zone of Life.

As we pass to the Chazy Limestone, we at once encounter evidence of a more exuberant manifestation of life. The number of species is greater, and the individuals are more abundant than in any of the earlier formations.—At Highgate Springs, fossils of both plants

and animals are found in considerable profusion. They are occasionally met with in Swanton, at St. Albans Bay, as well as in Charlotte. Ferrisburgh and Pantton afford much better opportunities for the collection of specimens. The south-western part of Isle La Motte, and the western shore of Grand Isle are good localities for the study of the Chazy forms of life. So, the same fossil species are met with on many of the smaller islands of the Lake. In this formation I have observed large numbers of obscure seaweeds, which are unknown to me by name. Several species of coral are of frequent occurrence.—Crinoidal stems are occasionally found, though not ordinarily in a good state of preservation. While several species of Brachiopods occur, they are not very abundant. The Gasteropods are well represented by the *Maclurea magna*, which is characteristic of the formation. Specimens, referable to the class Cephalopoda, are met with from time to time.—Meanwhile the Articulata continue to play their part, through Trilobites of a rather marked character. This brief reference to the organic remains of the Chazy Limestone may suggest some of the more prominent features, peculiar to the second Life-Period of the Champlain Era.

The Upper Champlain Limestones seem to have some fossil forms in common. For this reason I have provisionally grouped them together. At the same time it is true that each formation has species which, if not exclusive to itself, are not found in both the others. For sometime past I have suspected, though I have not made examinations enough to feel confident, that the Birdseye Limestone and the La Motte (or Black River) Marble are simply local deposits, laid down one after the other in some localities, and possibly in others simultaneously, just at, or not far from the beginning of the Trenton period. The characteristic fossil of the Birdseye Limestone, *Phytopsis tubulosum* occurs at South Hero, and, I think, in Charlotte. I have also met with it further south in Pantton, and at Crown Point, New York. *Columnaria alveolata*, the fossil which serves to characterize the La Motte Marble, I have found on the Isle La Motte, at Highgate Springs, and at two or three localities in Charlotte. Some of these fossil corals, in the weathered surface of the beds, cover as much space as an ordinary "half-bushel." Very fine specimens also oc-

cur in Pantou. The organic remains in the Trenton proper are far more abundant, than in the rocks of any preceding time; indeed, they are scarcely so plentiful in a single later formation. They may be found at Highgate Springs in profusion, and to a small extent both in Swanton and at St. Albans Bay. They fill some of the rocks at McNeil's Landing in Charlotte, as well as those lying further to the south, where I have discovered a number of species not known to occur in North-Western Vermont. So they are met with, not only in the eastern part of Isle La Motte and the western of Grand Isle, but also on many smaller islands of the Lake. Many indications are given of the exuberance of marine plant-life during these times; while the evidences of animal vitality are profuse. Some of the strata are thickly crowded with corals. I may refer in particular to the *Chatelets Lycoperdon*, specimens of it often having, on the weathered surface of the rock, somewhat the aspect of large buttons. Crinoids now first make their appearance in great numbers.—Among the Mollusks, species of Bryozoa are occasionally met with. Meanwhile the Brachiopods are well exhibited, and the Lamelli-branchiata are of constant occurrence. Of Gasteropods, there is a fine display, while species of Orthoceras, or straight-horn fossils, of Cyrtoceras, and the like, are abundant. Trilobites are found in profusion. A characteristic, and very beautiful species, the *Trinucleus concentricus*, occurs in most of the localities named. So specimens of *Calymene scaria* and of several species of *Asaphus*, may be collected at various points.

Organic remains are, for the most part, of frequent occurrence in the Upper Champlain Slates and Shales. According to my notebooks, I have found the *Triarthrus Becki*, of Green, a characteristic fossil of the Utica Slate, at about forty different localities in Alburgh. I have also met with it, both on the east and on the west shore of North Hero, and in several places on Grand Isle. If the formation occur at Highgate Springs, or in Charlotte, I have failed to detect in it the presence of this characteristic fossil. In the latter township, there is a rock which I regard as Lorrain Shale, from the occurrence in it, among other fossils, of *Modiolopsis modiolaris*. It lies along the shore, about a mile, or a mile and a half, north of the McNeil Ferry Landing. Graptolites are found in great abun-

dance in the Utica Slate of North-Western Vermont, and probably in the Lorrain Shales. Whether there be one Life-Period or two, in the Upper Champlain Limestones and Slates, I am as yet in doubt. If there be only one, it will be the third; in case there are two, they will constitute the third and the fourth horizon of the second Grand Zone of Life.—It has been my conviction, for some time, that a more careful examination of the fossils will lead to the detection of differences, which have not been ordinarily regarded, and thus to the recognition of a more exact line of demarcation between the organic remains of these formations. Be this, however, as it may, we have now reached the conclusion of our brief survey of the Palæozoæ of North-Western Vermont, and must hasten on, that we may take a hasty glance at the more prominent forms of life found in the later strata.

Advancing to the more Recent Formations, we meet with organic remains very different in their type, from those that prevail in the older beds. Portions of plants and animals, belonging to classes wholly unknown to the Palæozoic Age, are of frequent occurrence in the deposits of modern times. But the earliest of these superficial beds in this region, contains comparatively few fossils. While lignite, probably of the Pleiocene period, is found in North-western Vermont, no vegetable seeds or fruits have been thus far discovered in association with it. Such as desire to know more of the fossil fruits of the Later Tertiary, met with in this formation at Brandon, can consult the *Final Report on the Geology of Vermont*, Vol. I, pp. 226—32.

No animal remains, so far as I am aware, have been found in the Drift, or Older Pleistocene beds of this State.* In the Newer Pleistocene formations, both vegetable and animal remains have been met with at various points. From time to time I have discovered in these layers, what have seemed to be seaweeds, in great abundance. In excavations which have been made, in the stratified deposits of this period in Burlington, portions of trees, perhaps in some cases billets of drift-

*Portions of trees have been discovered from time to time in Burlington, as well in the midst of Drift material, as lying beneath it. For particulars respecting these discoveries, and for Professor Thompson's explanation of the facts, the reader may consult his *History of Vermont*, Appendix, pp. 55, 56. See also the *Final Report*, Vol. I, pp. 134—136.

wood, have been brought to light. These have been discovered at different times and in various places. Fragments of wood, evidently belonging to the Pine Family, and possibly of some other kinds, have been likewise found in Swanton. These specimens were in some parts semi-carbonized, in others they were nearly sound. I also discovered, in association with them, in the Saxicava Clay, cones, perhaps of the Juniper, which appeared as fresh, on their first removal from their long resting-place, as a growth of the preceding year. Some workmen, engaged in digging a well in Alburgh, in 1849, as I am informed,* found a curious substance, which proved to be "Fossil Marine Sponge." The best exhibitions of Pleistocene shells, with which I am acquainted in this vicinity, occur in Swanton. From one or another of the beds there to be seen, I have collected specimens of every species thus far met with in the Champlain Basin. Shells of the Blue Clay formation have been found in Charlotte, Shelburne, Burlington, Colchester, Milton, St. Albans and Swanton: The *Saxicava rugosa* and *Tellina Greenlandica* may be observed, at many points, in all these and in many other townships. In 1860, I found both these species in a clay bank, near Franklin village, some 425 feet above the ocean. This is the highest position at which they have been discovered, so far as I am aware, in Vermont. The fact that I have met with them in every township on the Lake, between the Canada line and Shoreham, is an evidence of their frequent occurrence at lower levels. In the construction of a new portion of the Vermont Central Railway, in Burlington, in 1861, there was occasion to make a deep cut through a portion of the Pleistocene Sands. In the process of this work the skulls, teeth and other bones of several Mammals were found at various depths. Among other remains, the writer discovered what seemed to be the head of a turtle. While making this excavation, the workmen in several instances, as I was credibly informed at the time, met with live frogs, at depths varying from sixty to seventy feet. But the most important and interesting remains, yet found in these formations in this district, were exhumed from the Blue Clay, in Charlotte.—

* By my friend, Giles Harrington, Esq. See also Thompson's *Vermont*, 4p., p. 66.

They were discovered by workmen, while widening an excavation for the Rutland and Burlington Railway, in August, 1859, and consist of almost the entire skeleton of a whale, the *Beluga Vermontana* of Thompson. By the discovery of the fossil remains of this single individual,† we are assured that Cetacea, and no doubt other slimy monsters of the deep, frequented our Basin, within comparatively recent times.

The Holocene fossils of North-Western Vermont consist for the most part of unmineralized remains of existing species of plants and animals. They occur more especially in the beds of marl and in those of muck or peat.—In the several Marl-beds which I have examined, I have found twelve or fifteen different species of fresh-water shells. They are represented by individuals belonging to identical species in our existing rivers, ponds, and lake. In the Peat-beds, several species of mosses are prevalent, with leaves, as well as occasional branches and trunks, of trees. Associated with these remains of plant-life, land and fresh-water shells of surviving species are often found, under favorable circumstances.—In some of these beds, in different parts of the country, tusks and bones of the Mastodon have been discovered within a few years past. Professor Thompson‡ gives a particular account of the finding of such fossil relics, in the construction of the Burlington and Rutland Railway over Mount Holly, in 1848. In 1859, similar remains of the Mastodon were discovered, in an imperfect state, in Richmond. They belong to an extinct species, probably closely allied to the *Elephas primigenius* of Blumenbach, and were deposited, I believe, in the Museum of the University of Vermont, at Burlington. Still more recently, kindred remains were brought to light, in an excavation made for peat, in the vicinity of Brattleborough. In two of these deposits, at least, evidence of the contemporaneous occurrence of Beaver was furnished by the presence of gnawed billets of wood.

There being no marked line of demarcation between the Holocene Period and the Present,

†As Professor Thompson has given a full account of this discovery, and of the remains themselves, details are not needed in this place. See the *Appendix* to his *History of Vermont*, pp. 15–20; also *Final Report on the Geology of Vermont*, Vol. I, pp. 163–65; the same, again, p. 135, on other and earlier cases of the exhuming of live frogs.

‡In the *Appendix* to his *Hist. of Vermont*, pp. 14, 15.

the fossils of the latter times are, to a considerable extent, the same as those of the former. In the Alluvium, and other deposits of this period, there have been found, at various points, the remains of plants, of land and fresh-water shells, as well as those of animals of a higher grade. On one of the intervals of the Missisquoi River, in Swanton, where there was a large amount of moisture, vegetable matter was discovered, having the texture of Bituminous Coal, the process of mineralization being more advanced than in any other recent example with which I am acquainted. In the same township, fine specimens of petrified plants were formerly of frequent occurrence in the Bog-iron-ore formation, even the most delicate leaves being in some cases perfectly preserved. Silicified wood has been met with in Georgia, and, I believe, in a few other townships. Calcareous Tufa encrusting plants, particularly Mosses, and in many cases enclosing shells, is abundant wherever Calcareous Springs occur, or ledges of readily decomposing limestone, with other requisite conditions. The Fossil Mollusks of existing species, with which I have most often met in the several deposits of the Present, belong for the most part to some of the following genera, viz.: *Unio*, *Alasmodonta*, *Anodonta*, *Cyclas*, *Pupa*, *Succinea*, *Helix*, *Planorbis*, *Valvata*, *Physa*, *Melania*, *Limnaea*, *Ammicola* and *Paludina*. Of course, the remains of Mammals lie buried in these deposits at a great number of points. Some years ago the horn of a Stag was discovered on Grand Isle, and other similar relics have been met with from time to time, in various localities. Such are the more important organic remains found in the superficial formations of North-Western Vermont, and they all probably, with the exception of those occurring in the scanty Pleiocene deposit, belong essentially to one and the same Geologic horizon, even to the highest and last Life-Period of the Globe yet reached.

But, before leaving the fossiliferous formations, a few words may be added respecting the age, or ages of the associated intrusive masses. That the latter rocks belong to different times, has been all along rather assumed, than distinctly shown. Now we happen to be so fortunate, as to have Dikes of two kinds so exposed in a single sedimentary bed, as clearly to reveal their relative ages. Whoever will take a hint from

Professor Thompson,* and visit the west side of Shelburne Point, may see a large horizontal sheet of Porphyry eight or ten feet in thickness, lying with its mural face toward the Lake. This porphyritic mass is clearly intrusive, it spreading out laterally between the lower and upper layers of a bed of slate. Examination will show, in the inferior portion of the slaty stratum, two nearly vertical Greenstone Dikes, which have been cut off by the Porphyry: for, so soon as we scrutinize the overlying layers, we find in them the severed ends of the Greenstone, they and the slate having been lifted up in an unbroken mass.† It is accordingly evident, that the intrusion of the Porphyry, as it cut off the Greenstone, must have been the more recent. But this example simply shows the relative ages of the particular Dikes under consideration, not those of all similar masses in the vicinity. Accordingly, following out the hint given, I would add that, as there are no instances in this Basin in which the matter composing Greenstone Dikes flowed laterally, we may infer that they were formed under great pressure, and probably beneath the ocean. Meanwhile the porphyritic masses are, in many cases, observed to occupy a horizontal position between uplifted strata, thereby suggesting that, before their formation, the overlying weight had been lifted off, or that the invaded strata were no longer beneath a deep sea. We thus have two distinct ages, and as many separate sets of conditions, concerned in the production of these intrusive rocks. But we want something more definite; we desire to know more nearly when these masses took their places. As they generally cut through, both the Taconic and the Champlain formations,—seeing that they could not have found the position they now occupy, previously to the deposition of the strata,—and inasmuch as disturbances seem to have occurred in this region at the beginning of the Upper Silurian times, we may assume provisionally, and until we find counter evidence, that the Augitic Dikes were formed at the close of the Champlain era, or not long after it. The determination of the age of the

* *Appendix to his History of Vermont*, p. 62.

† Such as cannot conveniently visit the locality, may perhaps get a more vivid and correct impression of the whole matter, than mere words can impart, by consulting the diagrammatic representation given by Professor Thompson in his *Geography and Geology of Vermont*, p. 77, f. 20, and in the *Appendix to his History of Vermont*, p. 62.

Porphyritic Dikes, is more difficult from the entire lack, in this neighborhood, of all sedimentary and fossiliferous rocks, by which the many long succeeding periods can be estimated or measured. Finding, however, that a great incumbent load must have been removed from the strata—and judging from the little we know of other localities, that our Basin was probably greatly disturbed, either near or during the Upper New Red Sandstone times—we may infer for the present, and so long as we encounter no testimony to the contrary, that the Porphyritic Dikes belong to the Triassic era. As to the so-called Mixed Dikes, I may simply add that I find reasons, which need not be here given, for believing that they had their origin, for the most part, if not altogether, at the same time with those of a porphyritic character.

As we have now passed in review some of the more prominent points, connected with the fossil remains of North-Western Vermont, we may draw a lesson or two from them. We have been enabled to see evidence of a constantly recurring succession of life, in those portions in which the formations are continuous. At every point likenesses and differences have forced themselves upon the attention. We have been constrained to infer, that the several sets of rocky masses belong to different Systems, and to as many distinct ages. In our examination of the several beds, we have often advanced slowly—sometimes we have passed and repassed the same ground—that we might better observe as well the so-called insensible transitions, as the marked gradations. Looking back for a moment, we can perhaps, on the one hand, recall some indications that there are certain constants—given elements of a common kind which, so far as we know, never fail—in the great chain of organic existence, in that chain of succession in which link usually follows link without apparent interruption.* Or, leaving this seemingly unbroken flow of life, we may on the other hand remember feeling that there is a series of ever-recurring degrees—that we move forward in our survey only step by step—that each real advancement of organic life through the ages is by gradations; by degrees, steps, or gradations, each one of which has much in common with all the constants that have gone before, but which has receiv-

ed, in addition to them all, a new element direct from the world of creative intelligence; a superadded element, of which each lower stage furnishes a faint type, but which is itself involved in no preceding degree, step, or gradation of life, and therefore could never have been evolved from it by any known law of development.

But to turn from the doctrines of creation and succession: Does any one desire a more intimate acquaintance with these organic forms, that have survived the past that they may throw light on the present, he may find the rudiments of help by a careful examination of the matters referred to in the Table of Organic Remains; and especially may he obtain assistance, by thorough study of the remains themselves, both as they occur in the rocks, and as they are found in collections which have been made from time to time; fossil collections, which properly arranged not only serve as an incentive and aid to study, but may also stand as monuments, bearing perpetual witness at once to the use made of these intelligible signatures of nature, and of all that becomes known, both of the delicate affinities, and of the grand harmonies of organic life.

BRIEF CONFIRMATION OF THE POSITIONS TAKEN.

Having considered the rocks of North-Western Vermont, under some of their more important relations, it remains for me to give, according to my promise, a brief summary of the reasons for a portion of the divisions which have been laid down. This will be in the form of recapitulation, and may serve at once as illustration and confirmation, as well of the views taken, as of the order followed. The arrangement which has been prominent throughout, was adopted, not because it is in all respects best,—for, under some relations, it labors under disadvantages,—but because of a particular purpose which has been all along kept in mind. It has been a distinctive aim to bring into view certain features and peculiarities of the rocks, which tend to evince the difference of one bed from another, at once without exaggeration or distortion, and still, so far as possible, with all the distinctness which they have, when contemplated singly in nature. With this intent, effort has been made to present alike the resemblances, and the differences in their legitimate light. The older rocks of this district seem to belong to three distinct groups, unlike each other, and by no means mutually co-ordinate. They are, first, the Foliated, or

* Such, to all appearance, is usually the case. But in this region, there is a very marked exception furnished by the immense gap between the Lower Silurian and the Newer Tertiary times. And then the Drift Period followed, during which the whole of this portion of the continent was probably covered by an immense sheet of ice, separating between the pre-glacial and the post-glacial forms of life.

Schistose; secondly, the Taconic; and thirdly, the Champlain. And one succeeds another, it is believed, in the order of their names. Let us accordingly proceed to enumerate, as briefly as may be, a few of the reasons for the arrangement adopted, it having been the design to make the representation, as nearly as possible, a simple transcript of the truth, as it is in nature.

1. First, these systems of rocks severally differ, to a considerable extent, in their *geographical position*. The Schists, so far as I know, are found entirely to the east of the Sedimentary beds. In many regions these older masses are overlaid by later solidified formations; but I am not aware that such is in any instance the case within the district under consideration.* The Taconic formations, which lie next to them on the west, are, in not a few localities, the exclusive beds in place; while, in some places, they are overlaid by portions of the Champlain Series. And this superposition, when the rocks are critically understood, is no objection to the view presented; it, indeed, involves an argument, for it is itself an implicit admission, in its favor. Still further on and to the west of the great break, the Champlain strata prevail; and for the most part, if not altogether, without the visible presence of the Taconic. Thus, there are distinct lines of geographical difference.

2. In the second place, these Systems of rocks differ, each from the others, in their *Stratigraphical relations*. This difference is observable to some extent, in their strike; still more, in their dip; and in many cases, in the order of their succession. The average inclination of the Schistose beds is far greater, than that of the Champlain, while the Taconic hold an intermediate position. Thus they are not conformable—the Taconic with the Schistose—the Champlain with the Taconic. While they have some common points in their stratigraphy, there are others which evince a wide unlikeness. The Foliated

masses, affording no unmistakable evidence that they are of a sedimentary character, fail to confirm the supposition that they are later rocks, partially, or to a large extent metamorphosed; they at the same time suggest, among other considerations, that they may have had a vaporous origin. And the Taconic Series can not be higher and later beds disguised by metamorphism; for, first, they remain for the most part unchanged; and, in the second place, the Red Sandstone, which is now acknowledged to be the Potsdam, occupying at most points very nearly its original position, extends over a large portion of the Middle and Lower Taconic in Chittenden County; while, in the County of Franklin, it overlies parts of their eastern, as well as of their western limits. There are, accordingly, broad differences in stratigraphy.

3. Again, these formations differ from each other *lithologically*. There are marked resemblances, as might be expected; for the several beds were formed, in part from the same elements, and under conditions having some points in common. But there are also differences, which are equally striking,—differences characterizing the rocks of each System. The more ancient Taconic beds give clear indications that they were formed, to a considerable extent, from the debris of the Foliated Series lying on the east; and the more recent Taconic, that they are composed partly of this same material, and in part of detritus from the earlier Taconic strata. Meanwhile the constitution of the Champlain formations is such, as to cause them to differ from both the preceding Series, in many of their more prominent aspects. There are, therefore, not a few points of dissimilarity of a lithological kind.

4. Once more, these several systems of rocks differ *mineralogically*. Although, to some extent, the same minerals and metals occur in them all, yet each Series has kinds peculiar to itself, and in which it is different from both the others. Epidote, graphite, titanium, actinolite and sulphuret of iron containing traces of gold, are of frequent occurrence in the Schists. Meanwhile they are never found so far as I am aware, in the Taconic or Champlain formations. Brown Hematite and Black Oxide of Manganese, which constitute a part of the Pleiocene deposits, and were undoubtedly derived from the Lower Taconic strata, only occur as they do in this range, according to Dr. Emmons, in connection with Taconic rocks. The Kaolin beds also, in the form in which they are here met with, seem to be peculiar to the Taconic. These forma-

* In the neighborhood of Lake Memphremagog, Sedimentary beds occur in local association with the Foliated rocks. Portions of them are evidently metamorphic, in the true sense of the term. Such cases are of great interest, as revealing what transformations may, and actually do take place, under given conditions. Rocks which have undergone changes of this kind are of almost all ages, from the most ancient to those of a comparatively recent origin.

It was my intention to speak of metamorphism in connection with Dikes. But this I have neglected to do, very few good instances of the effects of metamorphic agency, in this particular relation, having fallen under my notice, in North-Western Vermont. Those who would like to see what changes have been wrought, in some cases, by intrusive masses, may find instructive examples in the portions of limestone adjoining a Dike in Mount Kearsarge, in Danby, and in smaller portions of Clay Slate, near the Railway Station in Brattleborough.

tions, to mention no other points, likewise differ from the Champlain in furnishing Statuary marble. Thus there are mineralogical diversities among these several series of rocks.

5. Finally, these Systems severally differ from each other, in respect to *organic* remains. In the Schists, so far as I am aware, no traces of vegetable or of animal existence have been discovered. The fossils of the Taconic rocks, which seem to belong to four successive Life-Periods, are clearly and decidedly of a Primordial type. Meanwhile the Champlain formations, although having some general resemblances to the Taconic, and comprising three or four Life-Periods, are characterized by organic forms distinctly and unmistakably of a later day—organic forms, which must be referred to the second grand Type of Life. Indeed, so strong is the line of contrast between these two Sedimentary Systems, that it is as yet doubtful whether a single species, which came upon the stage during the Potsdam period, passed on to the Calciferous times; or whether any species, belonging distinctly to the second great Type of Life, made its appearance before the close of the Taconic Era.

Such is a brief summary of the main reasons for regarding these three series of rocks as so many distinct systems. They appear so far as the known evidence goes, to differ from each other in various important respects. Indeed, the differences, in the writer's judgment, are of such an amount, that the rocks ought not to be any longer confounded. If the views presented be correct, the Foliated masses can not be properly regarded on the one hand as a part of the Lower Taconic; or, on the other, as more recent rocks which have been metamorphosed. And so the Taconic formations should be looked upon, not as Lower Silurian, because forsooth some members of the latter series in places overlie them, but—as a great and independent System, preceding the Silurian, they having occupied far more time in their deposition, and being fully coördinate with it in importance. It is very true that many points referred to, may seem to be easily explicable, on the supposition of metamorphism; but there are other, and not a few facts, which I have been utterly unable to account for, or to bring into harmony, on any such basis of explanation. And these require, if it be not absolutely necessary that they be looked at from, an entirely different point of view, in order to their reasonable and consistent interpretation—a point of view, in the light of which

the first mentioned facts may be equally well, if not more satisfactorily contemplated. It is not the many easy points that give trouble, but the few which are knotty and difficult; and these demand a solution which, as suggested by the difficulties themselves, shall bring all things into conciliation. This, as I doubt not, is the true line for our investigations to take. We are to get hold of the facts; yield every theory, which is not consonant with them; make all our expositions to be simply a transcript of the principles, of which the facts are a perpetual exponent. The more diligently we search out what Nature herself teaches—and as we thus come, with greater thoroughness, to subordinate all our views to the grand truths, which the phenomena flash upon us—the more clearly shall we see the plan of Supreme Intelligence, which has been manifested in the workmanship of this Basin, and the more trustworthy will be our knowledge of it both theoretical and practical.

IN CONCLUSION,

A few words may be added; and only a few more will be needed, now that we have passed in review some of the more prominent points of interest in the Geology of North-Western Vermont. Having taken a general survey of the rocks of the globe, and thus of the several more important divisions that occur in this region, having noticed the geological formation of the Basin of Lake Champlain, and having been occupied with a detailed account of the Geology of this part of Vermont, we ought to have some understanding of the main physical features of the neighborhood. If we have been faithful in our investigations, we must be able, when asked, to give, at least to some extent, the *rationale* of this part of the crust of the earth. It is also to be presumed, that we are in a measure prepared to study the rocks of this region, with still greater minuteness, as opportunity offers. Such study is important, that each may contribute something, from time to time, toward a more complete solution of the great questions already raised, and of other problems that remain to be solved, in this immediate vicinity. It is also to be supposed that every one who has carefully investigated this part of Vermont, will be ready to push his enquiries beyond these limits, both to other portions of the State, and to distant sections of the country, as occasions favor his so doing. We may likewise hope, after such a scrutiny of the rocks as they have existed

in the past, and undergone change after change, until they have finally reached their present condition, to be in some good degree fitted to take up with profit the study of the plants, and afterward that of the animals of this neighborhood.

As a preparation for these later studies, we have been able to see something in regard to the formation of the Champlain Basin, both in its general aspects, and in some of its details,* as they appear in a limited section of the State. The foundation—as it were, also, the great frame-work—of this Basin is probably, as we have seen, of Igneous origin. Such, so to speak, is the shell, the primitive envelope, the lining of which consists of Foliated rocks. These meanwhile were, no doubt, in many places, overlaid by beds of a Sedimentary character. The latter constitute the materials, now solidified, which were deposited at different epochs, while the Basin was more or less filled with water. It will accordingly be noticed that there is, in the formations of this neighborhood, a vast gap, extending from the earlier part of the Palæozoic age, to the closing portion of the Cainozoic. Thus the older rocks lying beneath are solidified, and have been through a great number of eras, their unyielding masses thereby serving, for the most part, to give the grand outlines and rugged features, generally characteristic of the face of the country. Meanwhile the recent beds which form the surface—the portions, for the most part, occupied by the existing races of plants and animals—consist of unconsolidated superficial deposits. These, as made up to a great extent of loose materials, are pliant, and therefore easily cut through and moved. They are consequently liable in places to be undermined by the action of moisture and pressure, and so by the removal of quicksands, and the innumerable operations constantly going on in a friable soil. Accordingly slides occasionally occur, and mutations, in one way or another, are perpetually finding place. Consequently these materials are likely to have their entire surface changed, while portions of the beds are constantly wearing away, and the countless streams and rivers are shifting their channels with every recurring flood. Indeed, the superficial deposits are, in some form or other, ceaselessly affected by rain and snow, by sunshine and storm, and all the agencies con-

nected with an endlessly varying temperature.

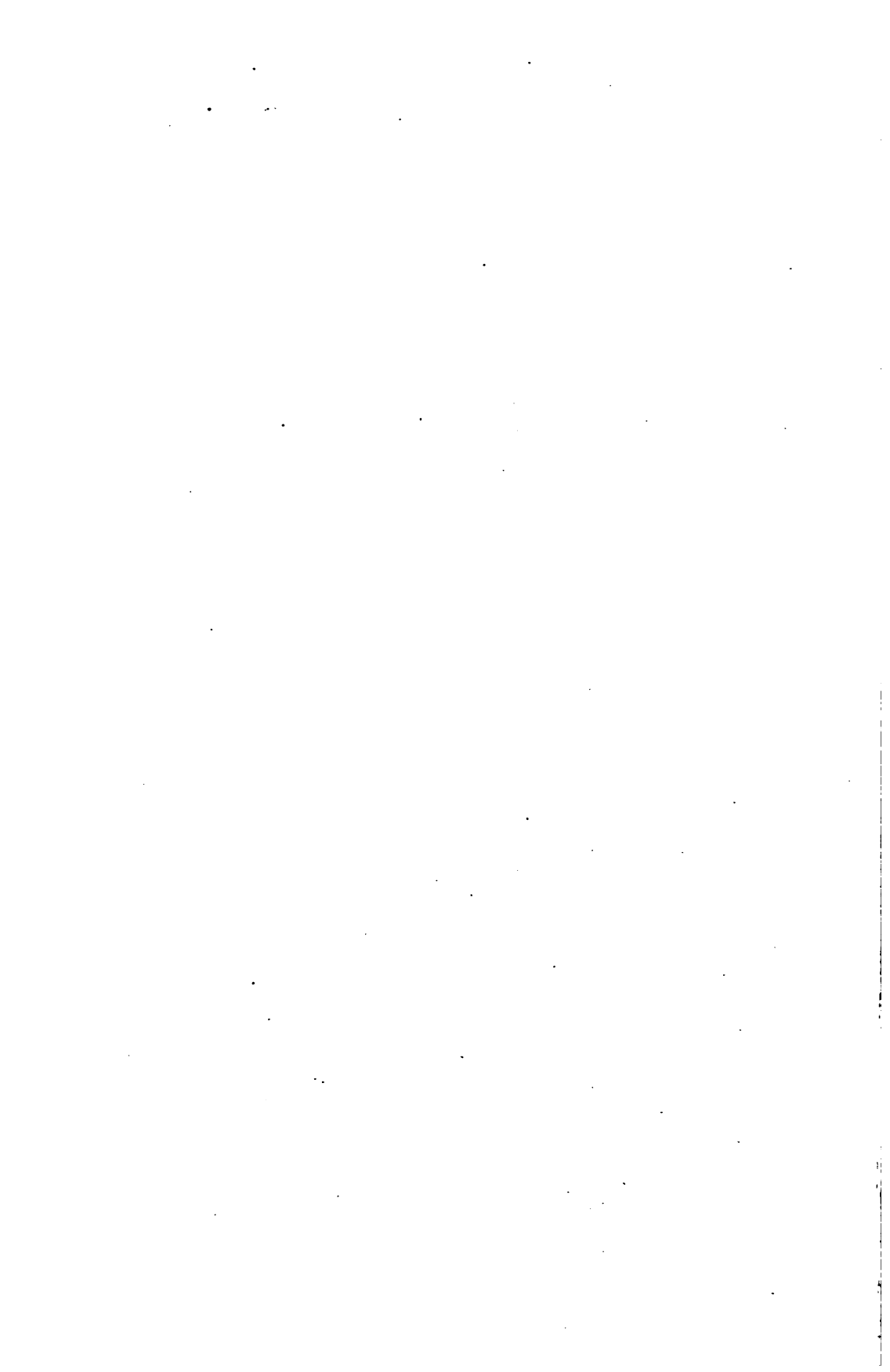
Thus, the existing surface of our Basin has features, the advantages of which can not be easily over-estimated. Even the apparent drawbacks have their compensations. The skill needful to compete with the ruin caused by frost and snow, the sagacity demanded in taming the raging power of the freshet, the ingenuity requisite to guard against the undermining effects of moisture percolating the soil, the foresight required in order to turn every seeming ill into a condition of good, are qualities of no low grade; yet all these, and manifold other excellences are likely to be called out in man, when summoned by stern necessity to battle with the elements, and to bring all things into subserviency to the true ends of a rational soul. And then, these very processes of wear and tear, in the world around us, are calculated to break up the monotony which might else prevail, as well in human life as in the face of the country. The very shiftings of the superficial deposits arrest the life-in-death stagnation of the unvarying plane. Nay more, they serve to relieve what would otherwise be angular, to tone down the rough and jagged outlines of the solidified portions of the Basin, and in this wise to afford a ceaseless and never-repeating succession of varying views in our scenery. So, these materials, as furnishing the basis of our manifold soils, of our clays and sands, of our loams and marls, are able to sustain a vast variety of vegetable growths; by these means to support innumerable forms of animated existence; and, therefore, to make our valley capable of becoming, under the untiring care of man, a Garden of the Lord—a wilderness, which, as reclaimed from its wildness, shall still retain all its freshness and native power, and thus be a Paradise indeed—characterized by the grandeur and beauty, the majesty and grace of nature and art combined.†

† This ends what I have now to say of the Rocks—the First Part of the Natural History—of North-Western Vermont. The preparation of the two Parts that remain to be written, according to the plan proposed—the one on the Plants, the other on the Animals, of this district—I am compelled, by the pressure of existing duties, to postpone for the present. In looking over the preceding pages, I notice that not a few points of interest and importance fail to be so much as named, while many that are mentioned are very inadequately handled. All that I have to offer by way of apology is, want of leisure, and fear of wearying the reader by excess of details, coupled with the hope that the whole subject will sometime find a more adequate treatment in a little work, which I have for some years had in contemplation, on the Geology of Vermont.

Cambridge, Nov., 1868.

A. A. P.

* In dealing with minutæ, I have purposely confined myself to a small territory—in some respects a single County would have suited my purpose better—in order that I might give as many particulars, in as few words, as possible.





Smith

FRANKLIN COUNTY. INTRODUCTORY CHAPTER.

BY GEORGE F. HOGSTON, ESQ.

FIRST DISCOVERY AND OCCUPANCY OF FRANKLIN COUNTY.

JACQUES CARTIER, a French navigator who had been entrusted by Francis the First with the command of an expedition to explore the Western hemisphere, was, probably, the first European whose eye ever rested on the mountains of Vermont. On the second day of October, 1535, he arrived with a few volunteers at an Indian settlement called Hochelaga,* which was afterwards called Mount Royal, whence the present name Montreal. Donnacona, an Algonkin Chief, conducted him to the summit of Mount Royal which towered above the settlement, and showed him, "in that bright October sun," the country for many miles South and East, and told him of great rivers and inland seas and of smaller rivers and lakes penetrating a beautiful territory belonging to the warlike Iroquois. These Indians had settlements in the interior of the State now called Vermont, but whose earlier name was Iroquoisia.

Many years afterward, Samuel de Champlain, accompanied by several friendly Hurons, proceeded to the locality described by Cartier, and on the Fourth day of July, 1609, entered the Lake to which he gave his own name.†

For more than a century Lake Champlain was claimed by the French. French names were given to its rivers and islands which they still retain. French seigniories covering the borders of the Lake and occupying eligible spots on both shores were actually mapped out, granted and named after their respective French proprietors.

In that part of Iroquoisia, or Vermont, which is now called Franklin County, there were grants to Mr. de Baurvais, fils and to Mr. Douville, comprising, probably, the territory now called Swanton, Highgate, St. Albans and Georgia. This appears on inspection of a

* See "Voyage de la Nouvelle France Occidentale—By Le Sieur de Champlain:" Paris, 1640, 4-to—also. Vol. 1, of this work, History of Addison.

† A brief but interesting account of his expedition appeared anonymously in 1543. The journals of the two journeys of Cartier are inserted in the third volume of Ramusio's Italian Collection, (Venice, 1653,) also in Marc Lescarbot's *Histoire de la Nouvelle France*.—Vide Appleton's New American Cyclopaedia, article Jacques Cartier.

"map of Lake Champlain from the Fort Chambly to Fort St. Frederick or Crown-point, surveyed by Mr. Anger, King's surveyor, in 1732—made at Quebec the 10th October, 1748, and signed de Lery," a copy of which may be found in the Documentary History of New York—Vol. 1—1to p. 358, and will be a source of curiosity to the historical examiner. In 1851, copies of Deeds of Concession or Grants made and to be found in the Archives or Public Records of the Province of the various Fiefs and Seigniories in "*La Nouvelle France*," or Canada, from the earliest settlements thereof, to the cession of the same, in 1763, by the Crown of France to Great Britain, were translated into English and printed and distributed in both languages, by order of the Legislative Assembly of Canada. [See a public document entitled "Titles and Documents relating to the Seigniorial Tenure, in return to an address of the Legislative Assembly, 1851. Quebec: printed by E. R. Frechette, 1852.]

The state of the French Grants on both sides of Lake Champlain gave rise to considerable discussion, after the French ceded Canada to England in 1763, presenting, as the Earl of Dartmouth wrote to Gov. Tryon of New York, 4th November, 1772, "a consideration of great difficulty and delicacy, and by no means of a nature to admit of a hasty decision."* The result of this discussion was that the British government was unwilling to recognize on the part of France any "right to any possession on the south side of the River St. Lawrence."

This subject of French seigniories on Lake Champlain is one of novelty and great local interest, but its thorough elucidation would occupy too much space to be attempted within the limits assigned to this introductory chapter.

Of the French settlement at Isle la Motte, and the aboriginal settlement at Swanton, reliable accounts will undoubtedly be given in the histories of those towns, and will be of much historical importance, inasmuch as in the first volume of this work, p. 754, it is confidently claimed that Isle la Motte was the first point within the limits of Vermont where a civilized establishment was commenced as early as 1685.

In a "Chorographical map of the Province of New York, divided into counties, manors, pa-

* Documentary History of New York, vol. 1., p. 367 to p. 376, quarto edition, with map, p. 368, of French and English Grants on Lake Champlain, prepared in 1772. Consult, also, chapter 3 of the "History of Lake Champlain, from its first exploration, in 1609, to the close of the year 1814, by Peter S. Palmer."

teats and townships, exhibiting likewise all the private grants of land made and located in that Province, which was compiled from actual surveys, by Claude Joseph Southier, Esq., and engraved and published in London, in January, 1779, the territory now known as Franklin County forms a part of the County of Charlotte; Swanton, or the greater portion of it, is called Fratsburg; in the vicinity of what is now known as Sheldon, there is exhibited a concession to Lord Geo. Townsend & Co.; south thereof lie grants made to Nathan Stone & Co. (in St Albans); to Josiah Willard & Co., and C. H. Gordon (in Fairfax, Fairfield and Georgia); to Samuel Ashley & Co. (in Bakersfield); Kellybrook Township, (in Fairfax); W. O. Huddleston & E. Robison, John Gordon and Governor of King's College (near Cambridge). This curious map may likewise be found in the Documentary History of New York, vol. 1, for which valuable work it was engraved, in 1849.

INCORPORATION AND NATURAL RESOURCES OF THE COUNTY.

The County of Franklin, as now constituted, once formed a part of the original counties of Albany, Charlotte, Bennington, Rutland, Addison and Chittenden. It was incorporated by the General Assembly of Vermont, by an "act for dividing the Counties of Orange and Chittenden into six separate and distinct counties," passed November 5, 1792. In the map of the State of Vermont, by James Whitelaw engraved in 1793, and prefixed to the first edition of Dr. Samuel Williams's History of Vermont, Franklin County is represented as comprising the towns of Alburgh, Isle la Motte, North Hero, Highgate, Swanton, St. Albans, Georgia, Fairfax, Fairfield, Smithfield, Sheldonvale, Huntsburgh, Berkshire, Enosburgh, Bakersfield, Fletcher, Cambridge, Johnson, Sterling, Belvidere, Montgomery and Richford—nearly twice as many towns as now are situated within its geographical limits.

In 1797, the General Assembly divided the State into Counties, and the lines, limits and boundaries of Franklin County were then established as follows:

"The county of Franklin is bounded as follows, namely, beginning at the north-west corner of Chittenden County" (which then included Middle Hero, now Grand Isle and South Hero) "thence easterly on the northerly line of Chittenden County to the south-east corner of Sterling; from thence northerly on the easterly lines of the towns of Sterling, Johnson, Belvidere, Avery's Gore, Montgomery and Richford to the north line of this State; from

thence westerly on the line of the State to the west line thereof; from thence southerly on the west line of the State, to the place of beginning."

In November, 1802, the General Assembly passed an act by which the towns of Alburgh, Isle la Motte and North Hero, the County of Franklin, and the towns of South Hero and Middle Hero, in the County of Chittenden, together with all such lands as lie in this State, near the above mentioned towns, and are more than a mile from the main land in the counties of Chittenden and Franklin, were constituted a distinct county by the name of Grand Isle. [Tolman's Compilation of the Laws of Vermont, vol. 2, p. 92.]

In October, 1835, the County of Lamoille was incorporated by taking Stowe and Elmore from Washington County; Mansfield, which has since been annexed to Stowe from Chittenden County; Eden, Hydepark, Morristown and Wolcott from Orleans County, and Belvidere, Cambridge, Johnson and Sterling from Franklin County, together with the town of Waterville, which was formed from Coit's Gore, and some portions of the adjoining towns, Nov. 15, 1824.

Since the incorporation of Lamoille County, the County of Franklin has undergone no change of geographical limits, and now contains, besides Avery's Gore, 14 towns, namely: Bakersfield, Berkshire, Enosburgh, Fairfax, Fairfield, Fletcher, Franklin, Georgia, Highgate, Montgomery, Richford, Sheldon, St. Albans and Swanton. Of the source and dates of their respective charters, and of the times and persons when and by whom settled, details will be found in the histories of these respective towns.

Avery's Gore, which has never been organized as a township, was granted to Samuel Avery, June 28, 1796, and contains 9723 acres. It lies in Franklin County, and is bounded on the N. by Montgomery, on the E. by Lowell, S. by Belvidere, and W. by Bakersfield. This gore is situated on the western range of the Green Mountains, and is the source of the branches of the Missisquoi river. Its population is less than one hundred. In 1850, the population was only 48. Messrs. Nicholas E. Paine, of New York City, and Bernard Hughes, of Rochester, N. Y., appear upon the records to be the joint owners of the greater part of this gore. As all deeds of land situate in unorganized places or towns, are required by Constitution and Statute to be recorded in the office of the county clerk, of the county in which they lie: deeds of lands situate in Avery's Gore will be found

on record in the County clerk's office of the County of Franklin.

Franklin County is bounded N. by the Province of Quebec, E. by Orleans and Lamoille Counties, S. by Chittenden Co. and W. by Grand Isle Co. from which it is separated by a part of Lake Champlain. It is situated between latitude $44^{\circ} 31'$ and 45° , and between longitude $3^{\circ} 47'$, and $4^{\circ} 27'$. It extends about 34 miles from east to west, and about 33 miles from north to south, and contains 600 square miles.

The northern part of the County is watered by the Missisquoi river, and the southern part by the river Lamoille, into both of which rivers smaller streams empty at different points. Excellent mill privileges are abundant, and some of them have been advantageously occupied. The eastern part of the county is high and broken, and extends to the western range of the Green Mountains. The western part of the county is generally level, and the whole county is an uncommonly fine farming county, and well adapted for grazing purposes, and the manufacture of butter and cheese. The scenery in different parts of the county is unusually picturesque. The hills, valleys, ponds, rivers and streams, which, situated in various towns of the county, contribute to render it remarkably attractive and beautiful to the eye, while its productive soil, natural advantages and facilities for water and railroad transportation to market, render it a desirable home for the farmer and the manufacturer. According to the Rev. S. R. Hall, LL.D. of Brownington, a well known geological writer:

"A reason for the great exuberance of the soil in a portion of Vermont is, that very large tracts now cultivated were, at a geological period not very remote, the bottom of ponds, lakes or the ocean. Much of the present valley of Lake Champlain was covered with salt water so recently, that the shells of mollusks are found abundantly in the clays and sand, several hundred feet above the present surface of the water. The whale, the bones of which are now in the State Museum, was found 60 feet above the level of the Lake.

"Much of the present cultivated land in the valley of the Lake, having been so recently covered with the waters of the ocean, has been permanently enriched thereby. Portions of Franklin, Chittenden, Addison, and Rutland Counties, and the whole of Grand Isle, share in the benefits which have accrued from the overflow of salt water.

"Several of the rivers that discharge their waters into the Lake have their head branches at considerable distance on the East side of the Green Mountains. It will be readily perceived

that quite large tracts of land on the Winscoqui, Lamoille and Missisquoi rivers were at one period covered with water, and that these lands are the bottom of former lakes of considerable area."

Full accounts of the different quarries of lime, copper, marble, slate, and sandstone, of the several mineral springs, in different parts of the county, which have been discovered and developed, will be appropriately given in the town histories to which this chapter is merely introductory. They will indicate the natural wealth of Franklin County, which, by a prudent employment of capital and industry can be developed to almost an unlimited extent.

In Bockley's History of Vermont, occur the following passages in relation to the fertility of the county: "Franklin County is the last county in this direction, but not the least fertile of soil. On the contrary, for the purposes of agriculture, it is probably the best in the State. The soil is a mixture of loam, and marl and clay slightly, forming ground pleasant to till, and yielding rich and abundant crops. Excellent farms are found in St. Albans, Swanton, Sheldon, Enosburgh and Montgomery. Indeed, no town here can be named without them; and the great business of this county is agriculture, and what is connected immediately with it. The writer witnessed at a fair in Sheldon, October, 1838, a collection of horned cattle and other domestic animals, and many specimens of home manufacture and productions of the soil, which would do no discredit to the most favored parts of New England. Sheldon and Enosburgh are towns which afford great variety of appearance, many interesting points of view and much attractive scenery. Missisquoi river passes through this county. Its current and banks, and adjacent meadows and hills, are objects of much curiosity to the traveler. Indeed, one is ready to give the preference to this northern county, to any one in the State in an agricultural point of view."

A large engraved map of Franklin and Grand Isle Counties, from actual surveys under the direction of H. F. Walling, was published in New York, in 1857. It is colored and mounted and is the most correct map for reference that has yet been prepared. It indicates the locality of all the villages in the two counties, the different islands, hills and ponds, and the course of the several rivers, streams and roads.

* Vermont, with descriptions, physical and topographical, by Rev. Hosea Bockley, A. M., p. 85.

COUNTY BUILDINGS.

St. Albans being the capital or shire of the County, the public buildings were located there at an early day. The first Court House was at the outset built of wood—was used for many years by different denominations for public worship, and by the town of St. Albans for its town meetings, commencing May 9, 1803.

The same building was afterwards repaired, and surrounded with brick, as it is now. When the Hon. Luther B. Hunt was one of the assistant judges, an addition to the east end was made by the Universalist Society.

The Court House Bell was bought by Carter Hickok, in Troy, N. Y., and the ladies of St. Albans paid for it by subscription, in 1810. It became cracked after long and frequent use, and was re-cast at Troy, N. Y. while the late Orson Carpenter was Sheriff, and is now in use.

The first jail in St. Albans was a lean-to, built in 1778, by Barnabas Langdon, on the east end of the Coit house. Before it was built, debtors, and others liable to imprisonment, were taken to Burlington and Vergennes.

The next jail was built a few rods east of where the Welden House now stands. It was a building of one story, in which Oliver Day, Sheriff, lived, and after him a deputy under Seth Wetmore, Sheriff.

The third jail was built of brick and stone, and stood a little way south of where St. Luke's Church now stands. This was burned, December 25, 1813.

The fourth jail was built of wood, except the prisoners' part, which was of stone, and was located near the Tremont House, and near where it now is. It was burnt, and the fifth was built with brick on the same site.

The sixth jail was made of the materials of the fifth jail. It was taken down, and the frame moved a few feet to the south, where it now stands, and the new building put up by G. R. and A. E. Boynton, in the year 1852.

In 1837, the following statement, verified by affidavits, was made to the Legislative committee which was charged with the duty of visiting the County of Franklin, and making examination for the purpose of ascertaining the proper place for the permanent shire of said county, to wit:

"Amount expended by the inhabitants of St. Albans in erecting and sustaining county buildings, since the organization of Franklin County, to wit:

In building the first Court House, in 1800,	\$5,000
In building the second Jail and Jail-house,	1,000
In building the third Jail and house, built of stone and brick,	7,000
In re-building the same, after it was burnt, (the County paying 5,000 dollars.)	1,500
In building the Jail and Jail-house, 1823,	4,500
In re-building Jail-house, and repairing Jail,	2,800
In building the present Court House,	2,700
Deduct amount paid by County,	1,200
	1,500—1,500
Total amount,	\$23,000"

[See House Journal for 1837, p. 45.]

CHIEF JUDGES OF COUNTY COURT, UNTIL THE NEW ORGANIZATION OF THE JUDICIARY, IN 1825.

Ebenezer Marvin, 1796 to 1803; Jonathan Janes, 1803 to 1808; Ebenezer Marvin, 1808 to 1809; Joseph D. Farnsworth, 1809 to 1815; William Brayton, 1815 to 1816; Joseph D. Farnsworth, 1816 to 1824; Zerah Willoughby, 1824 to 1828.

ASSISTANT JUDGES OF THE COUNTY COURT.

John White, 1796 to '97; Samuel Barnard, 1796, '97, '98; Silas Hathaway, 1798; Isaac Smith, 1799; Elnathan Keyes, 1799 to 1800; Jonathan Janes, 1800, 1801, 1802; Zerah Willoughby, 1801, '02, '03, '04, '05, '13, '14, '18, '19, '20, '22, '23; Amos Fassett, 1803, '06, '09; Frederick Bliss, 1804, '05, '06, '07, '08, '09, '10, '11, '12, '15, '16, '17; Joseph D. Farnsworth, 1807, '08; Joseph Beaman, jr. 1810, '11; Martin D. Follett, 1812; Chancey Fitch, 1813, '14, '15; Peter Sax, 1816, '17, '18; Amasa L. Brown, 1819, '20, '21; Thomas Waterman, 1824, '25; Joel Barber, jr. 1824, '25, '26, '27, '28, '29, '30, '31; Samuel Wead, 1826, '27, '28; George Green, 1829, '32, '33, '34, '35, '36, '37; Joseph Smith, 1830, '31, '32, '33, '34, '42; Austin Fuller, 1835, '36; Cornelius Wood, '37, '39, '40, '41; Seymour Eggleston, 1838; Jesse Carpenter, 1838; Augustus Burt, 1839, '40, '41, '43, '44, '45; Luther B. Hunt, 1842; James Davis, 1843, '44; Jona. H. Hubbard, 1845, '46, '47; Alvah Sablin, 1846, '47, '48, '49, '50, '51; Wm. C. Wilson, 1848, '49, '50; Augustus Young, 1851, '52, '53, '54; Preston Taylor, 1852, '53; John C. Bryant, 1854, '55, '56; Valentine S. Ferris, 1855, '56, '57; Rufus Hamilton, 1857, '58, '59; Seth Oakes, 1857, '58, '59; Samuel Kendall, 1859, '60, '61; Horatio N. Barber, 1860, '61; Robert J. Saxe, 1861, '62; Romeo H. Hoyt, 1862, '63, '64, '65; Royal T. Bingham, 1863, '64; Warren Robinson, 1865, '66; George Adams, 1866, '67; Walter C. Stevens, 1867, '68; John K. Whitney, 1868.

COUNTY CLERKS OF FRANKLIN COUNTY.

The first session of the County Court was held at St. Albans, on the first Monday of February, 1797. The following is a list of County Clerks for the County of Franklin, from the time of its organization to date:

Samuel Willard, 1797, and a part of 1798; Seth Pomeroy, 1798, '99, 1800, '01, '02, '03, '04 and part of 1805; John White, jr. part of 1805, '06 and part of 1807; Seth Wetmore, part of 1807 and 1808; Jonathan Janes, 1809, '10, '11, '12, '13; Abijah Stone, 1814; Abner Morton, 1815; Jonathan Janes, 1816, until November, 1816. Horace Janes was appointed December 24, 1816, and continued to be Clerk until he died, March 15, 1831. Joseph Hungerford Brainerd was appointed County Clerk, April 15, 1834, and is the present incumbent.

STATE'S ATTORNEYS FOR FRANKLIN COUNTY.

1796 to 1804, Levi House.
1804 to 1806, Asa Aldis.
1806 to 1816, Ebenezer Marvin, jr.
1816 to 1818, Stephen Royce, jr.
1818 to 1823, Israel Putnam Richardson.
1823 to 1826, Joshua Kilburn Smedley.
1826 to 1833, John Smith.
1833 to 1835, Henry Adams.
1835 to 1838, George W. Foster.
1838 to 1839, Jerome John Beardsley.
1839 to 1842, Orlando Stevens.
1842 to 1843, Homer Elnathan Hubbell.
1843 to 1845, William Chase Wilson.
1845 to 1846, Orlando Stevens.
1846 to 1848, Homer E. Royce.
1848 to 1849, John S. Royce.
1849 to 1851, Augustus Burt.
1851 to 1853, George Frederick Houghton.
1853 to 1855, Heman S. Royce.
1855 to 1857, Henry G. Edson.
1857 to 1859, Myron Buck.
1859 to 1860, William Warner White.
1860 to 1862, Henry Adams Burt.
1862 to 1864, Norman F. Wood.
1864 to 1866, Julian H. D. Dewey.
1866 to 1868, Dana R. Bailey.
1868 to Willard Farrington.

SHERIFFS OF FRANKLIN COUNTY.

1796 to 1804, Prince B. Hall.
1804 to 1807, Thomas Russell.
1807 to 1809, Oliver Day.
1809 to 1811, Seth Wetmore.

1811 to 1813, Solomon Walbridge.
1813 to 1815, Joseph Holmes Munson.
1815 to 1817, Benjamin Fay.
1817 to 1821, Shiveric Holmes.
1821 to 1823, Joseph Weeks.
1823 to 1833, Timothy Foster.
1833 to 1835, Seymour Eggleston.
1835 to 1839, Jephtha Bradley.
1839 to 1843, Decius R. Bogue.
1843 to 1848, John Sawyer Foster.
1848 to 1852, Orson Carpenter.
1852 to 1856, Addison Burr.
1856 to 1860, Alvin Hyde Mason.
1860 to 1866, Rensselaer Read Sherman.
1866 to 1868, Andrew Jackson Soule.
1868 to James P. Place.

COUNTY TREASURERS OF FRANKLIN COUNTY.

1798 to 1805, Jonathan Hoit.
1805 to 1826, Asa Fuller.
1826 to 1843, Lawrence Brainerd.
1843 to 1857, Hiram B. Sowles.
1857 to 1860, Marcus Wells Beardsley.
1860 to 1867, Bradley Barlow.
1867 to Cyrus N. Bishop.

A CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF PERSONS ADMITTED TO THE FRANKLIN COUNTY BAR.

Term when admitted.	Name.
February Term, 1797,	John Mattocks.
March " 1799,	Eleazer William Keyes.
" " 1801,	Ebenezer Marvin, jr.
November " 1801,	Heman Allen, (of Milton.)
March " 1802,	Rowell Hutchins.
" " " 1802,	John P. Williams.
" " " 1803,	Asa Aldis.
August " 1805,	Abner Morton.
" " 1806,	Cornelius Peter Van Ness.
February " 1807,	Eleazer Miller.
" " " 1807,	William Brayton.
" " " 1807,	Benjamin Spencer.
August " 1807,	Isaac Warner.
" " " 1807,	Asahel Langworthy.
" " " 1807,	William Harrison Cooley.
" " " 1807,	Francis Davis.
August " 1808,	Benjamin F. Prentiss.
" " " 1808,	Elijah Wallage.
" " " 1808,	Warren Loomis.
" " " 1808,	Elijah Lovell, jr.
" " " 1808,	Augustus Burt.
" " " 1808,	Joseph D. Learned.
February " 1809,	Azor Wetherill.
" " " 1809,	Oliver Hubbell.
August " " 1809,	Gardner Child.
" " " 1809,	Daniel S. D. Houghton.
" " " 1809,	Stephen Royce, jr.
January " 1810,	Sanford Gadcomb.
August " " 1810,	John W. Young.
" " " 1810,	Augustus Young.
" " " 1810,	John Smith.
" " " 1810,	Joshua K. Smedley.
January " 1812,	Jeremiah Evans.
" " " 1812,	Nathaniel B. Eldridge.
" " " 1812,	Stephen Second Brown.
" " " 1812,	Chauncy Brownell.

Term when admitted.			Name.	Term when admitted.			Name.
August	Term, 1812,		James Davis.	Sept.	Term, 1836,		John S. Royce.
"	"	"	Jacob Collamer.	"	"	"	Nadison Scott.
"	"	"	David M. Camp.	"	"	"	Douglas A. Danforth.
"	"	"	James Parkhurst.	April	" 1837,		Ezra Wright Sherman.
"	"	"	Davis Stone.	September	"	"	Benj. Peake.
"	"	"	Cong-well H. Himes.	April	" 1838,		James Carpenter.
"	"	"	Truman A. Barber.	September	"	"	Isaac B. Bowditch.
"	"	"	John Brunson.	"	"	"	George W. Brown.
"	"	"	William Noble.	April	" 1839,		Robert Shore Milnes Bouchetta.
January	" 1813,		Gustavus V. Willard.	"	"	"	Henry Edmund Seymour.
"	"	"	Luther Ball Hunt.	September	"	"	Jackson Nutting.
August	"	"	Luther Hunt.	"	"	"	Thomas Child, Jr.
"	" 1815,		Joel Clapp.	"	"	"	Norman Boardman.
"	"	"	Amos Budgett.	September	" 1841,		John Gregory Smith.
November	" 1817,		Darius Sherman Barlow.	"	"	"	George Fred. Houghton.
"	"	"	Origen D. Richardson.	September	" 1842,		Alonzo E. Searles.
"	" 1819,		Orlando Stevens.	April	" 1843,		Homer E. Royce.
March	" 1821,		Albert Gallatin Whittemore.	September	"	"	John G. Saxe.
September	"	"	Stoughton Dickinson Richardson.	"	"	"	Edward W. W. Nichols.
"	" 1822,		Rodney C. Royce.	"	"	"	Daniel G. Sawyer.
"	"	"	Joshua Willard Sheldon.	"	"	"	Hiram B. Smith.
"	"	"	David Read.	"	"	"	Bryant Hall.
March	" 1823,		Charles Linsley.	"	"	"	Lorenzo A. Babcock.
"	"	"	Calvin C. Waller.	April	" 1844,		Heman S. Royce.
March	" 1824,		Levi Joslin.	September	"	"	Corydon Beckwith.
November	"	"	George Flag Porter.	"	"	"	Lucius E. Chittenden.
"	"	"	Henry Adams.	"	"	"	Henry G. Edson.
March	" 1825,		Gideon Olin Whittemore.	"	"	"	James Saxe.
September	"	"	Norman L. Whittemore.	April	" 1845,		Bushrod B. Howard.
"	"	"	Joseph Hungerford Brainerd.	September	"	"	George Gore Hunt.
"	"	"	Ebenezer Barlow.	"	"	"	Martin W. Sargeant.
"	"	"	Anson Soule.	April	" 1845,		Patrick Henry Cooney.
April	" 1826,		Charles Russell.	September	"	"	Daniel B. Hale.
September	"	"	Orrin W. Butler.	"	"	"	Jonathan J. Marvin.
"	"	"	Guy C. Sampson.	April	" 1847,		Hubbell B. Rogers.
"	"	"	Sidney Smith.	"	"	"	Orlando F. Stevens.
"	"	"	Herman Ruggles Beardsley.	September	"	"	Henderson C. Wilson.
April	" 1827,		George W. Foster.	"	"	"	John A. Child.
"	"	"	Erastus D. Hubbell.	April	" 1849,		Albert Searles.
"	"	"	Nathan Allen.	September	"	"	Anilbert W. Stone.
September	"	"	Homer Elnathan Hubbell.	"	"	"	Joseph A. Cutler.
"	"	"	Marshall P. Witters.	April	" 1849,		Benjamin Allen.
April	" 1828,		Julius Rice.	September	" 1850,		Lucas K. Stannard.
"	"	"	Frederick Hazen.	April	" 1851,		James Stuart Burt.
September	"	"	Nathan S. Hill.	"	"	"	Alexander P. Hodges.
"	"	"	Aaron S. Beaman.	September	"	"	Channcey Hilan Hayden.
"	"	"	Samuel Sumner, Jr.	June	" 1852,		William Henry Hoyt.
September	" 1829,		Samuel P. Bascomb.	December	"	"	Azro B. Chaffee.
"	"	"	Homer F. Redfield.	"	"	"	John Lewis.
Dec. Adj'd.	"	"	Rodney D. Hill.	"	"	"	Henry Adams Burt.
September	" 1830,		Pallas Phelps.	"	"	"	Newell Hibbard.
"	"	"	John R. Skinner.	"	"	"	Benjamin E. Crocker.
April	" 1831,		George Allen.	June	" 1853,		Thomas H. Baker.
"	"	"	David Allen Smalley.	"	"	"	Daniel W. Ellis.
September	"	"	Solomon Wires.	"	"	"	Lyman A. Ellis.
"	"	"	Barnwell David Baseford.	"	"	"	Brainerd Babcock.
"	"	"	Jerome John Beardsley.	"	"	"	Phineas V. Swan.
"	"	"	John James Deavitt.	June	" 1854,		Myron Buck.
April	" 1832,		Asa Owen Aldie.	"	"	"	Oscar F. Perkins.
"	" 1833,		Horace P. Johnson.	"	"	"	Cyrus Twitchell.
"	"	"	Romeo Houghton Hoyt.	"	"	"	Elverton Claflin.
"	"	"	Zebulon M. P. Spaulding.	December	"	"	Henry Clay Adams.
September	" 1833,		Levi B. Villaa.	"	"	"	Loren H. Edson.
"	"	"	Lyman Y. Gillett.	"	"	"	William Palmer Wells.
"	"	"	Josiah Turner, Jr.	June	" 1856,		Ebenezer Marvin Smalley.
"	"	"	Artzmas B. Larabee, Jr.	"	"	"	Charles Soule.
"	"	"	Hannibal H. Gould.	"	"	"	Solomon S. Burleson.
September	" 1834,		William C. Wilson.	June	" 1856,		John K. L. Maynard.
"	"	"	Harlow P. Smith.	"	"	"	William Lechren.
April	" 1835,		Jasper Rand.	"	" 1857,		William D. Wilson.
"	"	"	J. Allen Barber.	"	"	"	John R. Abbott.
September	"	"	Stephen D. Brown.	"	"	"	Ira S. Blaisdell.
April	" 1836,		Lafayette H. Nutting.	April	" 1858,		Edward Adams Bowles.
"	"	"	William A. Boardman.				

Term—when admitted.	Name.
Sept. Term, 1860,	Martin Bushnell Rugg.
April " " 1860,	Julian Hilan Dewey.
" " " "	Garland Pollard.
" " " "	Romeo H. Start.
" " " "	Dana R. Bailey.
" " " "	Jephth Bradley.
September " " "	Walter D. Crane.
" " " "	Norman F. Wood.
April " " 1860,	Ashton C. Dixon.
" " " "	Henry I. Armstrong.
" " " "	Myron W. Bailey.
" " " "	Harvey I. Chamberlin.
September " " "	Alfred Little Smith.
" " " "	Daniel Dutcher.
" " " "	Milton R. Tyler.
" " " "	Charles M. Start.
September " " 1861,	Chester W. Wittera.
" " " "	William W. Shepard.
" " " "	Jeremiah Evans.
" " " "	George A. Ballard.
" " " "	Henry D. Bailey.
" " " "	George W. Burnell.
" " " "	Guy C. Nolde.
April " " 1862,	Alexander W. Chilton.
" " " "	William S. Blaisdell.
September " " 1862,	George W. Newton.
" " " "	Willard Farrington.
" " " "	Clinton S. Kinsley.
" " " "	Charles C. Colton.
April " " 1863,	Ira Willard Clark.
" " " "	Truman Franklin Hackett.
September " " "	George C. Ellsworth.
April " " 1864,	John Ashley Fitch.
" " " "	William D. Tyler.
September " " 1864,	[none.]
April " " 1865,	Charles A. Rogers.
September " " "	[none.]
April " " 1866,	[none.]
September " " "	Chester F. Nye.
" " " "	Edward H. Powell.
" " " "	Isaac Jacobs Rochussen.
April " " 1867,	Ralph Orson Sturtevant.
" " " "	Edward Judson Tyler.
" " " "	Henry R. Start.
" " " "	Charles R. Saunders.
September " " "	William R. Hoyt.
" " " "	Alfred G. Safford.
" " " "	Franklin McIntyre.
" " " "	Josiah H. Adams.
April " " 1868,	Anson S. Ladd.

JUDGES AND REGISTERS OF PROBATE.

Until recently the Probate District within and for the County of Franklin was legally entitled the "District of Georgia," so called after the town which for several years was one of the largest and most influential in the County. In 1863, it was changed by Statute and is now designated the "District of Franklin."

In 1790, '91, '92, '93, '94, and '95, while Franklin County constituted a part of Chittenden County, Jonathan Hoyt, of St. Albans, was Judge of Probate.

JUDGES OF PROBATE.

Jonathan Hoyt, 1796, '97, '98, '99, 1800,

'01, '02, '03, '04, '05; Jonathan Janes, 1806, '07, '08, '09, '10, '11, '12; Frederic Bliss, 1813; Abner Morton, 1814; Seth Wetmore, 1815, '16, '17, '18, '19, '20, '21, '22, '23, '24, '25, '26, '27, '28, '29; William Bridges, 1830, '31, '32; Stephen S. Brown, 1833, '34; Joel Barber, 1835, '36; William Bridges, 1837, '38, '39, '40, '41, '42, '43, '44; James Davis, 1845, '46, '47, '48; Jephth Bradley, 1849; James Davis, 1850; W. Bridges, 1851, '52; James Davis, 1853; William Bridges, 1854; James Davis, 1855; William Bridges, 1856; Amos J. Samson, 1857, '58, '59, '60, '61, '62, '63, '64, '65, '66; Myron W. Bailey, 1867, '68.

REGISTERS OF PROBATE.

Jonathan Hoyt, jr. 1796, '97, '98, '99, 1800, '01, '02, '03, '04; Horace Janes, 1805, '06, '07, '08, '09; Francis Davis, 1810, '11, '12, '13; Seth Wetmore, 1814; Elnathan W. Keyes, 1815; Francis Davis, 1816; Luther Brigham, 1817, '18, '19; Jonathan Janes, 1820, '21, '22, '23; Charles Wetmore, 1824, '25; Ebenezer Barlow, 1826; William Bridges, 1827, '28, '29; John Gates, 1830, '31; Aaron S. Beaman, '32, '33; J. Allen Barber, 1834, '35; Romeo H. Hoyt, 1836, '37, '38, '39, '40, '41; James Davis, 1842; Joseph H. Brainerd, 1843, '44, '45; George F. Houghton, 1846, '47; Wm. Bridges, 1848; George F. Houghton, 1849; Jephth Bradley, 1850, '51, '52; Wilbur P. Davis, 1853; Jephth Bradley, 1854; Wilbur P. Davis, 1855; none recorded, 1856; Addison Burr, 1857; Joseph H. Brainerd, 1858; William Bridges, 1859, '60; Henry L. Samson, 1861; William Bridges, 1862 to 1867; Rensselaer R. Sherman, 1867.

SENATORS FROM FRANKLIN COUNTY.

The following list of Senators elected from the County of Franklin since the organization of the Senate, in 1836, has been prepared with care from public documents, and may be relied upon as authentic. Those who are deceased are designated by an asterisk. (*)

1836. Nathan Smilie,* Cambridge; Joshua Willard Sheldon,* Sheldon; Homer Elnathan Hubbell, Fairfax.

1837. Nathan Smilie,* Cambridge; Timothy Foster,* Swanton; Horace Eaton,* Enosburgh.

1838. Homer Elnathan Hubbell, Fairfax; Nathan Smilie,* Cambridge; Alden Sears,* Richford.

1839. Horace Eaton,* Enosburgh; Timo-

thy Foster,* Swanton; Joseph Waterman,* Johnson.

1840. Horace Eaton,* Enosburgh; Timothy Foster,* Swanton; Joseph Waterman,* Johnson.

1841. Horace Eaton,* Enosburgh; Moses Fisk,* Waterville; Alvah Sabin, Georgia.

1842. Horace Eaton,* Enosburgh; Homer Elnathan Hubbell, Fairfax; William Green,* Sheldon.

1843. Alvah Sabin, Georgia; Geo. Green, Swanton; Jonathan H. Hubbard, Franklin.

1844. George Green, Swanton; Jonathan H. Hubbard, Franklin; Alvah Sabin, Georgia.

1845. Hiram Bellows, Fairfax; William Clapp, Berkshire; Alvah Sabin, Georgia.

1846. Hiram Bellows, Fairfax; William Clapp, Berkshire; George Washington Foster,* Swanton.

1847. George Washington Foster,* Swanton; Rufus Hamilton, Montgomery; Lucas R. Beeman,* Fairfax.

1848. Rufus Hamilton, Montgomery; Lucas R. Beeman,* Fairfax; Jonathan Hunt Hubbard, Franklin.

1849. Homer E. Royce, Berkshire; Jacob Wead,* Sheldon; John Sawyer Foster,* Swanton.

1850. Homer E. Royce, Berkshire; Jacob Wead,* Sheldon; John S. Foster,* Swanton.

1851. Homer Elihu Royce, Berkshire; George Green, Swanton; Harmon Northrop, Fairfield.

1852. Harmon Northrop, Fairfield; Geo. Green, Swanton; Silas Platt Carpenter, Richford.

1853. Silas Platt Carpenter, Richford; Romeo Houghton Hoyt, St. Albans; Orlando Stevens, St. Albans.

1854. James Holmes Farnsworth, Fairfax; Paschal Paoli Leavens, Berkshire; Romeo H. Hoyt, St. Albans.

1855. James Holmes Farnsworth, Fairfax; William Hamilton Blake, Swanton; Paschal Paoli Leavens, Berkshire.

1856. William H. Blake, Swanton; Horatio Nelson Barber, Enosburgh; Heman Spafford Royce, Highgate.

1857. Horatio Nelson Barber, Enosburgh; Heman Spafford Royce, Highgate; Delazon Deforest Wead, Sheldon.

1858. Delazon Deforest Wead, Sheldon; William Chase Wilson, Bakersfield; John G. Smith, St. Albans.

1859. John Gregory Smith, St. Albans;

William Chase Wilson, Bakersfield; Alonzo Green, Franklin.

1860. Alonzo Green, Franklin; S. H. Stevens, Enosburgh; Cyrus Hotchkiss, Georgia.

1861. Cyrus Hotchkiss, Georgia; Samuel Hayward Stevens, Enosburgh; William W. White,* St. Albans.

1862. Harvey D. Farrar, Richford; Hiram Fairchild Stevens,* St. Albans; Alfred Keith, Sheldon.

1863. Harvey D. Farrar, Richford; Hiram Fairchild Stevens, St. Albans; Alfred Keith, Sheldon.

1864. Worthington C. Smith, St. Albans; William Seymour Rublee, Berkshire; Norman F. Wood,* Bakersfield.

1865. Worthington C. Smith, St. Albans; William Seymour Rublee, Berkshire; Albert Gallatin Soule, Fairfield.

1866. Albert Gallatin Soule, Fairfield; Joshua Clapp, Montgomery; Bradley Barlow, St. Albans.

1867. Joshua Clapp, Montgomery; Henry Adams Burt, Swanton; Victor Atwood, St. Albans.

1868. Bradley Barlow, St. Albans; Henry Adams Burt, Swanton; William R. Hutchinson, Enosburgh.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

For many years, the County Courts of the State were constituted the board to grant licenses, and the revenue of the different counties was all derived from this source.

The following gentlemen were elected by ballot, County Commissioners, by the County of Franklin, to license persons to sell spirituous liquors, under the act of 1844:

Jan., 1845.	{ Conrad Saxe, Highgate, Harmon Northrop, Fairfield, Asa Wheeler, Montgomery.
Jan., 1846.	{ Joseph Beach Cutler, Highgate, Richard A. Shattuck, Sheldon, Joseph Weeks, St. Albans.

In 1847 the assistant Judges of the County Court acted under the "act relating to licensing inn-keepers and retailers," passed in 1816, which act was continued in force until 1850, when the Selectmen of towns were empowered to grant licenses. In November, 1852, the so-called "Prohibitory Liquor Law" was passed, which remains still in force. On the second Tuesday of February, A.D. 1853, the County of Franklin indicated at town meetings, held agreeably to section 28, of "An act to prevent traffic in intoxicat-

ing liquors for the purpose of drinking," approved November 23, 1852, its preference for the Prohibitory Liquor Law of 1852, by the following popular vote; YES, 1649; NO, 1082.

The following is a list of County Commissioners, elected by the freemen of the County of Franklin, agreeably to an act, entitled "An act to prevent traffic in intoxicating liquors for the purpose of drinking," approved Nov. 23, 1852:

Anstin Fuller, Enosburgh,	elected March, 1853
Seth Pomeroy Eastman, St. Albans,	elected March, 1854
William Hamilton Blake, Swanton,	elected March, 1855
William Hamilton Blake, Swanton,	elected March, 1856
Seth Pomeroy Eastman, St. Albans,	elected March, 1857
Romeo Houghton Hoyt, St. Albans,	" " 1858
Romeo Houghton Hoyt, St. Albans,	" " 1859
" " " " " "	" " 1860
" " " " " "	" " 1861
Rev. Alvah Sabin, Georgia,	" " 1862
Rev. Alvah Sabin, Georgia,	" " 1863
Harmon Northrop, Fairfield,	" " 1864
Harmon Northrop, Fairfield,	" " 1865
" " " " " "	" " 1866
John K. Whitney, Franklin,	" " 1867
" " " " " "	" " 1868

FRANKLIN COUNTY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

In most of the grants of Towns made by the government of Vermont, there was a reservation of one right of land for the support of a Grammar School, or Academy, in the County in which they were situated. The towns of Georgia, St. Albans, Swanton, Highgate, Sheldon, Fairfield and Fairfax, were chartered under the Province of New Hampshire, and their charters contain no reservation for the benefit of a County Grammar School. There is no reservation for the purpose aforesaid in the charter of the town of Bakersfield.

Bakersfield was incorporated by an act of the Vermont Legislature, in 1792, and is made up of Knowlton's Gore, Knight's Gore, and a part of Smithfield. In the charter of Knowlton's Gore, there was a reservation of lands for the benefit of an English school to be kept on the tract, which lands have been leased by the town of Bakersfield, and the rents arising therefrom divided among the several school districts in said town. A similar reservation is in the charter of Coit's Gore; which Gore, in connection with a portion of Belvidere and Bakersfield, was incorporated into a township called Waterville, by an act of the Legislature of Vermont, in the year 1824.

In all the remaining townships in the county, namely: Berkshire, Enosburgh, Fletcher, Franklin, Montgomery and Richford, there are lands reserved in the charters for the use and benefit of the "County Grammar School,"

and the rights or shares of land were appropriated by a special act of the Legislature, passed November 7, 1815, "to the use of the Franklin County Grammar School, instituted and established at St. Albans." The lands thus appropriated yield an annual rent as follows:

Berkshire, \$20.50; Enosburgh, \$25.42; Fletcher, \$6.00; Franklin, \$27.80; Montgomery, \$25.20; Richford, \$30.00; Total amount of annual rent \$135.02.

The "Franklin County Grammar School" was established at St. Albans, by an act of the General Assembly of Vermont, passed November 9, 1799. Board of Trustees named in the charter: Silas Hathaway, Levi House, Joseph Jones, Nathan Green, Seth Pomeroy, Jonathan Hoyt, Elisha Sheldon and Joseph Robinson. [Vide Session Laws, October Session, 1799, p. 49.] Present Board of Trustees, (1869) Asa Owen Aldis, Lawrence Brainerd, John Branch, Luther L. Dutcher, George F. Houghton, Chellis F. Safford, John Gregory Smith, and Hiram B. Sowles, all of St. Albans.

The first building erected at St. Albans, for the use of the Franklin County Grammar School, was a capacious and tasteful wooden one, with a large hall in the second story, built under the direction of Joseph Jones, Levi House and Jonathan Hoyt, a Committee appointed by the Trustees. It stood near the site of the present Union School house; and, after several years, was removed upon the Public Green, where it remained several months, and then was removed to Main Street, having been, in recent times, furnished with a brick front, and converted into stores, and occupied until burnt in January, 1865.

In place of the wooden building so removed, the trustees erected a two story brick building, in the year 1828, which was used until 1860, when it was sold to Benjamin F. Rugg, who removed it to Lake Street, and converted it into a building which is now occupied as a store and a billiard saloon.

In 1861, the premises having been leased by the Franklin County Grammar School, to Union School District, No. 4. in St. Albans, a committee of said district, consisting of Bradley Barlow, John Gregory Smith and William W. White, erected the large building now standing thereon.

By the terms of said lease, the Union School District is bound to provide, free of rent, on the first or second floor in said building, a capacious and convenient furnished room or

rooms, to accommodate at least one hundred students for the exclusive use, occupancy and control, at all times, of the trustees and their successors in office, and subject to the further proviso, that said district shall not use or occupy any portion of said premises for other than school purposes.

An imperfect list of Preceptors of the Franklin County Grammar School, from the year 1803, to the present time, is annexed:

Nathaniel Fitch Winslow, 1803, '04; Mills Purdy, 1806, '07; Rev. Jonathan Nye, 1808, (two terms); Barnabas Whitney, 1808; Ira Hill, 1809, '10, '11, '12, '14; Joshua Kilborn Smedley, 1814; Orson Douglas, 1815; John P. Richardson, 1816, '17; Moses Rolf, 1818, '19, '20, '21; Ira Mason Allen, 1822, '23; Julian Griswold Buel, 1824; Harvey O. Higley, 1825; Edwin Hall, 1826, '27; Enoch Cobb Wines, 1828; Lucius Maro Purdy, 1829; Asabel Foots, 1829, to 1832; James Meacham, 1832 to 1834; Lorenzo Coburn, 1835; Buel W. Converse, 1836; Arthur Martin Foster, 1837; Jason Niles, 1837; Almon Lawrence, Dudley C. Blodgett, 1838 to 1845; Charles L. Benedict, 1845; Henry A. Burbank, 1846; Chancy H. Hayden, 1847; at times during the last 20 years, the following persons have been teachers or principals: Henry A. Burt, Zabina K. Pangborn, Mark W. Folsom, J. B. Gilbert, C. B. Hurlburt, William Richmond, C.A. J. Marsh, J. S. D. Taylor, and others.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

Under the act of November 5, 1845, which took effect from and after its passage, the following County Superintendents of Common Schools were appointed by the Judges of Franklin County Court, viz:

Rev. Worthington Smith, St. Albans,	Nov. 25, 1845
Asa Owen Aldie,	" Sept. Term, 1846
John Godfrey Raxe,	" Sept. Term, 1847
Rev. Benjamin Ball Newton,	" Sept. Term, 1848
Chauncey Milan Hayden,	" Sept. Term, 1849

This act was repealed, so far as county superintendents were concerned, November 12, 1849, and the State Superintendent of common schools was required to do their duties, until the establishment of the Board of Education, November 18, 1856. By this last mentioned act, the offices performed formerly by the County Superintendents and State Superintendent of common schools were, substantially, devolved upon the Board of Education and its Secretary.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES IN FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Teachers' Institutes have been annually held in Franklin County since the law of 1856 has been in operation—with the exception of the fall of 1856.

The first Institute was held at Fairfax, October 19, 1857. The pupils of the "New Hampton Literary and Theological Institution" were encouraged to give their whole attention to the Institute, and the Professors and Teachers of each department were in attendance. Rev. Eli Burnham Smith, D. D., President, Rev. and Prof. James Upham, D. D., Professor Cummings and Mr. Julian H. Dewey gave to the Secretary of the Board of Education the aid of their valuable services.

The Teachers' Institute for 1858 was also holden at Fairfax, November 9. The intention was to hold the Institute during the last week of the term of the "New Hampton Literary and Theological Institution;" but, through misapprehension in regard to time, it was appointed a week too late. There were 60 teachers—perhaps more—in attendance; and the Rev. Prof. D. Cummings of the New Hampton Institution, and Julian H. Dewey, Esq., an assistant teacher of said Institution, assisted the Secretary in his labors.

The Teachers' Institute for the next year was held at Bakersfield, commencing Nov. 8, 1859. The attendance was very good and increased to the close, so that the session was transferred from the Academy to the Church. The regular exercises of the Academy were suspended, and the Rev. Henry J. Moore, the principal, gave to the Institute the advantage of his presence and assistance during the whole session. The Rev. Messrs. Gardiner and Caleb W. Piper, of Bakersfield, and the Rev. Cephas Kent, then of Enosburgh, and the Rev. Sewell Paice, of Montgomery, also cooperated.

The Teachers' Institute for the subsequent year was held at Franklin, December 21, 1860. A large number of teachers and visitors, from all portions of the County, were in attendance; and several members of the Legislature of 1860, and among them, Messrs. Alonzo Green and John H. Whitney, of Franklin, and Warren Robinson, of Highgate, noted the practical working of Institutes. The passage of resolutions indicated the general approval of measures that were taken on the occasion, by the Secretary of the Vermont Board of Education, and the other gentlemen who took part in the exercises.

The Institute for 1861 was held in the Acad

emy at Swanton Falls, December 20 and 21. The attendance from a distance and vicinity, was large, notwithstanding the severity of the weather. Mr. Adams' remarks were well calculated to benefit, not only teachers, but all others who were interested in the cause of education. The Rev. John Bulkley Perry, Town Sup't of Swanton, Rev. Benjamin B. Newton, and several teachers gave to the Institute the benefit of their cooperation.

The Institute for 1862, was held at the Congregational Meeting House, Fairfield, Nov. 5 and 6. Remarks were made by Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Charles D. Mead, Rev. J. B. Perry, Rev. Charles Fay, D. D., Rev. James Buckham, Mr. J. S. D. Taylor read a poem. The attendance was not very large.

The Teachers' Institute for 1863, was held at Academy Hall, St. Albans, December 13, and was the largest Institute that was ever assembled in the county, and one of the largest ever held in the State. Much of its success was attributable to the interest taken in popular education by the Rev. Charles Fay, D. D., late Rector of St. Luke's Church, St. Albans, who had been for several years the Town Superintendent. Rev. Messrs. John B. Perry, Charles Fay, Amos J. Samson, of St. Albans, Mr. C. D. Mead, of the graded school in Swanton, and Mr. J. S. D. Taylor, principal of the Grammar school in St. Albans, gave valuable aid by their presence and assistance. The different sessions of the Institute were enlivened by music.

The Institute for 1864 was held at Sheldon, on the 6th and 7th days of December. The Rev. Dr. Fay, of St. Albans, and the Rev. George B. Tolman, of Sheldon, were very active in promoting its success. The attendance was not large, owing to the bad state of the roads, rendered almost impassable by long continued rains.

The Institute for 1865 was held at Bakersfield, December 26 and 27, and was largely attended by citizens and teachers from all parts of the County. Rev. George F. Wright, of Bakersfield, and Mr. Willet, Principal of the Bakersfield Academy, were active in furthering the purposes of the meeting.

The Institute for 1866 was held at Academy Hall, Swanton, January 29, and was a large and useful meeting. Messrs. C. D. Mead and J. S. D. Taylor acted on a Committee of Examination, and seventeen applicants were examined. Prof. Brainerd Kellogg, then of Middlebury College, addressed the Institute upon the important topics of Reading and Vocal culture.

The hospitality of the inhabitants of the different towns in Franklin County, where the Teachers' Institutes have been held, has been invariably extended, without stint, to teachers in attendance; and the Institutes have been conducted by JOHN SULLIVAN ADAMS, Esq., the last Secretary of the Vermont Board of Education, with great zeal, ability and efficiency. It is pleasant to be assured, and to be able to state with confidence, that the labors of the eloquent and earnest Secretary have been undoubtedly productive of much and lasting benefit in the County of Franklin. Nov., 1867.

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF FRANKLIN.

The first incorporated Medical Society in Vermont was organized August 19, 1784; consisting of physicians residing in Bennington and Rutland counties. Its corporate name was,—*"The First Medical Society in Vermont."* The next medical society, by the name of *"The Second Medical Society in Vermont,"* was formed in Windham County, and incorporated on the 21st of October, 1791. February 8, 1804, another society was incorporated in the County of Franklin, denominated *"The Third Medical Society in Vermont."*

It soon became apparent to those who had taken especial interest in these local societies, that the desired amount of professional benefit required, that some controlling *State* Medical body should be created, to which County Societies should be subordinate. Accordingly, Nov. 8, 1813, the General Assembly passed an act, incorporating the Vermont Medical Society, the preamble, and part of the first section of which, read as follows:

"Whereas, in order to the improvement of the theory and practice of the different branches of the healing art, it becomes necessary that Medical Societies should be established—Therefore, It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, That all those practitioners, who have heretofore belonged to any medical society, under a legislative act or acts of this State, together with the following physicians and surgeons [naming a list of 169 which probably comprised nearly all of the profession in the State—and among them, in the County of Franklin, Benjamin Chandler, Medad Parsons of Fairfax, Ephraim Little, Joseph D. Farnsworth, Amherst Willoughby of Berkshire, and Chauncey Fitch,] and their associates, &c.; authorizing them to meet in their respective County Towns, and form themselves into County Societies, with the usual privileges of electing officers, assessing and collecting taxes, imposing fines and the like—and to hold semi-an-

• See Thompson's History of Vermont, Part II, p. 167.

anal meetings for the purpose of establishing and regulating the libraries of said Societies, receiving and communicating medical information, and examining students."

Pursuant to this act of the Legislature, Benjamin Chandler, of St. Albans, Joseph Dana Farnsworth, John Fassot, of Cambridge, Chauncey Fitch of Sheldon and Samuel S. Butler, then of Fairfield now of Berkshire, met January 10, 1814, and formed themselves into a society by the name of "The Medical Society of the County of Franklin," and chose Benjamin Chandler, of St. Albans, President; Joseph Farnsworth, of Fairfield, Vice-President; Chauncey Fitch, of Sheldon, Secretary; Samuel S. Butler, Joseph D. Farnsworth and Chauncey Fitch, Censors; Benjamin Chandler, Librarian; Benjamin Chandler, Joseph D. Farnsworth and Chauncey Fitch, Delegates to the Vermont Medical Society.

At the next decade, (1824,) the following persons were chosen officers of the Society:

Joseph D. Farnsworth of Fairfield, President; Jonathan Berry of Swanton, Vice-President; Ephraim Little of St. Albans, Secretary; John L. Chandler of St. Albans, Treasurer; Charles Hall of St. Albans, Charles Parsons of Swanton and Lewis Jones, Censors; Ephraim Little, Librarian; Charles Hall, Corresponding Secretary; Ephraim Little, Delegate to the State Medical Society.

At the next decade (1834) the following physicians were office-bearers of the society: Charles Hall, St. Albans, President; Jonathan Berry, Swanton, Vice-President; Lewis Jones, Swanton, Secretary; John L. Chandler, St. Albans, Treasurer; Lewis Jones, Delegate to the State Medical Society.

At the next decade. (1844,) the following physicians were chosen officers of the society: John Branch, St. Albans, President; Amasa M. Brown, Sheldon, Vice-President; Newton H. Ballou, St. Albans, Secretary; Dr. Searle, of Highgate, Eaton of Enosburgh, and Babcock of Berkshire, Censors.

From that time to the present the meetings of the society have not been held with praiseworthy regularity, and the records, from which these details have been gathered, have been indifferently kept. Although the meetings of the Society were held annually, it has not been deemed advisable to present a more extended list of the officers than the one above given. The records show that these have frequently been read before the society, and the early his-

tory of the society indicates more zeal and attention than have been manifested during the past few years. This indifference, to whatever cause attributable, must be the source of mortification and regret to those who take a deep interest in the welfare of the old and time-honored "Medical Society of the County of Franklin."

RENTS RESERVED IN FRANKLIN COUNTY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL.

Seven townships in Franklin County were granted in 1763, by BENNING WENTWORTH, Governor of New Hampshire, viz: Georgia, St. Albans, Swanton, (August 17,) Highgate, Fairfax, Fairfield, and Sheldon, (August 18.) The Governor, in settling the terms of his charter, divided each township into seventy equal shares, and reserved and granted one share for the "Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts;" one share for a glebe for the Church of England; one share for the first settled minister of the Gospel; and one share for the benefit of a school.

After protracted and expensive litigation, an interesting history of which can be found in THOMPSON'S History of Vermont, Part II, chapter 9, prepared by the Rev. CARLTON CHASE, D. D., of the Diocese of New Hampshire, the shares reserved for the "Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts," throughout the State, were leased to tenants at low rents and are generally exempt from taxation.

The lands in the seven towns above mentioned yield an annual rent of \$228.00, payable on the first day of February of each year, to the agent and attorneys of said Society. The Hon. JAMES DAVIS, St. Albans, was the Agent and attorney of the Propagation Society, from 1826 to 1858, when he resigned and was succeeded by GEORGE F. HOUGHTON, Esq., of St. Albans.

FRANKLIN COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY.

Several citizens in the County of Franklin convened at Fairfield, August 9, 1814, and organized a County Society, auxiliary to the Vermont Bible Society. Of this society, which was denominated "The Franklin County Bible Society," the Rev. Benjamin Wooster was chosen President; Benjamin Swift Vice-President; Joseph Parmelee, Bates Turner and Joseph H. Munson, Directors; Rev. Willard Preston, Secretary; and Benjamin Swift, Treasurer. The number of members was 30 during the first year of its formation.

At the annual meetings of said society, holden at different places in the County, but commonly at Fairfield and St. Albans, it was usual for some preacher to deliver a sermon appropriate to the occasion. This duty was discharged in 1814, '15, '16, '20, and '24, by the Rev. Benjamin Wooster; in 1818, by the Rev. Eben H. Dorman; in 1819, by the Rev. Henry P. Strong; in 1821 and 1823, by the Rev. Phineas Kingsley; in 1822, by the Rev. James Parker. With some exceptions the organization of the County Bible Society has been maintained each year from the start to the present time, (1858.) Its presiding officers have been chiefly the prominent clergymen of the Congregational order, and residents, generally, of Fairfield, St. Albans, Georgia and Swanton. Its Secretaries and Treasurers have been Horace Jones, from 1815 to 1833, when he was succeeded by Chellis F. Safford, Esq., who continued from 1833 to 1857, when he was succeeded by Mr. Charles B. Swift.

Of late years, no meetings have been holden. The Secretary of the Vermont Bible Society visits, periodically, the congregations which contribute to its funds, and takes up a collection in aid of the Society.

FRANKLIN COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Franklin County Agricultural Society, the object of which was "improvement of agricultural productions, useful domestic animals, domestic manufactures and agricultural implements," was organized at St. Albans, September 13 1844. Eleazer Jewett, of St. Albans, was chosen President; Michael F. Palmer, of St. Albans, Vice President; Charles W. Rich, of Swanton, Secretary, and Alfred H. Huntington, of St. Albans, Treasurer. The first Annual fair was held on the public Green, at St. Albans, September 25, 1845. The sum of \$169.00 was received from the State, which was awarded in premiums. An address was delivered January 13, 1846, by the Rev. John Wheeler, D. D. of Burlington—a copy of which was solicited for publication.

1846. Jonathan Hunt Hubbard, of Franklin, President; Michael F. Palmer, of St. Albans, Secretary—annual Fair at St. Albans, Sept. 29, 1846. An address to a crowded house was delivered by the Hon. George P. Marsh, LL. D., of Burlington, which was printed pursuant to a vote of the Society.

1847. Rev. Benj. Ball Newton, of St. Albans, Pres't; M. F. Palmer, of St. Albans, Secretary; third annual Fair at St. Albans Oct. 5, 1847.

1848. Same officers were re-elected—annual Fair at St. Albans, Sept. 26 and 27, 1848. The annual address was delivered by the Hon. Jacob Collamer, of Woodstock.

1849. Michael F. Palmer, of St. Albans, was chosen President; George F. Houghton, of St. Albans, Secretary. Delegates to the Congress of American Fruit-growers, holden in New York City on the first Tuesday of October, 1849, were appointed, consisting of the following gentlemen: Michael F. Palmer, Victor Atwood, Heman Greene and Alfred H. Huntington.—Annual Fair was holden at St. Albans, October 3 and 4, 1849. In 1850, the same board of officers were re-elected.—Annual Fair at St. Albans, October 3 and 4, 1850. Prof. E. S. Carr, of Castleton, orator, failed to fulfil his appointment by reason of ill health.

1851. Michael F. Palmer, President; Chauncey Hilan Hayden, Secretary.—Annual Fair at St. Albans, October 1 and 2, 1851. The Annual address was delivered by George F. Houghton, Esq., of St. Albans.

1852. Decius R. Bogue, of St. Albans, President; Chauncey H. Hayden, Secretary—annual Fair at St. Albans, September 8 and 9, 1852. Addresses by the Hon. Horace Eaton, of Middlebury, and the Rev. John Gregory, of Northfield.

1853. Harmon Northrop, Fairfield, President; C. H. Hayden, Secretary.—Annual Fair at St. Albans, September 29 and 30, 1853. Annual address by John B. Wheeler, Esq., then of Stowe, afterwards of Burlington Vt., which, by vote of the Society, was printed in the "St. Albans Weekly Messenger."

1854. Harmon Northrop, President; William Henry Hoyt, of St. Albans, Secretary. No address was delivered at the annual Fair holden at St. Albans, September 27 and 28, 1854.

1855. Same officers were re-elected.—Annual Fair was holden at St. Albans, Sept. 26 and 27, 1855. The Annual address was delivered by James O. Adams, Esq., of Manchester, N. H., Secretary of the New Hampshire State Agricultural Society.

1856. Daniel Story, of Fairfield, was elected President, and William Henry Hoyt, re-elected Secretary.—Annual Fair held at St. Albans, September 24 and 25, 1856. An address was delivered by the Hon. Homer E. Royce, of East Berkshire.

1857. Daniel Story was re-elected Pres't, Enoch B. Whiting, of St. Albans, Secretary. Annual Fair at St. Albans, September 23 and 24, 1857—annual address by the Hon. Charles

W. Willard, of Montpelier. At the annual meeting in January, 1848, an essay on Fruit Culture, by Col. Heiman Greene, of St. Albans, was read, and by vote of the society published in the St. Albans Messenger.

1858. Daniel Ryan Potter, of St. Albans, was elected President, and the Rev. Amos Jewett Samson, of St. Albans, Secretary. Annual Fair at St. Albans, Oct. 2 and 3, 1858. Address by the Hon. Daniel Needham, of Hartford, Vt.

1859. Same officers were re-elected, and same orator delivered the address at the annual fair held at St. Albans, September 21 and 22, 1859—Ransom Guards and St. Albans Cornet Band did escort duty on the occasion.

1860. Alanson Draper, of Sheldon, was elected Pres't, and Edward Adams Soules, of St. Albans, Sec'y. Annual Fair was held at St. Albans, September 26 and 27, 1860. Annual Address by the Hon. Homer E. Royce, of East Berkshire. Ransom Guards again did escort duty, aided by the St. Albans Cornet Band.

1861. Officers of last year were re-elected. Annual Fair was held at Fairfield, September 17 and 18, 1861. Address by the Hon. Erastus D. Culver, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

1862. Alanson Draper, of Sheldon, re-elected President, Horace H. Farnsworth of St. Albans, Secretary. No annual Fair was held in 1863, 1864 or 1865.

In March 1866, a new constitution was adopted, and a new Society was revived under the name of the "Franklin County Agricultural and Mechanical Society." The new association secured ample fair grounds of Mr. Isaac N. Potter, containing about 10 acres, situated near the Plank-road bridge, in Sheldon, which have been suitably fitted up with necessary fences and convenient buildings. Of this association Robert J. Saxe, of Sheldon, was chosen President, L. H. Hapgood, of Sheldon, Secretary. Annual Fair was held at Sheldon September 26 and 27, 1866, when an address was pronounced by John S. Adams, Esq., Secretary of the Vermont Board of Education.

1867. Robert J. Saxe, of Sheldon, was re-elected President, L. H. Hapgood, of Sheldon, Secretary. Annual Fair was held at Sheldon in September, 1867, and an address was delivered by the Hon. Frederick E. Woodbridge, of Vergennes.

1868. John G. Smith, St. Albans was elected President, L. H. Hapgood of Sheldon, Secretary. Annual Fair was held at Sheldon, September 16, 17 and 18, 1868. James B.

Angell, Esq., President of the University of Vermont, orator.

Unfortunately the imperfect manner in which the records of the Society have been kept forbids a more perfect and complete history of the action of the Society, from the date of its organization. These annual fairs and cattle shows have in the main tended to the encouragement and improvement of agriculture and manufactures in Franklin County. The annual addresses delivered before the Society have been usually of a practical and valuable character, and acceptable to the large audiences which commonly have heard, and been profited by them. Such addresses have only been printed as have been designated herein. The annual Fair and Cattle Show has, in Franklin County, been regarded for over twenty years, as a holiday, and has been observed as such by a large portion of its inhabitants.

POPULATION OF THE SEVERAL TOWNS IN FRANKLIN COUNTY, AT EACH U. S. CENSUS SINCE 1791, INCLUSIVE, INCLUDING THE LOSS AND GAIN IN EACH TOWN.

Towns.	1791	1800	1810	1820	1830	1840	1850	1860
Avery's Gore,				11	22	85	48	
Bakersfield, 13,	222	812	945	1087	1258	1523	1461	
Berkshire, 172,	192	918	801	1208	1818	1957	1890	
Enosburgh, 143,	704	932	1560	2022	2009	2066		
Fairfax, 254,	786	1391	1239	1729	1918	2113	1987	
Fairfield, 129,	901	1018	1573	2250	2448	2582	2497	
Fletcher, 47,	200	382	497	793	1014	1184	916	
Franklin, 46,	200	714	631	1129	1410	1647	1781	
Georgia, 340,	1008	1760	1703	1897	2106	2688	1547	
Higglegate, 163,	437	1374	1250	2038	2292	2633	2526	
Montgomery, 36,	227	283	461	848	1007	1262		
Richford, 113,	440	440	704	914	1075	1338		
Sheldon, 110,	408	883	927	1427	1734	1814	1636	
St. Albans, 26,	907	1609	1691	2293	2762	3572	3637	
Swanton, 74,	838	1657	1667	2138	2312	2541	2578	
	1372	6525	14169	14635	20977	24331	25706	27231

POPULATION OF THE SEVERAL TOWNS OF FRANKLIN COUNTY, 1860 (FROM RETURNS OF THE EIGHTH CENSUS), WITH THEIR GRAND LIST FOR 1867.

Towns.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Grand List.
Bakersfield,	745	706	1451	\$3865 39
Berkshire,	955	935	1890	4512 18
Enosburgh,	1022	1014	2036	5090 18
Fairfax,	901	1026	1927	4769 94
Fairfield,	1235	1262	2497	6365 22
Fletcher,	452	464	916	2363 23
Franklin,	904	877	1781	4377 01
Georgia,	770	777	1547	5160 04
Higglegate,	1282	1244	2526	4880 88
Montgomery,	645	617	1262	2383 16
Richford,	672	666	1338	2339 05
St. Albans,	1827	1810	3637	13902 63
Sheldon,	854	801	1655	4518 75
Swanton,	1362	1316	2678	6732 86
Total,	13688	13545	27231	\$71561 32

Of the total population of the County, 2580 males, and 2100 females—in all, 4980,

or nearly one-fifth, are reported as "foreign born," and 22,249, "native born"—aggregate 27,231. [See "Population of the United States, in 1860, compiled from the original returns of the eighth Census, p. 498."]

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

As the plan of this work embraces the natural and civil history of all the towns in Franklin County, it has been thought proper to present them with a brief introductory account of the county as a whole. The county, however, has no independent existence, and therefore has properly no distinctive history. Its courts are established by the State, and its officers are commissioned by the State. Beyond the various items and tables, which compose this chapter, no pains have been taken to present matters of interest which could more appropriately be included in the town histories which follow.

It may be proper to add, that the County of Franklin has furnished to the world a goodly number of useful persons, who have gained professional, political and military distinction; while others have gained prominence as writers and men of generous culture. Of these suitable commemorative notices will be found, we trust, in the history of the towns where they were born, or where they resided. St. Albans, October, 1863.

BAKERSFIELD.

BY REV. G. F. WRIGHT AND PROF. M. J. MOORE.

Bakersfield, located in the eastern part of Franklin Co., is bounded N. by Enosburg, E. by Avery's Gore and Waterville, S. by Waterville and Fletcher, and W. by Fairfield. The original charter was made by the State to Luke Knowlton, Jan. 25, 1791, and conveyed 10,000 acres of land, which was sold by said Knowlton to Joseph Baker, and the deed given Feb. 21, 1791, for the consideration of £500 lawful money. The tract was called, at first, Knowlton's Gore.

Oct. 25, 1792, Smithfield, a town adjoining the Gore on the west, was dismembered. One part was annexed to Fairfield and the other joined with Knowlton's Gore and called Bakersfield, after Joseph Baker, the owner of the Gore, and at the same time a part of Fairfield lying S. and W. of the Common, so called, was joined to Bakersfield, and Oct. 31, 1798, Knights' Gore, on the N. was annexed to Bakersfield, and Oct. 26, 1799, Coit's Gore on

the S. E. was also annexed, and the town then contained 27,000 acres.

Some changes of boundary have taken place since. About 3,000 acres have been annexed to Waterville, and the boundary between itself and Enosburg has been straightened. The town now contains about 24,000 acres.

Joseph Baker was the first settler. The precise time of his settlement is unknown, but it is generally understood that he with his family came about two years before any other settler, probably in the year 1789 or '90. The deed above referred to from Luke Knowlton to Joseph Baker, was dated Feb. 21, 1791, and recorded in the County records of Chittenden Co., at Burlington, May 24, 1792. The conveyance in the aforesaid deed is made to "Joseph Baker of Bakersfield, so called," and the inference seems legitimate that he was then an occupant of the tract of land included in the township afterwards chartered as Bakersfield. Stephen Maynard, a son-in-law of Mr. Baker, and Jonas Brigham, moved into town about a year later than Mr. Baker. No others came till 1794, when Jeremiah Pratt, Luke Potter and Jonathan Farnsworth located in the town.

We may form some opinion of the hardships of these early settlers from one incident: Jonas Brigham used to relate that it took him a whole week to get a grist to mill and back again. He had no team of his own. One Monday he walked to Cambridge, 12 miles, through the woods, to get the team of Joshua Barnes. On Tuesday he was occupied all day in getting back home again. On Wednesday he returned with his grist as far as Cambridge (there was no mill nearer than Fairfax.) On Thursday he went to a mill in Fairfax, had his grist ground, and returned as far as Cambridge. On Friday he brought his grist home. On Saturday he took the team back to Cambridge, and on Sunday he came back to Bakersfield on foot. This Joshua Barnes was at that time improving a piece of land in Bakersfield, but lived with his family in Cambridge for two years, because of the difficulty of raising enough in B. to keep a team. Another incident comes in naturally at this point: Some six or seven years later, Thomas Barnes, a son of Joshua, removed his family from Cambridge to Bakersfield. It was the month of June, but he moved with an ox team on a sled; this not

because of snow, but because the roads were too rough to be traveled with a wagon. Bakersfield was chartered, and its first town meeting held, March 30, 1795. Its first selectmen were Joseph Baker, Jonas Brigham, and Stephen Maynard.

The notification for their first town meeting reads as follows;

"Whereas, there has a number of the inhabitants of the town of Bakersfield made application to us as the law directs, to warn the Town Meeting, these are therefore to warn the inhabitants of the town of Bakersfield that are qualified to vote, to meet at the dwelling-house of Joseph Baker, Esq., in Bakersfield, on Monday of instant March at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of choosing town officers as the law directs, and do any other business proper on said day.

Dated at Cambridge, 18th day of March, 1795. Jona. Fisk, Justice of Peace."

The only item of business transacted at this meeting, save the election of officers, was the following:

"Voted to keep the Swine shut up from the 20th day of May to the 20th of Oct."

The names of the Selectmen have been given above. Stephen Maynard was chosen Town Clerk; Amos Cutler, Constable, and Jeremiah Pratt, Hayward.

It seems that no meeting was held for the election of State officers in the fall of 1795. The first freemen's meeting was warned to meet Sept. 16, 1796. The record shows that there were 19 votes cast for Thomas Clittenden for Governor, and one for Isaac Tichenor, showing that at that time there were at least 20 voters in town. At the same meeting, Jonas Brigham, Esq., was elected representative to the General Assembly of the State to be holden at Rutland, on the 2d. Thursday of Oct. 1796. The following year at the second freemen's meeting, it was voted not to send a representative to the General Assembly that year, held at Windsor: for what reason does not appear on the record, but we judge no exception was taken to Mr. Brigham, for the year following, 1798, he was elected unanimously, and was continued in the same office for 17 years. The increase of the population of the town may be judged from the following statistics: In 1796, as we have seen, there were 20 freemen in town. In 1797, two more were qualified; in 1798, six more, and in 1799, five more. In the year 1800, forty new families moved into the town.

The subject of preaching, and the gospel ministry early received attention. In the warrant for town meeting in March, 1801, was an article to see if the town would grant money or a sum to be paid in produce, to hire preaching for three months, the coming season, or act thereon in any way that they shall think proper. This was not carried at this time, but was renewed the following year, and in June, 1804, a meeting of the inhabitants of Bakersfield, qualified to vote, was called to see if the town will agree to give the Rev. Samuel Sumner an invitation to settle with them in the Gospel ministry, and if the town will agree upon a yearly salary for his services. This meeting was held June 14th, at the dwelling-house of Col. Silas Hazletine, Elisha Parker was the moderator. At this meeting it was voted to "give the Rev. Samuel Sumner an invitation to settle with them in the Gospel ministry, and to give the sum of \$100, for a yearly salary, to be paid in good merchantable wheat, at cash price, the 20th day of January, annually." It was also voted to let the Rev. Samuel Sumner have 25 acres of land at the N. E. corner of lot No 1, called the ministerial lot. A committee consisting of Silas Hazletine, Jeremiah Pratt, Elisha Parker, James Brigham and Joseph Barrett, was appointed to confer and contract with the said Sumner, and report at an adjourned meeting. June 24, 1804, the above committee reported as follows:

"That the committee in behalf of the town do hereby agree that the Rev. Samuel Sumner shall have one hundred dollars in cash, or one hundred bushels of good, clean, merchantable wheat as shall be most convenient and at the option of the town to pay, as his yearly salary so long as he shall continue their minister. That whether the pay be in cash or wheat, it shall be paid on the 20th day of Jan. annually at Bakersfield, and his salary shall commence as soon as he is regularly ordained in the ministry; and also that he shall hold and possess in fee simple forever, 25 acres of the ministerial land in lot No. 1, and described as follows."

Here follow the boundaries, and then an agreement by the said Sumner to quit-claim all right, title and interest in the remainder of the ministerial lands owned by the town.

"And the said Samuel Sumner on his part doth hereby covenant and agree that he will settle with the good people in said Bakersfield, as a gospel minister, and perform all the duties incumbent on him as such, and as are usually performed by those who are reg

larly ordained to and settled in the work of the gospel ministry." "That he will agree to continue with the good people of Bakersfield for the term of five years, on condition of receiving the consideration stipulated as above, unless the people choose to have his ministerial connection dissolved sooner, in which case there shall be no hindrance on his part, nor trouble and expense of an ecclesiastical council." "That if the people should choose to have him continue five years longer after the expiration of the first five years, he agrees to continue with them in the work of the ministry, upon their deeding to him the further quantity of 25 acres of land, adjoining that first deeded, and containing his salary as above stated, and further agrees to continue his ministry after that as they shall mutually agree." "To the decent, true and faithful performance of the several covenants and agreements aforesaid, the parties to these presents do hereby respectively bind and pledge themselves each to the other, and in testimony whereof they have here interchangeably set their hands the day and year above written." Signed by Rev. Samuel Sumner and the committee.

Aug 24, 1804, another meeting of the town was called, which by a committee fixed the ordination of the Rev. Samuel Sumner for the 2d Wednesday of June, 1805, and issued letters of invitation to the following churches, viz, Shrewsbury, Berlin, Templeton, Gerry, Westmoreland, Georgia and Underhill, to unite in the council. The great distance of most of these churches presented a serious difficulty to the calling and assembling of the council, and at a regularly called town meeting on the 14th day of April, 1805, it was decided that the ordination and installation should be performed in Shrewsbury, Mass., instead of Bakersfield, on the 2d Wednesday of June, and that the committee of the town, in connection with a committee of the church, should be authorized to send to the following churches, to request their assistance at this ordination, viz., Rev. Joseph Sumner and church in Shrewsbury; Rev. Reuben Puffer, Berlin; Rev. Peter Whitney, Northborough; Rev. Mr. Avery, Holden; Rev. Ezekiel L. Bascomb, Gerry. Jonas Brigham and Elisha Porter were appointed to accompany Mr. Sumner in his journey to Shrewsbury. Mr. Brigham accompanied him, and the ceremony was performed in Shrewsbury as designated, at the house of the Rev. Joseph Sumner, in conformity to letters missive from the church and congregation in Bakersfield, requesting their assistance in the induction of the Rev. Samuel Sumner into the

pastoral office over them. The following churches were present by their pastors and messengers: Northboro, Rev. Peter Whitney, deacon Seth Rice, Isaac Davis; second church of Wooster, Rev. Aaron Bancroft, deacon David Biglow and Mr. John Barnard; Berlin, Rev. Reuben Puffer, deacon James Goddard; Gerry, Rev. Ezekiel L. Bascomb, William Kendall and Mr. Silas Sawyer. Jonas Brigham appointed as a committee of the church and town of Bakersfield, communicated authentic copies of the proceedings of said town in the election of said Sumner as their pastor; also a copy of the covenant under which the church in that place was gathered, and the Rev. Samuel Sumner communicated a copy of his acceptance of their invitation to settle in the ministry, and a certificate of his dismissal from the church in St. Albans, and admission into the church in Bakersfield, also a confession of his faith. Upon which the council voted that in their opinion the proceedings of the church and town of Bakersfield preparatory to the induction of the Rev. Samuel Sumner into the work of the ministry had been correct and regular, that the confession of faith, and answers to particular questions of said Sumner were satisfactory to the council, and proceeded to his installation. Rev. Mr. Bascomb made the introductory, and Rev. Mr. Whitney the consecrating prayer; Rev. J. Sumner gave the charge, and the Rev. Mr. Puffer gave the right hand of fellowship, and made the concluding prayer; and the Rev. Samuel Sumner was accordingly installed,—Peter Whitney being moderator, and Aaron Bancroft scribe.

But soon after this, a question arose as to the validity of the title to the public lands given to the Rev. Samuel Sumner, and his salary previous to his installation, a period of about 14 months. \$200 were voted; at a subsequent meeting the vote reconsidered, and finally, April, 3, 1806, a new bond or indenture made between said Sumner and the town of Bakersfield, and the salary for that year fixed at \$150, and the use only of the portion of the public land originally given to him; provided however that the salary should increase each year in the same ratio with the grand list of the town until it should amount to \$200, annually. It was also provided that if either party desired to dissolve the relation, it must be done by a three months no-

tice, given in writing, and stating the reason for desiring to dissolve the relation, and if those reasons should not be removed at the end of three months, the connection should be dissolved without any expense aside from that of mutual council.

The town voted \$100, as the salary of Mr. Sumner for the year 1805, and \$141.30 for the time previous to his installation; for the year 1806, the amount voted for his salary was \$150, and for the year 1807, \$170.

After this, some misunderstanding arose between the town and Mr. Sumner, and committees were appointed, who reported various sums as due, but the amounts were not raised, and a final settlement was not effected till June 14, 1813. The following is the record of this settlement:

"Whereas I the subscriber, for several years past have performed the duties of a minister in the town of Bakersfield, and during which time and until the present day I have had the possession and occupancy of the public or ministerial lands in said town; and whereas a full and satisfactory settlement has this day been made by the inhabitants of said town with a view to recover possession of said land, and as a compensation for my ministerial services therefor: This is to certify that I have this day given up, and do hereby agree to give up to the selectmen of Bakersfield, the peaceable and unreserved possession of the land aforesaid, and do hereby further agree to exonerate and fully discharge the inhabitants of the town of Bakersfield from all claims and demands of whatever name or nature in regard to my settlement in this town in the ministry, or on account of any services therein performed.

(Signed) SAMUEL SUMNER.
Bakersfield, June 24, 1813."

The society and church referred to in the above extracts from the town records, had no connection with the present Congregational church and society of the town.

The said Sumner ceased sometime before the date of the last record, to exercise the office of the ministry or to preach, except occasional sermons. He continued to reside in town for a number of years afterwards, and is reported to have become sceptical on the subject of Christianity, his views in fact coinciding nearly with those developed later by Theodore Parker. There seems to have been no regularly organized church during his ministry. He administered the ordinance of baptism to a few persons, but the Lord's Supper was never administered by him, and there are no records left of church meetings.

July 3d, 1811, a committee of the North-Western Consociation assembled in Bakersfield to inquire if there was a church there such as could be recognized.

That committee consisted of Revs. Wooster, Parker, Parmelee and Truair.

This committee reported that "after a most solemn examination into the formation, religious sentiments, and practices of the church in Bakersfield, they were unanimously of the opinion that there was no church of Christ in Bakersfield in fellowship.

"Because, 1st, There is such an astonishing vacuity in the religious sentiments of the members that it is impossible for any union to exist among them.

2d, Their confession of faith is so vague as to draw no proper line of distinction between the righteous and the wicked, and therefore it is our opinion that there was an essential deficiency in the formation of the church. And,

3d, Had they been formed upon gospel principles, we think they have forfeited their own covenant. They have neglected the ordinance of the Lord's Supper; they have been totally unfaithful in discipline; they allow persons to remain in the church who deny the New Birth, the Divinity of Christ, and the doctrine of the Trinity, and also that of Endless Punishment."

This committee, on the following morning examined candidates for the regular formation of a church, and the following were appointed and entered into church covenant as the First Congregational Church of Bakersfield, viz., Josiah Sheldon, Jeremiah Pratt, William Perkins, Joseph Ross, Ezra Allen, Daniel Stebbins, Lydia Perkins, Hannah Hazletine, Peggy Short, Elizabeth Ross, Lydia Allen.

But the church had no regular minister till 1821. The following is a list of the ministers that have remained a year or more with this church: Elderkin J. Boardman, 1821-26; Sam'l Perry, 1827-28; S. G. Tenney 1831-34; Mr. Bachelder, 1838-39; Thomas Canfield, 1840-45; Daniel Warren, 1847-54; C. W. Piper, 1855-61; G. F. Wright, 1862. Of these Messrs. Boardman, Canfield, Warren and Wright were installed.

The following is a list of the deacons of the church in the order of their election: Jeremiah Pratt, Amery Parker, Wm. Perkins, Asa Dean, Cyrus Barnes, Joseph Allen, Andrew Farnsworth, Horace Denio and John A. Perkins.

The whole number of admissions to the church, from its organization to 1867, is,

males 140; females 245, total 385; 88 have been dismissed by letter, 12 have been excommunicated, 156 have died; 129 were still in connection with the church in 1866.

The seasons of special religious interest in this church were in 1821, when 83 were admitted; 1831-34, when 32 were admitted; 1840-44, when 49 were admitted; 1858, when 20 were admitted, and in 1863-66, when 59 were admitted to the church.

The first house of worship of the Congregational church was dedicated March, 1831. In 1850 they removed to the house that now stands upon the common. The church has the following records in regard to vain amusements and the subject of Temperance:

"Resolved, 1st, (1839)—That we will restrain our domestics and children, so far as practicable, from attendance on vain amusements.

Resolved, 2d—That we will observe the Sabbath day, by doing no more than what is implied in leading the colt to water, or pulling the ox out of the pit."

Traveling on the Sabbath was also defined as a disciplinable offence.

In 1844 it was voted to hereafter receive into the church no person by profession or letter, who habitually uses or sells intoxicating liquors as a beverage. There is no record of any action upon the subject of slavery. But various members of the church were among the earliest and most earnest anti-slavery men.

Methodist classes were formed—one in the N. E., and one in the S. part of the town, at an early date, but at what time it is impossible to tell precisely. The class in the S. W. part of the town was formed by Isaac Hill, of Fairfield, as early as 1806.

Jan. 27, 1816, the town voted to divide the moneys arising from the rents of the ministerial lands between the two societies, in the proportion of two-thirds to the Congregational society, and one-third to the Methodist. Afterwards it was divided *pro rata*, according to the members of the respective societies, including a Freewill Baptist and a Universalist society. These latter have ceased to exist as separate organizations.

Early in the history of the place there appeared the party feeling which subsequently divided it. The village of Bakersfield is located in a valley, and consists of a street running north and south some 300 or 400 rods in length. The first town hall was erected in 1810, and was located in the extreme north part of the

village, and such was the division of sentiment that it was built entirely by private subscription.

In 1822, a town meeting was called by the request of several citizens made in meeting to the selectmen, to see if the "town would devise some way whereby the inhabitants may agree on some place in said town to erect a house more convenient than the one then occupied." At this meeting it was voted that the two interests of the town should by a committee each select a spot on which to build, then find the geographical centre of the town, thence draw a line to the post road leading through the village. The location which had been chosen nearest to this intersection was to be approved by the town. Samuel Maynard, Azariah Corse, and Simeon Maynard, were chosen committee for the north interest; L. B. Hazeltine, Benjamin Ball and Amory Parker, for the south.

The north committee reported in favor of a spot in the field of Capt. Houghton near a big rock on the east side of the post road, where that road makes a corner with the road from the tannery, and where afterwards the first Congregational house of worship was erected. The south committee reported in favor of the rise of ground on the E. side of the post-road, between the potash occupied by Rufus Saunders, and the school house in District No. 1, some where near the present residence of S. G. Start. A committee, consisting of Andrew Farnsworth and Cyrus Barnes was appointed to ascertain the geographical centre of the town, and the nearest eligible spot for building on the post-road. The geographical centre was found to be on the farm of Silas Potter, and the nearest eligible spot on the post road, was between the present residence of Gen. S. B. Hazeltine, and the site of the new Methodist Chapel.

No decisive action was at this time taken by the town in reference to building; but in 1821 the present town hall was erected by subscription, about 20 rods south of the so-called geographical centre, and in 1829 or 30, the Congregational house was built on the land reported by the afore-said north committee.

In 1839, the question of an Academy was mooted, and immediately the same sectional feeling showed itself—one party wishing to have it north of a given line, the other party wishing it south, and another willing to compromise. At a meeting of the citizens of the town, friendly to such an Institution, a committee reported in favor of a location near the for-

mer proposed south site of the town-hall, but this was amended by fixing on the Common, so called, at the south extremity of the village, and the Bakersfield Academical Institution erected in 1840, what was usually called the South Academy. In 1844 another building was erected on the rise of ground near the residence of Gen. G. B. Hazletine, called the North Academy, and for many years two large and flourishing schools were maintained in these buildings. J. S. Spaulding was chosen principal at the opening of the Academical Institution, and remained in charge of the same till 1852. Few schools in the State have ever received a larger or more widely extended patronage. Mr. Spaulding removed to the Barre Academy in 1852. The Bakersfield North Academy was placed by its founders under the patronage of the Troy conference of the M. E. church. H. J. Moore was elected principal, and has remained in charge for the most of the time till the present (1869)

The first school in town was taught by Foster Paige, in a log building about a mile north of the present village—this was in 1797, or thereabouts. The town records show a vote (Dec. 6, 1796,) to divide the town into two school-districts, the north district to include all the inhabitants north of Jeremiah Pratt, including him; the south district, all south of the same. The winter following, 1796-7, it would seem only one school was taught as referred to above. Subsequently Edward Baker and Joel Webster, taught one term, each, and Nathan Wheeler four terms, before any permanent school-houses were erected. The first school-house was built of logs in 1801, in school-district No. 1, or the north school-district, as it was called, near Edward Rice's house. Here the town meeting was warned to meet, March 15, 1802, and at this meeting a new division of the town into 5 school-districts was made. In 1807 the number of districts was 8. The present number is 13.

The first grand list in town, as recorded, was for 1796. It embraced 22 polls, and a total amount of \$1175.25—polls being reckoned at \$20. The amount for 1797 was \$1360.75, being an increase of \$185.20. The grand list of 1800 was 57 polls, and a total of \$3203.50, an increase in 4 years of 150 per cent. in the male population, and of upwards of 170 per cent in the property of the town.

The first grist and saw mill was built in 1791, by Elisha Boyce, on the site where Nahum

Brown's mill now stands. The first potash factory was built by Col. S. Hazletine, Sen., near where Mr. Nutting now lives. The first carding machine was set up by Carpenter & Jones, near the tannery. The first tannery was built by Joseph Baker, in 1796, near where S. S. Brigham now lives. The first framed house was built by Jer. Pratt, in 1797 or '08, near the residence of Mrs. Soth Onkes. Jer. Pratt was the first blacksmith. The first hotel was kept by Samuel Cochran, in the south part of the town. Stephen Maynard kept the first hotel at the centre of the town.

The first physicians were Ebenezer Williams, Thomas Laesel and Amos Town. Col. S. Hazletine kept the first store. The first resident lawyer was Eben Barlow. John Maynard kept the first Post Office.

The first militia company was formed in 1802, under Capt. Wilkinson. The first artillery company in 1806, under Capt. Stark.

The first child born in town was Betsey Maynard, daughter of Stephen Maynard, afterwards wife of Hon. A. Fuller, of Enosburgh. She was born Jan. 13, 1793. The first male child born in the town was Cheney Brigham, born April 22, 1793. The first death in town was that of Isaac Freeman Farnsworth, Aug. 17, 1798. The second death was that of Elisha P. Pratt, Nov. 20, 1798, aged 11 years 3 months. Elder Joseph Call, a Baptist minister, preached his funeral sermon, which was probably the first sermon preached in the town. The first recorded marriage is that of John Maynard and Elizabeth Knowles, 1799.

BIOGRAPHIES OF CITIZENS OF BAKERSFIELD.

[We welcome these proper sketches of the living, but miss the biographies of the dead, and are inclined to the belief that there must have been citizens who should—from the fact that they were the prominent townsmen of the past, and their history completed—have been first remembered and named and sketched, according to the best means now left, in this department. We always ask for such biography especially, but we can give only what is furnished.—Ed.]

WM. CAMPBELL WILSON

was born in Cambridge, Vt., July 12, 1812; studied law in St. Albans with Judge Aldis and in Judge Turner's Law School; was admitted to the bar Sept. 20, 1834, and immediately commenced the practice of his profession in Bakersfield, where he has ever since resided. He was State's Attorney during the years 1844 and 1845. Judge of the Co. Court in 1849-50-51; a member of the State Constitutional Conven-

tion of 1813 and 1850; member of the Council of Censors in 1855; State Senator in 1848-49; member of the State Legislature in 1863-64-65. In October 1865, he was elected Judge of the Supreme Court of the State, which office he still holds (1869.) During his career as a lawyer he had from six to ten law students in his office, each year.

ERASMUS DARWIN SHATTUCK

Was born Dec. 31, 1824; he graduated at the U. V. M.; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in New York; removed to Oregon in 1853; was a member of the Constitutional Convention of that State; has been a member of the Senate of that State, and was for a number of years a Judge of the Supreme Court of Oregon. He is now (1869) practicing law in Portland, Oregon.

GEN. E. R. HAZELTINE

Was born in Templeton, Mass., July 23, 1790; moved to Bakersfield in 1800; was a Lieutenant in the war of 1812; colonel of militia from 1826 to 1840, when the Legislature made him Brigadier General of Militia. He has been a member of the Legislature 6 terms. In 1821 he was elected Town Clerk, and holds that office at the present time (1869). During this term he has recorded with his own hand every deed but two that has been put on record in the town, and his books are without a blot.

GEOLOGY OF THE TOWN.

The prevailing rock in Bakersfield is Talcose Schist. Its dip is to the west. The eastern sides of the hills are nearly all of them perpendicular. Viewed from the north or south, the profile of the hills presents somewhat the aspect of the teeth of a saw, one end of which reclines on the high mountains to the east. The mountains to the east in Avery's Gore—which is in civil administration, included in Bakersfield,—rise to a height of nearly 4000 feet. The main portion of the town is about 500 feet above the sea. There is a thin (4 feet thick) formation of Stockbridge limestone, appearing at two places in the N. E. part of the town. Soapstone is found near the town line, in Waterville. There are four or five mineral springs in the town. The principal mineral ingredient in these springs is iron: one of them, however, is a Sulphur spring.

The lovers of natural scenery are interested in Bald Mt., situated in the S. E. part of the town. The east face of the mountain rises perpendicularly near a 1000 feet, presenting one

of the wildest views that the country affords. It is to be seen from the road to Waterville. In the winter season the ice that covers many portions of it adds greatly to the sight. From the point in the road where this is last seen, there is also an excellent view of Mt. Mansfield and Sterling, and also of Round Mt. and Belvidere Mt., none of them much less than 4000 feet in altitude.

"Checkerbury Ledge" and "Dean's Road," (though this is not a road, but only a place for one) are also objects of rare interest. "Dean's Road" is a water channel cutting across the axis of the elevation of the land, and affords unsurpassed opportunity to study the action of water upon the rocks, as well as a charming seclusion from the world. The hills of the town, wherever the rock is bare of earth, are covered with scratches, and striae, and that polished surface, which give unmistakable evidence of the action of the glacial epoch. The village of Bakersfield is situated on a modified deposit of drift, 100 feet in depth. In various places the stratification of the drift can be seen to advantage.

G. F. W.

BERKSHIRE.

BY HON. STEPHEN BOYCE.

The township of Berkshire was a State grant of A. D. 1780. It was chartered to contain six miles square, or 23,040 acres; but by a gross error in locating the east boundary, it actually extends about seven miles on the south line, and about six and a half miles on the north line,—thus including over 2000 acres beyond its proper quantity as given by the charter. It is bounded E. by Richford, S. by Enosburgh, W. by Franklin, and N. by the S. line of Canada. Missisquoi River passes through the S. E. portion of Berkshire, where it receives the waters of Trout River, a small stream from the Green Mountain. Pike river has its origin at the N. line of this town, and by a circuit of several miles, acquires sufficient volume at the village of West Berkshire to furnish valuable water power. All the eastern portion of Berkshire is dependent, but without serious inconvenience, upon mills and other water-works on Missisquoi river in Richford and Enosburgh, and on Trout river in Montgomery. From the beds of the streams before mentioned, and those of their numerous little tributaries, the town

ries into elevated swells or hills. But these are rarely so abrupt as to prevent ordinary cultivation, and where they are so the land is still well adapted to pasturage; indeed the soil throughout the town is almost invariably strong and productive. This might be inferred from the timber with which it was originally covered, it having been mostly hard wood, in which the sugar maple was predominant. The town is not known to contain any valuable mineral ores, except those of iron. These in the rock form, and of rich quality, are probably inexhaustible; and a small amount of swamp or bog-ore is also known to exist in the valley of Missisquoi River. There is, so far as known, neither marble nor any variety of lime-rock, or roofing-slate, nor granite, except of coarse and inferior quality.—In 1789 the town was surveyed and allotted into three divisions by Col. (afterwards Judge) David Fay, of Bennington; the lots in the first and second division being mapped as 100-acre lots, and those in the third or east division 140-acre lots. These were distributed to the Charter Proprietors by a regular draft. But there was great inaccuracy in the surveys, and there is consequently great inequality in the lots.

The first permanent resident in Berkshire was Job L. Barber. He settled upon the west bank of Missisquoi River, and with his wife and one child, lived through the summer of A. D. 1792, upon what is now the farm lately occupied, enlarged and improved by William C. Brown. During the same season, two other improvements were commenced preparatory to permanent settlement,—one by Daniel Adams, about one and a fourth mile S. W. from the great Pike River, where the village of West Berkshire has since arisen, and the other by Stephen Royce on the west bank of Missisquoi River, a mile below Barber's beginning. As winter approached, Barber, with his family, retreated temporarily among the few inhabitants of Huntsburgh (now Franklin), but returned the next spring, soon after said Adams and Royce had removed with their families, to their respective places of future residence. Thus there were three families in town from the latter part of April, A. D. 1793. Two of them were near enough to each other to be neighbors, but from them to the only other family a distance of 7 miles, neither a tree had been felled nor a bush cut, except what was necessary in opening a rough unwrought road.

From Mr. Adams' place it was 5 miles farther to the first inhabitant. In other directions the distances to human habitations were still greater,—down the river it was 8 miles to the first inhabitants in Sheldon; to the east it was 30 miles to those in Craftsbury, and up the river there was none to its source, nor any in that direction nearer than the French settlements in the interior of Canada.

In A. D. 1793, and the year following, a few additional inhabitants arrived, among whom were Capt. Phineas Heath and Capt. David Nutting, Revolutionary officers. They were in humble circumstances and with large families; but possessing good natural talents, and improved by their associations and experience in military service, were interesting men, and added much to the little society of Missisquoi River valley in which they settled. About this time Mr. Jonathan Carpenter, a man of shrewdness and strong common sense, moved into the town and began a farm on the high land rising westerly from Missisquoi River, and a little to the N. E. of the present residences of William Sampson and Gilman Pratt. James Adams also established himself nearly three miles farther to the N. W. and about one mile and a half N. of the present Berkshire Centre. Settlements now began to increase rapidly, and within 10 years every considerable portion of the town had become dotted with new openings and log houses.

The town was organized in A. D. 1795 or '96, and began to be annually represented in the State Legislatura. From that time onward it has kept pace with the neighboring towns in population and improvements,—leading some, and surpassed by none, except where more available water-power, or the meeting of important thoroughfares, have afforded them greater facilities for the growth of villages. Berkshire being almost exclusively a farming town, the population has a natural limit, at least, while emigration to unoccupied regions, and fresh lands remains practicable without serious difficulty or burdensome expense. For the last 30 years the number of permanent residents in town has ranged over 1500, and now doubtless approaches quite nearly 3000.

As all parts of the town are now settled, the aggregate length of highways is necessarily great, the bridges to be supported are numerous, including two covered bridges across Missisquoi River which are large and expen-

sive. Moreover, school-houses have long been built and sustained, and teachers employed and paid, in the many districts into which the town has been subdivided. The original log-cabins have long since disappeared; and of the dwellings which have succeeded them, while none are gorgeous and expensive, and but few exhibit superior taste, nearly all are respectable in size and structure, and fit to be abodes of comfort and contentment. These facts should be accepted as proof of no small thrift and advancement, though they may have been gradual.

It has been said that the history of a country is substantially that of its leading men. And if the remark is justly applicable to a state or nation, it must be quite as much so to the little community of a town—even an obscure agricultural town like Berkshire. I shall therefore proceed to mention some who, by themselves or descendants, contributed above the average of settlers to the early growth and character of the town. In doing so it will be convenient to group them, in part, as families and classes.

THE JEWETT FAMILY.

Mr. Elam Jewett, an elderly man from Weybridge or New Haven, in Addison Co., was one of the first who came into town with means and strength to make himself and family at once felt as important accessions to the infant settlement. He arrived about A. D. 1795, accompanied by two sons, and was followed soon after by two others. They were all industrious and sensible men of unquestioned integrity. The oldest, Elam Jewett, jr. was an active and efficient man in conducting the business of the town—filling, in succession, most of the town offices, discharging that of a magistrate, and occasionally serving as representative in the State Legislature. Capt. Jared Jewett was eminently an upright, humane and firm man, but more domestic and less aspiring, as were also the two other sons first mentioned.

THE RUBLEE FAMILY.

Four brothers—Hiram, Andrew, Francis, and John B. Rublee—settled in Berkshire about the same time, and not long after the arrival of Mr. Jewett, Deacon Hiram Rublee, in every sense an excellent man, established himself as a farmer on the main north and south road, about three-fourths of a mile

north of the present Berkshire Centre, where he continued to reside till his death.* Capt. Andrew Rublee made for himself a farm on Pike River; the same which was afterwards known as the Chasfee farm, and is ranked among the most convenient, productive and valuable in Berkshire. The Captain moved to Canada many years ago, and is now dead.

Mr. Francis Rublee became a prosperous farmer in the northern border of the town, but removed to the West about 20 years since, and there died. The last of the brothers named settled a little east of what is now West Berkshire village, and for some years was an efficient town officer in the capacity of Constable and Collector. He died in rather early life. Of these brothers there are numerous descendants in the State and elsewhere, but few in Berkshire.

THE SAMSON FAMILY.

Deacon William Samson, from Cornwall, Vt., not far from A. D. 1800, settled on the highland north-westerly from Missisquoi river, occupying the ground where his grandson, William Samson, and Gilman Pratt now live. His brother, Thomas Samson and Jonathan Samson, soon followed him, and became his neighbor on either side. They were all industrious, thrifty farmers, and at the same time men of devoted piety. William and Thomas died within a few years after their settlement in Berkshire, while they were in the vigor of middle life, and in the midst of their good influence and usefulness. Of the many sons left by the former, two (William and Titus) became physicians of much promise, but died young, when useful and successful careers were just opening to their view. Only the descendants of his late son, Darwin Samson, remain in town; but several other branches of the family reside in neighboring towns. Thomas left a family of daughters, who, as wives and mothers, have illustrated the pure principles in which they were nurtured and brought up. Jonathan, after years of earnest, and in good measure successful efforts to disseminate and establish principles of pure and undefiled religion, exchanged his

* He is represented in town by only one of his several sons; the rest having sought other locations. But this one, (a merchant at East Berkshire,) by capacity intelligence and character, is quite competent, alone, to sustain the family name untarnished. He was long a judicious magistrate, has been town representative and state senator, and is now postmaster.

property in Berkshire, for a residence in the far West, where he is reported to have ended his earthly labors.

THE STONE FAMILY.

Soon after A. D. 1800, five brothers of this name—John, Samuel, Benjamin, George W. and James Stone—from the western part of New Hampshire, became fixed residents of Berkshire. The oldest, and first here named, settled in the central or western portion of the town, but the others all established themselves along the borders of Missisquoi River. They were men of industry and enterprise, and materially strengthened the young and yet feeble community among which they came to associate. Of these brothers, the more conspicuous were John, who bore the name of Elder Stone, from the fact that he often officiated as a Baptist preacher, and George W. who had passed through part of a collegiate course of education. The former was a plain, sensible and solid man, whose teachings, example and influence were uniformly good. The latter strongly illustrated the fertility, variety and flexibility of Yankee genius. He was ready at all things, a prompt and rapid, but impartial justice of the peace, and a busy and active merchant, in which business—to complete the illustration—he failed. Benjamin was destined to be proudly represented in the talents and worth of his numerous family.

THE CHAFFEE FAMILY.

As early as A. D. 1803 or '04, the town became strongly reinforced by the arrival of Mr. Comfort Chaffee, from Clarendon, Vt. He settled in the N. W. part of the town, on the road leading north from the present W. Berkshire village, and soon had a handsome and productive farm, with good buildings. For several years he kept a tavern, which was the quiet and safe retreat of the traveler. Most of his sons were then minors, but in due time they were active and energetic men, settling as permanent inhabitants of the town. Nearly all of them became substantial farmers, at the same time participating actively and usefully in the office and business of the town. One was long a proprietor and conductor in the works on Pike River falls at West Berkshire, especially the excellent grist-mill which was run there; whilst another, in addition to the management of his fine and valuable farm

on that stream, was a successful merchant, and discharged the duties of a magistrate. Jasper Chaffee, Esq., the person here alluded to, has lately deceased, after having lived several years in comparative retirement, enjoying the comforts of a highly respectable old age. In short, the town of Berkshire is not a little indebted to the energy and perseverance of the Chaffees for her advance in wealth and improvement—although, contrasted with the progress of communities more centrally and fortunately located, that advance has been moderate and limited.

CLERGYMEN.

The first resident minister in Berkshire was the Rev. John Barnet. He was of the Presbyterian or Congregational order, and came from the south-eastern part of New York. He was a taciturn and reserved man, but a sound scholar and a man of unquestioned piety. His object in coming to Berkshire was not to pursue his profession—though he preached on special occasions—but to train his two young sons to the business of farming. With that view, he bought out Capt. Nutting, and conducted what was afterwards long and widely known as the Willoughby farm on Missisquoi River. He was a wise and judicious man, but of plain and simple habits, and appeared to loathe all show of ostentation. His wife was a sister of the great Judge Ambrose Spencer, of New York, and was an accomplished, interesting and superior woman. After a stay of three or four years, Mr. Barnet sold to Dr. Amherst Willoughby, and after residing a year or two in Sheldon, returned to his former residence in New York.

The Rev. Mr. Richards, quite an aged gentleman from New Hampshire, followed his two sons into the neighborhood of East Berkshire, and began the farm on the east side of Missisquoi River, which was afterwards long occupied, improved and enlarged by Benjamin Stone. He often preached in the neighborhood until incapacitated by age and infirmity.

About A. D. 1807, the Rev. Mr. Ware, a minister of the Baptist denomination, became the first settled minister in Berkshire, claiming, however, but a portion of the right of land to which the town charter entitled him. He was a man of no eminent distinction, and remained in town but a few years.—Rev.

William Galshe, also of the Baptist order, and a man of modest, unpretending worth, was long a resident in the north western portion of the town, and preached on special occasions.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH

In East Berkshire, was erected in 1823, and was soon duly consecrated by Bishop Griswold. Then, and for a few years previously, the membership of that faith was relatively large. As early as A. D. 1821, or '22, the parish had a resident rector, the Rev. Jordan Gray, who, in April, A. D. 1824, met a premature and greatly lamented death by drowning in Trout River. After the church edifice was prepared for religious services, a long succession of rectors officiated in it, dividing their labors between the parishes of East Berkshire and Montgomery. The first one permanently engaged for the parishes, after the death of Mr. Gray, was the Rev. Richard Peck, who remained several years, and finally died in Sheldon. The Rev. Louis McDonald, from Middlebury, next followed, and after a service of two or three years gave place to the Rev. Mr. Obear, who labored in the parishes for a period somewhat longer, and until failing health compelled him to go South.

Next came the Rev. Mr. Cull, who fixed his residence in Montgomery, while officiating in both parishes, as his predecessors had done. He labored as rector for about two years, and was succeeded by the Rev. Ezekiel H. Sayles. His labors in the parishes were continued longer than those of any other rector before or after him—extending from the summer of A. D. 1842, till after 1850. There was then a vacancy of a year or more which was temporarily supplied by the

Rev. MOORE BINGHAM. After his admission to orders in the Episcopal ministry, Mr. Bingham had already supplied some vacancies occurring in the Berkshire parish, particularly that preceding the arrival of Mr. Cull. His principal labors, however, had been in the town of Hampton, New York. Having returned to East Berkshire—the place where his youth and early manhood had been passed—he purchased and carried on the farm begun by Mr. Job L. Barber, as before mentioned. The farm being finally disposed of, he removed to the far West, where he soon died.

In A. D. 1852 the Rev. John A. Fitch be-

came rector of the parishes. He stayed about two years, and was succeeded by the Rev. Richard F. Cade, who remained one year. There was then a vacancy for about six months, when the parishes were supplied by the

Rev. ALBERT H. BAILEY. He continued his valuable labors till June, A. D. 1860, when, in consequence of the death of his excellent wife, he was compelled to remove his family of young children to their relatives in Rutland County. In Oct. of that year the rectorship of the parishes was assumed by the

Rev. JOEL CLAPP, D. D. This venerable divine, a native of Montgomery, after long and distant service in various States, now returned to close the clerical labors of his life in the field where, more than 40 years before, they were commenced. The mutual and fond hope was cherished on his part and that of the parishes, that long years of pleasant usefulness were still before him. But before the first half year of his rectorship had elapsed, when on a visit to friends in Claremont, New Hampshire, he suddenly sickened and died there. His death was no less a shock than a surprise and grief to his parishioners. Another vacancy of about 6 months intervened, when the rectorship was filled by the

Rev. EZRA JONES. This gentleman, a New Englander by birth and education, came to Berkshire from Sumter, S. C., where he had preached some 2 years, but was obliged to come north on account of his Union principles,—the Rebellion having already culminated in open and gigantic war. He labored in the parishes 2 years, when he removed to Michigan.

All the reverend gentlemen here named were competent and faithful pastors, as they were also acceptable preachers. More than this might with much justice be said of some, but the invidious attempt to contrast their respective talents, learning and professional qualifications will not be undertaken.

A vacancy of more than 6 months again occurred, which in the Berkshire parish was much relieved by the timely and very satisfactory ministrations of the Rev. Charles Fay, D. D., of St. Albans. From about the first of June, A. D. 1864, the charge of the two parishes has been held by the present able and much esteemed rector, Rev. Frederick A. Wadleigh.

While the events thus briefly sketched have

been transpiring in relation to the Episcopal church on the west side of the river, devoted and faithful clergymen in a somewhat long succession, have diligently labored in sustaining and advancing the interests of the

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

on the east side. The first of those permanently employed was the Rev. Phineas Bailey. He began his ministry there about 1823, and officiated till 1832. Next came the Rev. E. W. Kellogg, who labored in the parish 3 years. He was then succeeded by the Rev. Mr. Birge, who remained 2 years, and was followed by the Rev. John Gled, an Englishman, who continued his clerical labors 3 years, when the Rev. Preston Taylor assumed the pastorate, and filled it with distinction for 3 years. Rev. Mr. Bailey was then recalled to the field of his early ministrations, and continued a devoted service there for seven additional years. The Rev. Waters Warren, from Ludlow, Vt., was the next minister of the parish, and discharged the duties of a faithful pastor 4 years. He was succeeded by the Rev. Elam J. Comings, a native of Berkshire, and a grandson of the first Mr. Jewett already mentioned. After an irreproachable service of 3 years, Mr. Comings terminated his parochial labors at East Berkshire, when a vacancy of several months occurred. For most of the last 2 years the present pastor, the Rev E. W. Hatch, has filled the pulpit and performed his other ministerial functions in a manner to give universal satisfaction, so far as the writer is informed, and to afford promise of much and lasting usefulness.

THE HOUSE OF WORSHIP AT THE CENTRE

was built, and has been occupied, as a Union House,—the denominations contributing to its erection and maintenance, holding services therein alternately in proportion to their respective contributions. The Universalists, the Baptists and the Methodists are supposed to be the principal and perhaps the only proprietors. No order has yet had a settled or permanently resident minister connected with the worship of that house.

THE HOUSE AT WEST BERKSHIRE

village has always been known as a Methodist chapel, but how exclusively it has been devoted to the worship of that order is unknown to the writer. The Methodists in the eastern section of the town hold their

ordinary worship in school-houses, but on funeral and such like occasions they have been freely admitted into the other churches.

PHYSICIANS.

The first regular physician who settled in Berkshire, was Dr. AMHERST WILLOUGHBY. He had practiced in Western New York a few years, and came to East Berkshire in the spring of 1798, succeeding the Rev. Mr. Barnett in the possession and ownership of an interval farm on Missisquoi river. As the population of the town and surrounding region was then small, he found time to devote considerable attention to the cultivation and improvement of his inviting farm. And though the duties of his profession were promptly and thoroughly attended to, he manifested a strong predilection for farming, in which his paramount interest soon centered. In about 3 years he surrendered his professional labors to Dr. Elijah Littlefield, and engaged in mercantile business at East Berkshire in connection with the management of his farm. His wife's brother, Solomon Bingham, Esq., became his partner in the mercantile business, and William Barber, Esq., of Enosburgh, afterwards joined the firm. The business soon became so extended that a branch was established at Richford, where Dr. Willoughby himself resided for a few years, leaving the store and farm at East Berkshire in the temporary charge of his partner Bingham. This mercantile enterprise did not result in marked success, though no absolute bankruptcy or failure followed it. After some 10 years Dr. Willoughby resumed the control of his favorite East Berkshire farm, and concentrated his energies to enlarge and improve it. This he successfully continued, until age and comparative affluence induced him to entrust its further care and management to tenants. Dr. Willoughby was as good a specimen of the unadulterated Anglo Saxon as ever lived in Berkshire. True to his convictions, rigid and unbending in his purposes, firm and outspoken in defence of what he deemed the right, he was not a man to catch the ordinary breezes of popular favor, though he twice represented the town in the State legislature, and was a justice of the peace as long as he chose to hold and execute the office. In early life he was an avowed disbeliever in revealed religion; but he afterwards declared his full faith in Christianity, and for a long

course of years was not only an undiminished professor and communicant in the Episcopal church, but, so far as such a nature was capable, a meek and humble follower of the cross. Having no children, and but few needy relatives, he left the bulk of his estate to religious and charitable purposes. His widow, Hannah Willoughby, survived him a few years. Her brother, above named, was a graduate of Dartmouth College, and, doubtless through his instruction and encouragement in her youth, she acquired literary tastes and accomplishments above the average of women in her day. She was a model housewife, and being of a social temperament she did much to enliven and refine the society in which she moved.

DR. LITTLEFIELD, the immediate successor of Dr. Willoughby in medical practice, settled on the east side of Missisquoi river, near the present residence of Mr. Dolphus Paul. He remained in town nearly 10 years, and was a judicious, successful and popular physician. In 1806 and 1809 he represented the town in the State legislature. He went from Berkshire to Manchester, and died there many years ago. About the time of Dr. Littlefield's arrival in town, Dr. BENJAMIN B. SEARLE, from Sheldon, settled at West Berkshire, about three-fourths of a mile north of the present village. He was said not to have passed through the regular course of medical instruction, and never claimed, as I think, to have received a *diploma*, but by natural sagacity, observation and experience, and doubtless by considerable reading, he made himself a useful and acceptable physician. His practice was somewhat extensive; and while he was able to continue it, not a few, both near and distant, preferred his treatment to that of other physicians. He educated one of his sons to his own profession; and he (Dr. Sheldon Searle, now deceased), was long recognized as a physician of approved learning and skill.

Next came Dr. WM. C. ELLSWORTH, who also settled at West Berkshire, not far from 1810. He was a regularly bred physician, and of decided promise from the outset. The public expectation was not disappointed, and for full 50 years Dr. Ellsworth held high rank among the able and scientific of his profession. In addition to a flattering patronage in his special vocation, he soon received substantial tokens of favor as a public man. He went

often to the legislature as town representative, and held, till recently, the office of justice of the peace, from a date almost beyond the reach of living memory. Not ambitious for extensive wealth, he was satisfied with an ample competency—and this he secured and retained from an early day. Dr. Ellsworth has but recently gone to his rest, closing a useful life of about 90 years. One of his sons was bred a physician, but resides at the West; another, bred to the law, still lives at West Berkshire. Since Dr. Ellsworth became incapacitated by age and infirmity, the profession has been filled at West Berkshire by Dr. SHERMAN GOODRICH. At East Berkshire the vacancy caused by the removal of Dr. Littlefield, in the autumn of 1811, was soon after supplied by young Dr. SAMUEL L'HOMEDIEU, who manifested every indication of much usefulness. But after a brief period of successful and increasing practice, he died of one of the malignant fevers which attended and outlasted the war of 1812. In a year or two after this lamented event, Dr. SAMUEL S. BUTLER established himself at East Berkshire. Like his cotemporary Dr. Ellsworth, he at once secured general confidence and patronage. And marrying the estimable widow of Dr. L'Homedieu, he became fully settled in an extensive, profitable and useful practice which, for half a century, has rendered his name familiar and highly respected through a wide extent of country. He educated to his own profession a son of Dr. L'Homedieu, who is a man of wealth and distinction, but whose home is not in Vermont. He did the same by two of his own sons, one of whom became eminent, but died as he was approaching middle life, and the other did not live to enter fully upon his intended professional course. Dr. Butler yet lives, but he, like the writer of these notes, more properly belongs to an age and generation that have passed. Other physicians, as Dr. Friend M. Hall, John Page, Caleb N. Burlison, and C. M. Hulbert, also practiced for short periods, at East Berkshire, but not to the serious interruption of Dr. Butler. Indeed, the two last named acted in a business connection with him. Dr. OSCAR F. FASSETT commenced practice at East Berkshire some 15 years ago, and by his assiduity, skill and success, has raised himself to high estimation and rank in his profession. He has lately transferred his residence to St. Albans, where, if

life and health are spared him, he will doubtless attain still higher degrees of professional standing and reputation. Dr. Chapman C. Smith, of Richford, followed Dr. Fassett in a successful practice, but after about 2 years and a half returned to Richford. The present practitioner, Dr. C. C. Woodworth, is a native of Berkshire, who gives fair promise for the future.

LAWYERS.

The first of that profession who settled in Berkshire was SOLOMON BINGHAM, Esq., a man of towering height, of commanding presence, and great power of voice. He has been mentioned as a mercantile partner of Dr. Willoughby, and was at the same time a practicing lawyer, well grounded in all the more familiar principles of law, and a man of decided strength as a reasoner and debater. And with the further advantage of a good classical education, he might doubtless have gained an enviable distinction at the bar, had he not chosen to practice his profession in back towns, and comparatively obscure locations. He was so generally regarded through the community as a man of superior ability, that he was finally promoted to the office of chief judge of Franklin County Court. About 50 years ago he left the State, and settled within the border of Canada. He did not, however, secure the standing and influence in that country to which his talents and acquirements entitled him. One of Judge Bingham's sons became an Episcopal clergyman, and has been already noticed. His youngest son, Solomon Bingham, jr., a native of Berkshire, was in all respects a worthy and promising youth, and became an accomplished printer in the office of Col. Jeduthan Spooner at St. Albans. But like very many others at the time, he became most deeply interested in the Greek cause, as that people awoke from their national slumber of 2000 years. And his enthusiasm for the immediate restoration of Greece to her ancient splendor induced him to take a printing press and go out to that country, about the time that Lord Byron sacrificed his life there to the like enthusiasm. But though Greece was permitted to assume the attitude of an independent nation, yet, with the Ottoman power on one side, and the despotisms of Russia and Austria on the other, she could by no means be allowed to set up and maintain a government with any large infusion of popular

rights and influence,—such a government as would be calculated to excite and cherish that rapid development of talent and genius which was so fondly looked for by her champions and sympathizers. By cold and suspicious foreign diplomacy she was manipulated into a small and obscure kingdom, and of course required to move in the old and deep-worn ruts of monarchy as existing in the adjacent portions of eastern Europe. Overwhelmed with chagrin and disappointment, and finding the climate destructive to his health, young Bingham managed to get back to this country, wrecked in fortune and constitution, and after a few years died, a victim to ill-judged and overstrained efforts to hasten the amelioration and advancement of society among a distant race.

STEPHEN ROYCE, JR. also practiced law at East Berkshire for two years, in A. D. 1803, '10, '11. In the beginning of 1823 JOSEPH SMITH, Esq., from Washington County, opened a law-office at East Berkshire, and for almost 20 years did a lucrative business. He was at different times town representative in the State legislature, and a judge of Franklin County Court. He also held, for a few years, a responsible position as a deputy-collector of customs under the general government, at the important point of Island Pond. For a long period he superintended the management of his large and profitable farm in Richford, though continuing to reside in East Berkshire. He has lately disposed of all his real estate in both towns, and is now strictly a gentleman of leisure, in a vigorous old age.

About A. D. 1838, THOMAS CHILD, JR., Esq., commenced practice as a lawyer at East Berkshire, as the successor of Judge Smith, whose time had become much engrossed by his own property and affairs. Mr. Child conducted the business with ability and success for some six or seven years, with good prospects of increasing reputation and distinction, when ill health determined him to change his employment and location. He accordingly left the professional business with HOMER E. ROYCE, Esq., his previous partner, and removed to the city of New York. There he succeeded well in certain branches of trade, was once elected to Congress from that city, and now lives in style and affluence on Staten Island.

In the hands of Mr. Royce the business continued to increase, involving him in almost

constant labors and consultations in his office, or in attendance upon justice courts, audits, references and the like; or before the county and supreme courts at their sessions within the county. In the meantime he had been two years State's attorney, twice a representative to the legislature, and three years a member to the State senate. At the end of about 10 years he became a member of Congress from the third district, thereupon suspending the practice of his profession, which has not yet been resumed. He served in Congress for two terms or four years; and has been town representative for one year more, recently.

WALDO DRIGHAM, Esq. continued business in Mr. Royce's office for four or five years, establishing a character for sound judgment and strict integrity, and then removed to the county of Lamoille. He has there become more widely known as a legislator and politician.

At West Berkshire, JASPER RAND, Esq. opened the first law office more than 20 years ago. He was at once recognized as a young gentleman of ability, industry and integrity, and steadily grew in public estimation; so that for a long time he has ranked among the prominent men of the county. On becoming a resident of St. Albans, he was succeeded in business at West Berkshire by his son-in-law, M. J. Hill, Esq.

It remains to speak of some as individuals merely; who, though not grouped in numerous families, nor connected with any profession, yet contributed above the average of inhabitants to the growth or character of the town.

But in the meantime it should be noted that the original and first settler, JOSEPH BARNER, before mentioned, though a man of courage, great industry and personal endurance, did not succeed in establishing that pleasant and lasting home for himself and family, nor in acquiring that generous competency which had been fondly anticipated. He passed through a hard and laborious life; and in old age was dependent upon his pension as a Revolutionary soldier, as the means of keeping him from actual want. He finally died, full of years and infirmities, within some two miles of the spot where he had made the first permanent impress of civilization in the town of Berkshire.

CAPT. HEATH died when little turned of

50. A daughter of his married a son of Mr. Jonathan Carpenter already mentioned; and from that union a somewhat numerous and very respectable race has sprung. One of the sons, Orson Carpenter, Esq., though beginning life as a boot and shoemaker, attracted such notice for his business capacity that he was soon taken into the executive department of the county, in which he held for several years the office of deputy sheriff, and as many or more, that of high sheriff of Franklin County; discharging all his duties with ability, fidelity, and to public satisfaction. Within the last few years he died at East Berkshire, leaving a worthy and interesting family of daughters.

Another son of Mr. Carpenter, and the oldest son of Capt. Heath, passed their lives from early manhood in Richford, and their memories deserve honorable notice in the history of that town.

CAPT. NUTTING lived till nearly 60. His oldest son, David R. Nutting, was the only member of his family who remained permanently in Berkshire. He was a man of more than ordinary ability, but, his mind being wholly undisciplined by early culture, he indulged in some peculiarities and eccentricities of opinion. He was a self-taught carpenter, bridge builder and surveyor. Was for some years an energetic and widely known custom-house officer, had a strong proclivity to the management and discussion of controversies before justice courts and arbitrations, and was probably the most able and prominent pettifogger in the county. His residence was at West Berkshire, and for a time he was a large proprietor in the water privileges there on Pike river, and of course exercised much influence upon the business of that rising village. He died of consumption in A. D. 1823, and, in accordance with his dying injunction he lies buried in the apex of a steep and cone-like gravelly hillock a little south of the present residence of Asahel Deming, Esq. Mr. Nutting left two sons, both of whom adopted the legal profession. The elder, L. H. Nutting, Esq., was fast rising to marked distinction when, like his father, he sank in consumption. The younger son also died soon after, of the same disease.

A little before A. D. 1800 CHESTER WELD, from western New Hampshire, settled on the Centre north and south road in Berkshire, near the line of Enosburgh. He was univer-

sally esteemed a very valuable citizen; repeatedly town representative, a sensible and conscientious magistrate; and for several years held the office of town clerk, proprietors' clerk, collector of one or more land taxes, and such like trusts which especially required honesty and truth in the inner man. Some of his descendants still live in town, and are respectable and useful citizens. His estimable wife was a Comings, and two of her brothers, Samuel and Andrew Comings, soon followed from New Hampshire and became permanent settlers in Berkshire. Samuel was a domestic man and a thrifty farmer. He is represented in town by a son who is a more prominent man and equally a successful farmer. Andrew was a man of much energy in business, and after clearing up one farm, established himself in a more eligible location upon Trout river. He became a magistrate, took a lively interest in the civil and religious affairs of his town and neighborhood, and was a leading citizen. He left four highly respectable and prosperous sons—a worthy clergyman being of the number.—Only one of them remains in town, living on the paternal homestead, which lies both in Berkshire and Enosburgh.

ABEL JOHNSON, Esq. is chiefly remembered as the pioneer and founder of works on the great falls of Pike river at West Berkshire. He built mills there as early as A. D. 1800, was a justice of the peace, and represented the town in the legislature held at Burlington in A. D. 1802. From his beginning, that village has risen to its present growth in business, wealth and population.

DAVID BREWER, from Tinmouth, was among the early settlers. He began the farm on Missisquoi river where that stream enters Berkshire from Richford, and on which those much esteemed people, Mr. Samuel B. S. Marvin and his family, now reside. Mr. Brewer was long an active and useful town officer, chiefly as first constable and collector, and was afterwards for many years an efficient and trustworthy deputy sheriff, being widely known and respected in that capacity. He finally removed to Enosburgh where he died, leaving behind him several sons and daughters, all much respected and valuable people. One of his sons has represented that town in the legislature, and is among its most exemplary, wealthy and leading citizens.

Asa Sykes was a brother-in-law of Mr.

Brewer, and settled next below him on the river. His forte was persistent, earnest and judiciously directed industry as a farmer. Of course, he soon secured for himself an ample competence. At the same time he was a liberal, public-spirited and pious man. One of his sons owns and has much improved, the large paternal homestead, and another owns and skillfully conducts a farm adjoining.—They are among the prosperous and solid men of the town as well in moral influence as in property.

Nathan Hamilton from Tinmouth soon followed Brewer and Sykes, and settled near, but not on the river. He came as a tanner and boot and shoe-maker, but soon combined farming with those trades, and by gradual purchases acquired a tract of desirable land embracing several hundred acres. His sterling sense and capacity were early discovered, and made available for the public benefit.—He was long a magistrate, held about all the town offices he would consent to fill, and at different times through a period of nearly 30 years was town representative in the State legislature. He died a few years since, and his fair possessions were divided among several daughters.

HON. MARTIN D. FOLLETT lived just within the border of Enosburgh, but his business and neighborhood associations were almost wholly with the south-east part of Berkshire and the north-west part of Montgomery. More than 60 years ago he began the beautiful interval farm on Trout river, which, with additions, is now owned by the wealthy Harding Allen, Esq. A social, kind, pleasant and agreeable man, patient under privations, Mr. Follett was remarkably fitted to mitigate the hardships and smooth the asperities incident to the settlement of a new country. His uprightness and sound judgment brought him much into requisition as the pacificator of disputes and contentions, as also in the settlement of estates of deceased persons, and generally, where such qualities existing in an eminent degree are sought and appealed to. He was often a town representative in the legislature, and his well appreciated worth finally advanced him to the dignity of a county court judge.

A son of Judge Follett settled in Berkshire on the east side of Missisquoi river, upon the high land overlooking the valley of that stream. He, too, was a much esteemed and

valuable citizen, and once represented the town in the legislature. Several years since, he removed to the far West.

Next below Henry Follett, Esq., the gentleman last spoken of, lived his father-in-law Mr. EZEKIEL POSE. He was a quiet, industrious and sensible man, and became remarkable for his longevity, being 95 years old at the time of his death. His posterity fitly represent the Revolutionary patriarch who is gone. A worthy son of ample means, and some promising grandsons occupy the extensive interval and up-land homestead which he left.

As in the case of Judge Follett, so in those of DEACON SAMUEL TODD and Mr. JOHN PERLY, very early settlers. Their farms were within the limits of Enosburgh, but in proximity with East Berkshire, overlooking the valley of the river for a long distance. They were resolute, efficient farmers, and opened wide improvements which greatly help to render the view of the Enosburgh hills so attractive from the East Berkshire valley. The numerous and robust sons and grandsons of Mr. Perly have added materially to the agricultural and manufacturing wealth and products of their section. While Deacon Todd was a pillar in the Congregational Church on the east side of the river, several of Mr. Perly's sons were and still are, pillars in Calvary Church, on the west side.

DOLPHUS PAUL

came early into the vicinity of East Berkshire as a blacksmith. He first settled in the north border of Enosburgh, but after a few years he moved down into the valley, and made for himself a fine farm on Trout river. With this and the earnings of his shop which was kept in operation, he soon became a man of property and influence. He finally changed his residence to the village on the west side of Missisquoi river where he ended his days. One of the prominent characteristics of Mr. Paul was the accuracy of his judgment in matters relating to property and business. He seemed rarely, if ever, to be disappointed in his calculations, though they might be long and slow in their accomplishment. All his operations were evidently guided by a far-seeing sagacious mind. And he was not less marked for the constancy and firmness with which he adhered to any course taken from principle and

a sense of duty. This was illustrated by his active and unremitted efforts for the well-being of Calvary Church, in whose concerns he was first officer (senior warden) for many years, and of which he and his highly meritorious consort were exemplary and almost life-long members. Beside some interesting daughters he left one son, who has evidently inherited the shrewdness and capacity of his father, and is probably destined to surpass him in wealth and distinction.

The next two notices are copied from a manuscript history of Calvary Church—by a lady.

AUGUSTUS CRAMPTON.

"At an early day Mr. AUGUSTUS CRAMPTON became a resident here. He afterwards became a magistrate and bore the name of Esq. Crampton. Coming from the ministry of Rev. Bethuel Chittenden in Timmouthe, Vt., and perhaps imbued with something of his spirit, we find him enrolled as a member of the Episcopal Society at its beginning, subsequently communicant, and for many years an officer in the church. He was a substantial, sensible and consistent man in all things, and was greatly respected. He died in 1835."

DAVID COBURN.

"Among those most worthy of memory is Mr. David Coburn, born in New Hampshire, he came to Berkshire when a young man, and by his sterling integrity and worth as well as by his warm attachment to the church, and zeal in advancing her interests, won a name and a place that will not soon perish. He too was an efficient officer in the church for 21 years. In 1842, his earthly career closed. Only four hours intervened between his death and that of his estimable wife. One grave received them, and deeply were they mourned."

Mr. Coburn, though beginning with nothing, and dying when scarcely past middle life, had managed by honest industry, sound judgment and due economy, to accumulate a property which afforded a handsome little portion for each of his children. Two sons and three daughters remain with us, to quicken and preserve the remembrance of their excellent parents.

ROBERT ANDERSON

should also be remembered among the venerable and useful men who have lived and died in Berkshire. He settled on Trout river about 50 years ago; and if not himself a farmer above the average class, he raised a somewhat numerous family, who have essentially helped to advance as

well the material prosperity, as the refinement and religious tone of the society in which they have lived. Three sons and one daughter yet remain inhabitants of the town.

JOHN M. WOODWORTH, Esq.,

who settled on the original and main road about one and a half mile south of Berkshire Centre, at an early day, and who became a magistrate and was a leading citizen, left four sons, two of them twins—named George Washington and Alexander Hamilton—who all settled in town, and are among its intelligent, thrifty and prosperous farmers. They add much as well to the resources as to the solid and stable character of our limited community.

OLIVER AUSTIN

was a very early settler on the west side of the central road, and opposite the present farm of Mr. Orson Thayer. He was succeeded in his somewhat spacious possessions by his two sons, Oliver and Raymond Austin, who made of the same two good farms, and respectively owned, occupied and improved them through their lives. They were conspicuous and influential men. Some of the posterity and name are still prosperous and worthy farmers in town.

PESUEL LEAVENS, Esq.

settled a short distance south of the Centre about 50 years ago, and soon became a man of marked prominence and a leading citizen. He filled most of the important town offices, was a magistrate, and repeatedly represented the town in the legislature. His two sons have ably represented him, uniformly evincing that strength of character which distinguished their father. One has long been a magistrate, at the same time most acceptably filling the responsible office of town clerk, and the other an able town officer in different capacities, and occasionally town representative and State senator.

HARVEY CLARK

is a name long to be had in respectful remembrance in the town of Berkshire. His services as town clerk (which office he held for an age) were deemed so invaluable, that he steadily received the annual appointment, without serious opposition, through all the bitter party-strifes and political changes by which the town was agitated. He also for many years discharged the duties of a magis-

trate, and several times represented the town in the legislature. But one of his sons remains in town, and he is a sensible, competent business man and valuable citizen.

JOHN LEWIS, Esq.

was an early settler at the Centre, and was long an inspector and receiver of customs under the general government. Promising descendants of his are living in the town and county, and one or more at the West.

MR. AARON CHAPLIN

should be named among those who co-operated efficiently in the settlement of Berkshire. He commenced, cleared up, and brought to its present high state of improvement, the handsome and desirable farm now owned and occupied by Mr. Nelson Austin. His family was mostly composed of daughters, who have all become intelligent, useful and much esteemed matrons.

CROMWELL BOWEN, Esq.,

long the intelligent, attentive and pleasant landlord at the Corners, a little north of the Centre, and his son Harrison Bowen, a merchant there, were in all respects useful and valuable citizens. They have been dead for 20 years or more.

ELIJAH SHAW, Esq.

was quite an early settler in the N. W. corner of the town. He was greatly respected as a magistrate and a citizen, and was for a few years town representative in the legislature. None of his sons have been residents in town for a long period, though some other descendants are still here.

ROBERT NOBLE

was among the first who settled in the N. W. part of the town. He must have commenced his farm at the parting of the road from West Berkshire to Freligh-burgh (Canada) and East Franklin, before the close of the last century. Active, enterprising, and an accurate judge of property, he was a prosperous and independent farmer almost from the start as well as at all times a kind, generous and just man—such a man as any community would greatly regret to lose. He reached a great age, having been dead but a few years. His posterity are also prosperous, as well in property as in character and influence. As Robert Noble was the prominent and efficient

agent in subduing the N. W. corner of the town, so

REUBEN ROUNDS

was emphatically such in the N. E. corner. Strong in mind and muscle, strong and persevering in purpose, he entered that wild section of the town nearly 60 years ago, and by dint of hard blows diminished the forest, and soon brought into cultivation extensive and fair fields—thus opening to settlement one of the handsomest farming tracts in town. That region has now long been covered by inviting farms. He raised a numerous family of willing and powerful workers. Though by no means a boastful man, Mr. Rounds once incidentally remarked, in presence of the writer, that he thought he might safely pit himself and his sons, for a day's work on a farm, against any other man and his sons (the Mormons were then but little known.) And being asked what force he could bring to such a trial, he replied that he was less than 60 years old, and could still do as large a single day's work as he ever could; and that he should lead out 10 sons, any one of whom could do at least as much as he himself could. This useful man died within the last few years at the West.

HON. STEPHEN ROYCE AND FAMILY.

BY MRS. E. E. SWALLEY.

This history of Berkshire required for its entire completion but a biographical sketch of the writer's own family,—left by him with his characteristic modesty, to form the last of those notices,—and some account, which he intended to add, of the destructive fire in the spring of 1868, that laid the village of East Berkshire in ruins. The able pen which contributed that history to this point, is laid aside forever, and it remains for other hands to finish what his own—had Divine Providence permitted—would have accomplished in a far more appropriate and perfect manner.

It is a touching incident, that the latest effort of his long and useful life was devoted to preparing this record of his beloved town of Berkshire.

STEPHEN ROYCE,

the father of him whose name has been in a great measure identified with the judicial and civil history of Vermont in later years, was born in Cornwall, Conn., July 8, 1764. His father, Major Stephen Royce, was an

officer in the army of the Revolution, and came from Cornwall to Tinmouth, Vt., in 1774. He was one of the delegates from Tinmouth to the Convention which met at Cephas Kent's in Dorset, in July, 1774, to declare Vermont a free and independent State. Stephen Royce, the subject of this notice, served in the same army; but in what capacity, or for how long a period, it is impossible now to determine. On Dec. 8, 1785, he married Minerva, daughter of Hon. Ebenezer Marvin (who was also an officer in the Revolutionary army), at Tinmouth, Vt., where they resided until 1791, when they removed to the new town of Huntburgh (now Franklin), in Franklin Co.

In 1792, Stephen Royce began a clearing on his farm in Berkshire, the third one that was commenced in the town; he made a small opening in the forest and erected a log-house on the bank of Missisquoi river, into which he removed his family on the 25th of April, 1793. The route from Franklin to Berkshire, indicated by marked trees, lay through an unbroken forest. Their few household goods were transported on ox-slides, and Mrs. Royce rode the entire distance of 16 miles on horseback, carrying her son Stephen, then in his 6th year, behind her on the same horse. For several years after they settled in Berkshire, they were compelled to send 20 miles to mill and to procure necessary household supplies. It is hardly possible for the descendants of those hardy pioneers who conquered our stubborn primeval forests, and effected the first settlement in bleak and unpromising regions, to estimate the privations and hardships attending the process.

In 1799 Mr. Royce erected a frame-house—the first that was built in the town—in which he resided until his death, and which has been the home of his oldest son, the honored and lamented Stephen Royce, until his death on the 11th of November, 1868. All the men in Berkshire and from three of the adjoining towns, were occupied two days in raising the frame of this house. For many years it was almost the only place, in that part of the county, where the weary hunter or traveler could obtain comfortable shelter, refreshment and rest. These were always accorded in the spirit of frank hospitality which characterized the early settlers in Northern Vermont; and the custom thus early established, has not been permitted to

become obsolete in this instance, but has happily lingered with the old family mansion, in most agreeable freshness, down to the present time. In this house, also, public worship was held at intervals, until the town was so far advanced as to provide other places for that purpose.

Stephen Royce was very active in promoting, and mainly instrumental in procuring the organization of the town of Berkshire, in 1794. He was the first representative to the General Assembly from that place in 1796. In subsequent years he frequently represented Berkshire in the State legislature. He held nearly all the offices in the gift of the town, by repeated elections, and was always active and faithful in the discharge of all duties pertaining to them. His zeal in advancing every scheme for the public weal of his State or town, is still held in grateful remembrance; while his heart and hand were ever open to the appeals of misfortune.

His perceptions of right and wrong were so quick and discriminating as to appear more like intuitions, than the mature deductions of thought and reason, and they were supported and made effective by the aid of the most invincible moral courage. If a popular hue and cry was raised in support of any project which he deemed subversive of the public good, he never hesitated to face it boldly, opposing reason to clamor, and, if this failed, overwhelming and vanquishing his opponents with an onslaught of ridicule and satire. On the other hand, when a good cause was urged with such intemperate zeal as to endanger success, he could wield an influence on the side of moderate measures, that was potent in sustaining the equilibrium necessary to insure its triumph. He never followed the multitude or was led by them, but he bravely and constantly followed what he believed to be the right. This is tantamount to saying that he was not a politician of the modern stamp—and it is true; but his course secured the respect and confidence of all, and the men are rare who have so many friends and so few enemies. In political opinion, he was a moderate Federalist of the early times,—in later days, a Whig.

Of Stephen Royce it may be truly said, that he was one of the representative men of the times. Possessed of a strong and vigorous intellect, untiring energy, and an integrity of character and firmness of purpose,

that, disdaining all subterfuge or circumlocution, marched directly and openly to the point he had in view. Remarkable for his fund of ready wit, the pungency of which, as has been said, often assisted in the discomfiture of his opponents in debate, while its playfulness formed the great charm of his social circle, he was—taken all in all—a man of no ordinary mark.

Nor was he deficient in culture. Though the means furnished for this, in the times and circumstances of his early years, were meagre indeed compared with those of our days, yet with the aid of his singularly retentive memory, and diligent use of his scanty opportunities, he succeeded in making himself—for all practical purposes—an eminently well-educated man. Few men of our day have a wider knowledge of English literature, or are more familiar with the works of English poets—from which he could repeat pages. His quotations from Shakspeare are well remembered as strikingly forcible and apt, while his use of the English language, "unmixed and undiluted," was marvelously effective and powerful.

Stephen and Minerva Royce had three sons and three daughters, who attained maturity. Only one of them, Mrs. Mary H. Hull, now survives. Stephen Royce died at Berkshire, July 13, 1833, aged 69 years.

It would be a richer benefit than the possession of golden mines or untold treasures to the good people of Vermont, if they could be persuaded to pause in their wild career of speculation, their headlong scramble after wealth, and call to mind deliberately and thoughtfully the examples of their fathers. He would be their best benefactor indeed, who could win the present and rising generation to cherish grateful recollections of the spirit of sacrifice that gave efficacy and success to the struggle for American Independence, and—when that act of the drama closed in the achievement of a nation's liberty—went forth with the successful actors into new scenes, animating them to subdue the wilderness regions of the country they had helped to liberate; to create homes in the boundless solitudes, and to plant society upon the eternal basis of justice and right. Such memories could not fail of awakening earnest desires to light a small taper, at least, of true patriotism at the blazing lamp of our fathers.

But a more tender chord in our hearts vi-

brates with thrilling power to the reflection, that our mothers bore their full share of the burdens imposed by the exigencies of those rough and troublous times. Deeper emotions are stirred as we recall what they encountered in their devotion to their country, their husbands and their little ones. The unflinching fortitude with which they encouraged their nearest and dearest to perseverance in the great conflict, and nerved their own gentle womanly hearts to hush the utterance of yearning anxieties, to face the terrors of impending perils, and to endure with patient cheerfulness the toils, the hardships, and the privations of their lot, with desire for no other guerdon than the modest one—that the deeds of their husbands might secure a nation's applause and gratitude, and cause them to be "known in the gates as they sat among the elders of the land."

All this, and the fact that to their heroic domestic virtues we owe as large a share of the blessings we now enjoy, as to the more public efforts of our fathers, should never be forgotten.

Among the distinguished women of our State, few have borne a more noble part than the subject of this notice:

MRS. MINERVA ROYCE

was born in Sharon, Conn., Feb. 9th, 1766. She was therefore in her 11th year when the Declaration of Independence was made. Her father, Ebenezer Marvin, was active in advancing preparations for the approaching struggle, and contributed largely from his own private means towards the prosecution of the contest. The excited state of the public mind, and the constant agitation and discussion of questions of great and solemn import, to which the young Minerva was an attentive and intelligent listener, awakened prematurely, as it were, the energies of her powerful mind. While yet but a child in years, she had seized with the clear and comprehensive grasp of a mature and intellectual woman, the full merits and bearings of those questions, and had formed earnest conceptions of the claims her country held to the best exertions of all. Her father was a physician, and early in his professional career had removed his family from Sharon to Stillwater, N. Y. When the war of the Revolution broke out he joined the movement at once — first as captain of a volunteer company—raised and fitted out at his own ex-

pense—to aid Ethan Allen and Benedict Arnold at Ticonderoga, and afterwards as surgeon in the continental army. He was untiring in his devotion to the duties of this latter position, in which his wife assisted him with enthusiastic zeal, often calling in the aid of her young daughter to supply the deficiency of older nurses.

During the day and night of the last battle of Stillwater (Saratoga), Oct. 7, 1777, the house in which he attended the wounded soldiers was so near the scene of action, that he did not dare to expose his wife and daughter to the flying bullets. A trap door in the floor of the room in which he officiated, opened into the cellar, where he placed them. There they prepared lint and bandages through the day and night, passing them up to him through the floor by the hands of a soldier in attendance. On the morning of the 8th—the day after the battle—Mrs. Royce's oldest and favorite brother Ebenezer Marvin was born.

As it might be necessary for the American troops (after the defeat of Burgoyne on the 7th) to move on suddenly to some other point, it was judged best to send the women and children to Connecticut for safety from strolling parties of hostile Indians. Accordingly Mrs. Marvin, with her infant of a few days on a pillow in her lap, and her eldest daughter, Minerva, behind her on the same horse (her younger daughter, afterwards Mrs. Squier of Bennington, being placed under the care of a neighbor in the company) joined the party on horseback, and proceeded, under escort of a few soldiers, through the wilderness by marked trees to Connecticut. The journey was not accomplished without great perils from wild beasts, and straggling hostile Indians, who threatened, but were not in sufficient numbers to venture an attack. The fall rains were prevailing, and, after being drenched through the day, they had to "camp out" in the woods at night. It is difficult to form an adequate conception of all the fatigues and discomforts to which they were exposed.

As has been mentioned in the notice of Stephen Royce, he married Minerva Marvin in Dec., 1785, at Timmouth, Vt., her father having removed to that place in 1781. In 1791 Mr. Royce removed to Franklin, and subsequently in 1793 settled in Berkshire.

The startling events transpiring around her early life, and the trying scenes through

which she passed, undoubtedly left an indelible impression upon the mind and character of this gifted woman. To the influence of these she may perhaps have been indebted, in some measure, for the acquirement of a thoroughly disciplined and chastened spirit, which controlled all her thoughts, words and actions, and imparted a dignified calmness to her manner. The tender benevolence of her heart illuminated her countenance, and was expressed in deeds of kindness to all around her. In conversation upon grave subjects her language was clear, logical and forcible, exercising a wonderful power over her auditors. An indescribable charm was thrown over her more familiar communications, by her remarkable talent for delineating character, and depicting incident, combined with a wealth of genial quiet humor, and a quick sense of the ludicrous and grotesque. Her piety was unpretending, but warm and sincere, manifested more by her works than by words.

From a manuscript history of Calvary Church, East Berkshire, from which extracts have already been made in the history of Berkshire, we take the following: "One previously mentioned, Mrs. Minerva Royce, is warmly remembered. Not only was she the first to suggest and promote the formation of an Episcopal society, but for several years she was the only communicant of the church here—having received confirmation at the hands of Bishop Mountain in 1812. In 1781 her father, as has been stated, removed to Tinmouth, Vt. There the subject of this notice received her first knowledge of the Episcopal church under the ministry of Rev. Bethuel Chittenden. In future years her clear, strong, logical mind found ample scope in the interesting field of church history, from its treasures enriching many an inquirer, especially in the infancy of the church in Berkshire."

Mr. and Mrs. Royce had, at a very early day, chosen a site for a church edifice; and when, in 1821, the work of building was commenced by the Episcopal society, a donation of a highly valuable lot containing two acres was made by Mrs. Royce. It was completed and consecrated by Bishop Griswold in 1823.*

In the history before referred to, we find it spoken of thus: "It is a very plain, unpre-

tending structure, nor has it ever been rebuilt or thoroughly repaired, yet within its walls are garnered, memories dear and sacred to many hearts." And of Mrs. Royce: "Long was she permitted to sit under the shadow of the vine she had assisted to plant, and no one more sincerely rejoiced in its growth and prosperity."

Her declining years were soothed and cheered by the attentions of her son Stephen, who made Berkshire his home after his father's death, and of her grandchildren, one of whom—the orphan daughter of her son Elihu—devoted herself especially to the care of her grand mother—relieving her, for some years previous to her death, from all household cares, and exerting herself to make her home cheerful and pleasant, with the same gentle assiduity that has marked her attentions to her uncle in later years. Thus attended by the grateful devotion and respect of her family and friends, this beloved and distinguished woman passed serenely down the vale of years, and departed on the 21th of November, 1851, in the 86th year of her age.

BOX. STEPHEN ROYCE.

Stephen Royce, born at Tinmouth, Vt., Aug. 12, 1787, removed with his parents to the then wilderness-town of Huntsburgh (Franklin), March, 1791, and again from Hunsburgh to the adjoining, and still newer town of Berkshire, April 25, 1793.

In the history of that town the fact has been mentioned, that at this time only two other permanent settlements had been made in town. One the previous year, on a farm immediately north of Stephen Royce's, by Job L. Barber, and one by Daniel Adams, about 1½ mile S. W. of the present village of West Berkshire.

No school was organized in Berkshire during the boyhood of Stephen Royce, and his only opportunities for mental culture, aside from parental instruction, previous to 1800, were obtained by resorting during a part of two or three winters, to schools established in towns of earlier settlement in the county. With such a parentage as his, however, his home-culture was not meagre or of slight utility. His father's talent for imparting information and making it interesting, was remarkable, and exercised to the utmost in every interval of leisure he could snatch from numerous and pressing occupations, for the benefit of his

*Laid in ashes April 29, 1868.

son; and he has often been heard to say of his mother, that she was unwearied in her exertions to supply the deficiencies of their position in this respect, by imparting the rudiments of knowledge. There can be no doubt that their united efforts served to awaken in his young mind a thirst for further acquirements, together with desires and aspirations which were destined to find their fruition in the eminence of his future attainments.

During the year 1800 he was placed to attend a common school in his native town, Tinnmouth. Such was the rapidity of his improvement here, that during the following year he entered upon an academical course of study at Middlebury, under the tuition of Chester Wright, subsequently a clergyman of considerable note. Owing to the ill health of his father, it became necessary for him to spend the summer of 1802 in laboring upon the farm in Berkshire. His parents united their strenuous efforts to the utmost extent of their means, to aid him in acquiring an education, and were ready to make any personal sacrifice to that end.

In the winter of 1802-03 he returned to Middlebury, and during the latter year entered the college there; but he was again called back to the farm for some months, and could not resume his studies until December, 1803, when he started on foot from Berkshire for Middlebury, carrying, as on a previous occasion, a package of furs, which he had secured with great toil and care from the wilderness surrounding his home, and with the avails of which he purchased the books necessary for his collegiate course.

He was one of those men of strong native capacity, who never despond, though encountering impediments at every step, but by force of intellectual power overcome difficulties valiantly, and vanquish obstacles with ever-increasing success. The strongest evidence that can be given of his perseverance, zeal and industry as a student, is the fact that notwithstanding these interruptions, and other very discouraging circumstances, he graduated with his class in 1807. That class is said to have contained more eminent men, in proportion to their number, than a single class in any American college can boast. He taught a large district school in Sheldon the winter after he left college, the only instance in which he was engaged in teaching: he also prosecuted study of the law dur-

ing that winter with his wonted energy, in the office of his uncle Ebenezer Marvin, jr. In 1809 he was admitted to practice as an attorney in the county court. He then commenced business in Berkshire, and for 2 years was occupied in attending justice courts in that and adjacent towns, and in such other professional employments as that new and retired section of the country afforded. At the expiration of 2 years he returned to Sheldon, and practiced there a year with his favorite uncle, E. Marvin. At the close of that year, his uncle removed to St. Albans, the shire town of the county, and 3 years later left Vermont, and settled in St. Lawrence county, N. Y. Mr. Royce remained in Sheldon 5 subsequent years, his business steadily increasing and improving in character and importance, during his 6 years of practice in that town. While residing in Sheldon, he was admitted to the bar of the Supreme court of the State, and to that of the circuit and district courts of the United States. In the first he practiced regularly and successfully as the terms came round, and in the others occasionally. In 1815 and 1816 he was elected to represent the town of Sheldon in the State legislature; was also chosen State's Attorney for the county of Franklin, and held the office 2 years, when he declined it in favor of a competent and worthy successor.

In 1817 Mr. Royce removed to St. Albans. Here he pursued his profession with increasing diligence and success until the autumn of 1825, when he was elected a judge of the Supreme Court. The town of St. Albans had chosen him as their representative to the legislature in 1822, 1823 and 1824: and also as a delegate to the State Constitutional Convention in 1823. He held the office of judge during 1825 and 1826, and declining a reelection in the fall of 1827, returned to the practice of his profession until the fall of 1829, when he again accepted the appointment of judge, which he held by successive elections up to 1852, a period of 23 years, during the last 6 years of which he was chief justice of the Court. In 1852 he closed his judicial labors by declining to be again elected Judge. Without any political effort on his own part, or that of his friends, he was elected governor of Vermont for the years 1851 and 1855, since which time he has held no official position.

The marked ability, firmness and impartiality with which he held the scales of justice; the mildness, urbanity and courtesy, which characterized his intercourse with his associates at the bar and on the bench, will cause his memory to be held in affectionate veneration, as long as justice, integrity, sincerity and truth are respected by the people of Vermont.

The public career and services of this great and good man, have now been briefly and imperfectly sketched. It remains to present a picture of the rare excellencies which distinguished his domestic and private life—a far more difficult task! So delicate, modest and hidden, yet so exquisitely perfect, was his exercise of all domestic virtues, sympathies and courtesies, that it seems like intruding upon holy ground to lift the sacred veil, in the shadow of which he delighted to rest, even for the purpose of presenting to our State and to the world, an example as rare as it is noble and edifying. It may be said of him, that the principles of benevolence and veneration were those which governed all the relations of his whole life, but this will not convey an idea of the thousand invisible channels through which they flowed to enrich, to relieve, to comfort and to bless, not only his own, but all who came within the reach of their fertilizing influence. Nor will it portray—what indeed it is impossible adequately to describe—that touching filial devotion, that tender reverence, that knightly courtesy, which from his earliest years characterized all his conduct as a son. It will not reveal the wealth of fraternal affection, hidden from all but those upon whom it was bestowed, of which his heart was the golden mine. Neither will it tell of his quick and active sympathies with all human woes, of the countless deeds of kindness and charity, of which his left hand was never permitted to know what his right hand performed, and the sum of which is entered upon the records of that High Court alone, which will decree his great and eternal reward.

Judge Royce was never married. After the death of his father in 1833, at the request of his widowed mother, he made his home with her in Berkshire, when not absent on official duty. A considerable portion of the year 1831, and the summer and autumn of 1832, he passed in the family of B. H. Smalley, of St. Albans, whose mother-in-law was the

widow of his uncle E. Marvin who resided with her son-in-law. During these two years his health was so very infirm as to cause the most serious apprehensions among his friends for the result. In the summer of 1832—the season of the first appearance of cholera in America—he was ill for many weeks with a lingering nervous fever, which was greatly aggravated by his distress at the ravages of this fearful scourge in the country, and his sympathy with the sufferers.

At the close of his official course in 1855, Judge Royce retired to his paternal home, and passed the remainder of his life in the calm seclusion most congenial to his retiring tastes and habits, receiving the devoted attentions of his nephew, Hon. Homer E. Royce who resided near by, and of his niece, the sister of that gentleman, and taking a pleasure scarcely short of delight, in the daily visits of his nephew's intelligent and beautiful children. Here he exercised the most cordial hospitality, and entertained his friends in a delightfully genial though simple style.

The treasures of information, the fund of anecdote and personal adventure, and especially the amusing and comical scenes in and about courts (in which his experience has been so wide and varied), with timid, bashful and frightened witnesses; with raw and inexperienced jurors; with men unaccustomed to chancery proceedings, and wild with horror at the charges preferred against them in a bill in equity, and with "the profession" in all its phases,—garnered in his retentive memory, were here unlocked and produced for the entertainment of his guests arrayed in his own inimitable garb of quiet humor.

At the period of his retirement from public life he was in the full possession of his intellectual powers. It is seldom, indeed, that a man who has shared so largely and so long in public honors can, in the unimpaired vigor and energy of his mental abilities, lay aside all the distinctions of worldly renown like a garment, and retire with the grace and contentment which characterized this great man to another sphere, widely different, yet not less useful, though hidden from the world. In truth the garment was always irksome to his modest and retiring nature, and he was never so entirely himself as when finally relieved from its embarrassing weight.

While Rev. Dr. Bailey was rector of Berkshire, Judge Royce received confirmation at

the hands of Bishop Hopkins in Calvary church, and was ever after an honored and active member of that society. He was for some years a member of the vestry, and took a deep interest in all the affairs of the church. As the infirmities of age gathered around him, his nephew Hon. Homer E. Royce, assumed the charge of his business. Thus relieved from all worldly cares, he passed his declining years in the enjoyment of better than worldly aspirations. Occasionally, after his retirement, he visited his friends and relatives in St. Albans, Swanton and Highgate, and these were always seasons of unalloyed enjoyment and social delight to them all.

In January, 1868, soon after the death of Bishop Hopkins, Hon. Norman Williams, and Hon. Samuel Adams of Grand Isle, we passed some days with him, prolonging our visit beyond the time we had fixed, at his urgent invitation. He spoke of the departure of these, and several other leading men in the State, whom he had long known, and of himself as standing almost alone among the graves of his associates, with deep emotion and solemnity.

Though glimpses of his former self were revealed at intervals, and gleams of his own peculiar light would flash upon us, yet we could not divest ourselves of the sad consciousness that the shadow of the pall was gathering over that noble intellect, not to benumb or enervate, but to hush its powers into preparation for the great change that was stealing on apace.

Our last visit was made in company with Judge Aldis—American Consul at Nice—while he was in Vermont in the summer of 1868. We reached the gate of his residence on the morning of a beautiful day in August, and while Mr. S. stopped to give some directions about the horses, Judge Aldis and I slowly ascended the hill, on the summit of which the old family mansion stands. As we were approaching, our venerated friend came out and stood under the old elm in front of the house, his tall form slightly inclined towards us, and his hand extended with his own peculiar gesture of cordial welcome, the singular significance of which will never be forgotten by those familiar with him. My companion stopped me a moment exclaiming, "What a striking picture! That venerable grand old man, his white locks waving gently in the summer breeze, the benevolence of his

heart beaming like a ray from heaven on his face, the old tree with its drooping branches forming a frame as it were to the tableau, the old house in the back ground—what a noble picture!" It was, indeed, one that will never fade from my memory.

I passed two days with him at that time, during a portion of which my husband and Judge Aldis were absent at Richford.* He was feeble and had to depend much upon the use of tonics, remarking to me that their effect was but a temporary support—when it failed the end would be near at hand. He recalled many interesting reminiscences of my father and other members of the family, retracing vividly many scenes of the past of which I had retained but an indistinct remembrance, and alluding to friends and relatives in a tone of deep affection and respect.

I noticed that when speaking of the destructive fire by which the village of East Berkshire was laid in ashes the previous spring, he was more agitated than I had ever seen him. He spoke with trembling solemnity and earnestness, and seemed to regard it as an irreparable calamity; was especially moved when speaking of the ruinous losses sustained by individuals,—of the destruction of the church edifice, so dear to his mother and to himself, alluding to the touching fact that the bell "told its own knell;" of the singular preservation of his own and nephew's house from the devouring element, adding, as if in soliloquy, "It was a great wonder, almost a miracle, that no lives were lost or serious personal injury sustained. We have great reason to be thankful for that!" Noticing the emotion awakened by allusion to the distressing scenes of the fire, I could not but attribute much of the debility under which he was then suffering to the great excitement attending them. It was a fearful invasion upon the even tenor of his peaceful and quiet life, and although he maintained his usual composure throughout so entirely that the family were surprised at his calmness, yet I cannot doubt that the distress he experienced contributed somewhat towards

*It was a singular and noticeable physical peculiarity of Judge Royce that during his long life, and accustomed to use his eyes early and late in reading and writing as he was, he never had occasion to use glasses or any aid to his eyesight. At the time of our last visit, I noticed that he was reading books in fine print, and newspapers, in the evening as well as in the daytime, without the slightest apparent effort or difficulty.

hastening the event we so deeply deplore. He continued to decline gradually from that time, suffering but little except from extreme debility, until the great change came, that released a spirit as noble as any that ever animated and guided to the perfect performance of every duty pertaining to earth, or lifted the hopes and aspirations of its possessor from this "earthly tabernacle" to the one "not made with hands, eternal in the heavens." It was fitting that the departure of such a spirit should be thus tranquil, and the hearts which mourn in the shadow of a bereavement that can never be supplied, in the presence of a vacancy that can never again be filled, should recall gratefully the tints of that gentle sunset, and repose with him in the bosom of that "peace which passeth all understanding."

Alluding to the circumstances attending the compilation of Judge Royce's history of Berkshire in a letter to me, the writer, to whom, as well as to her brother, Hon. H. E. Royce, I am indebted for much aid in collecting materials for the foregoing sketches of the family—adds: "Only four days before the fire my uncle kept the 75th anniversary of the removal of his parents to this farm, and ever after the two events seemed to be associated in his mind. It was his intention in completing the history of the town, to give some particulars of the calamity that has desolated our little village. That intention I will now endeavor to carry out by a brief account of the event.

On Apr., 29, 1868, at 5 o'clock, p. m., the fire broke out from the roof in the attic of the hotel in that pleasant village, well-known for many years in all parts of the county as the "Brick House." The wind was blowing a gale, and the fire spread with such amazing and hopeless rapidity, through the ranges of wooden structures on both sides of the street, that before midnight 36 buildings, including Calvary Church, were reduced to ashes. The street was so wide that hopes were entertained for a time that the fire might be prevented from reaching the west side, and goods, furniture, &c.—taken hurriedly from the burning buildings on the east side of the street—were piled up all along the opposite side: these were in part consumed in the rapid progress of the devouring element. The means at command for arresting that progress were entirely insufficient. Especially was the scanty

supply of water, in consequence of the long previous drouth, a most discouraging circumstance. The inhabitants made superhuman exertions, without which—though unavailing as to the business part of the town—it is not probable a building could have been preserved in the village on the west side of the river. There was no insurance on the Episcopal church, and the loss was a desolating blow to that little parish. The rector, Rev. Mr. Walleigh, was absent at the time, and it was supposed his house must be destroyed.—While some were draping it in drenched carpets, others were hastily conveying its contents to a place of safety, and his valuable library consisting of 1200 volumes was scattered about the fields and somewhat injured. His house was saved, but the damages he sustained were very considerable.

The whole loss by the fire was estimated to be over \$18,000 beyond the amount covered by insurances. It was a heavy blow to the business prospects of so small a place, but its favorable location furnishes good reasons for the hope now entertained that it may before many years recover from the calamity. Some of the greatest sufferers by the fire have set themselves about repairing its ravages with an energy and courage that commends their zeal and enterprise to the imitation of others.

IN MEMORIAM.

ADDRESS OF B. H. SNALLEY, ESQ.,

Delivered in the Franklin County Supreme Court, at a meeting of the Bar in St. Albans, Jan. 19, 1869—after the customary Resolutions.

MAY IT PLEASE THE COURT:

Since the last session of this Court in Franklin County, it has pleased an all-wise Providence to take from our midst a distinguished member of the Bar and Bench; one of the most noble among those who have ever defended the cause of right at the one, or administered justice from the other.

The Hon. Stephen Royce died at his residence in Berkshire, on the 11th of Nov. last, and I appear before your Honors, at the request of the Bar of Franklin County, to present to the Court the resolutions of the Bar, expressing their veneration and respect for the memory of the late Chief Justice of this Court, and ask to have them enrolled in the archives of the same, as a proper tribute to the memory of a great and good man.

It is not my purpose on this occasion to enter into a minute biographical sketch of the deceased; that belongs to the page of history among the worthies of Vermont.

Stephen Royce was born in Vermont, in 1787, admitted to the bar in Franklin County in 1809, was a practicing lawyer in Franklin and adjoining Counties 20 years; 25 years one of the Judges of this Court; 2 years Governor of the State, and retired to private life in 1855.

It was his singular good fortune to have passed 74 years of his life during the palmy days of the Republic, an era which will stand forth on the page of history as the brightest and happiest period that God's Providence has ever vouchsafed to any nation, with whose history we are acquainted.

I deem myself fortunate in having been familiarly acquainted with him from 1818 to the time of his death. I studied my profession in the same building where he kept his office, and after I was admitted to the bar in 1820, I occupied an office in the same building with him, until he was placed on the Bench of the Supreme Court. While he was on the Bench, he was a member of my family several years, when he was not absent on official duty. I mention these circumstances to show that I had abundant opportunities of forming a just estimate of the public and private character of the deceased, if I had sufficient capacity to do so.

That character, public and private, has become the property of the Nation in general, and of Vermont in particular; and it is well to set forth its virtues as the proud heritage of our State, and an example to the rising generation.

In all his relations in life he was guided and controlled by the highest principles of moral rectitude. Not that rectitude which is said to make a man "honest within the statute." It had a larger scope, a more solid basis, than any mere human law, in his own strong, intuitive sense of justice.

In his personal transactions, where there was any doubtful matter, he always gave the benefit of the doubt to his opponent, more anxious to do entire justice to all others, than to exact it from them for himself.

In person he was tall and erect, with a vigorous and well proportioned physical frame, of a commanding presence, and a serene majesty of manner which was singularly effective while he was on the bench, in suppressing and controlling all stormy ebullitions of excitement at the bar, during the most heated debates. His face

was noble, expressive, and strongly marked. The gleam of his mild gray eye illuminated his countenance, and revealed every emotion whether grave or gay that was passing within, moving the looker-on, by a sort of magnetic influence, to sympathize with him. Always neat in his personal attire, he was never over-dressed, but preserved the medium which characterized his well balanced nature in every other respect. In manners, always courteous and polite, he presented a gentlemanly deportment and appearance which were not the result of any artificial training in the customs of polished society, but emanations from his innate benevolence of feeling towards the whole human family.

He was economical and unostentatious in his tastes and habits; moderate in all charges for professional services, and acquired a very handsome fortune untainted with over-reaching, oppression or usury; while he exercised through life the most generous liberality in support of religion, and of every public charity; and the appeals of the unfortunate never failed of opening his heart to sympathy, and his hand for their relief.

Though possessing an ample real estate, the demands upon his purse were often so numerous and pressing, as to compel him to ask indulgence and delay at the hands of his creditors; but no Shylock ever presumed to ask an usurious consideration for such delay; even the greedy thirst for gold was subdued by his presence.

At the bar he was with and of a race of intellectual and professional giants. His contemporaries were such men as Aldis, Swift, Turner and Wetmore, of Franklin County; Farrand, Van Ness and Allen, of Chittenden; Edmunds, Phelps and Bates, of Addison; Williams, of Rutland; Bradley of Windham; Marsh and Hubbard of Windsor; Prentiss and Upham, of Washington; Mattocks and Bell, of Caledonia, and Cushman, of Essex County. Intellectually and professionally he was the equal of any among them.

As a lawyer practicing the highest duties of his profession by protecting the weak and resisting the strong, he adopted at an early period of his professional career, some rules for the government of his own conduct, which may not be unworthy of consideration by the young gentlemen of the profession by whom I am now surrounded, and to which I beg leave to call their attention.

The first rule he established for himself was, that he would never be retained in the defence

or prosecution of any suit that he believed to be unjust or unfounded; and if he should unconsciously be retained in such, that he would compel his client to settle it, or abandon the case as soon as he discovered its character. The second rule was that he would never refuse to be retained on account of the applicant's poverty, if he was well satisfied that the claim for defence or prosecution was meritorious, though he might never receive any compensation for his services. This latter rule brought to his office a multitude of applicants, to whom litigation became a necessity, growing out of the disturbed state of our land titles, and the confusion occasioned by the war of 1812. To these he never turned a deaf ear, but examined their cases with laborious care and great skill, and if found just, he would advance the money to pay court, jury and witness fees, and prosecute the claim or defence with more apparent vigor and energy, than he usually bestowed upon the cases of his wealthy clients. As a jury advocate he was the equal of any at the bar. He had the capacity of so stating the case to the jury that the simple statement was often more effective than the most elaborate argument of his opponents. In analyzing and presenting the evidence to the jury, his quick eye and keen perceptions enabled him to detect distinctions and shades of difference that often escaped the notice of his opponents, and served to expose a dishonest witness, and to frustrate the most cunningly devised schemes of fraud. His manner was pleasing, grave and serious; his language strong, measured and temperate, not designed to amuse by sallies of wit, or to startle by paradoxes, but to instruct and convince. His premises were well considered and sustained by the evidence, his conclusions, logical and usually irresistible. Invariably considerate and courteous to the parties, witnesses, bar and bench, he never lost his self-possession, though it would sometimes be discerned by the flash of his countenance, that he was highly excited; and many of his arguments on such occasions would compare favorably with the most splendid efforts of forensic eloquence at the American Bar.

As attorney for the government, he never allowed the innocent to be convicted, and the guilty rarely escaped.

In discussing questions of law before the court, he rarely read books, and did not often refer to cases. He was not ambitious of the reputation of a "case-scavenger," but acted upon well settled general principles, and by logical

and well reasoned arguments drawn from those principles, endeavored to bring the case before the court within their scope.

Notwithstanding the high reputation which he sustained among his brethren at the bar, it is in his judicial capacity that his character has become most widely known, and that his services have been and will continue to be, the most beneficial to his State and Country.

His singular modesty and diffidence sometimes produced a hesitation in forming and expressing his legal opinions, that was attributed by less acute minds to the want of an apprehension of the importance and difficulties of the questions before him. It was because he did comprehend those difficulties in all their bearings, that he paused and doubted. He usually looked much farther and more clearly into them, than those who were prepared to express a dogmatic opinion the moment the questions were stated. To such an extent were these doubts sometimes expressed, that his brethren on the bench frequently named him the "Doubter," after Lord Eldon.

In presiding at *Nisi Prius*, he usually made the result of the trial square with the substantial justice and equity of the case. Not that he bent or moulded the rules of law to any supposed equity, but he made such an application of general rules and principles to the case before him, as usually produced an equitable result. He had no ambition to exhibit the majesty of the law by working injustice in individual cases.—He never intimated an opinion to the jury, as to the weight of evidence before them; but would, in his charge, so present the case to their consideration, that they would naturally arrive at the result which he desired. His capacity to do this was superior to that of any Judge to whom I ever listened. Sheer pettifoggery and *ad captandam* arguments were at a discount in his Court; for he had the last discussion before the jury, and such matters were quietly, but effectually laid out of the case.

When presiding at a jury trial he would not allow the witness to be interrupted for the purpose of giving counsel an opportunity to write down all the witness said; and never, himself, interrupted the witness, in giving his testimony in chief, in order to write out every word. When the witness was through he would sometimes ask him to repeat what he had said on a particular point, if he thought his notes were not sufficiently full to enable him to state the testimony substantially. He adopted

the opinion that jurors had the power of memory to a reasonable extent; and, inasmuch as they could not have the minutes of the Court or counsel to aid them, it was more important for them to hear and understand the witness, than it was that the Court or Counsel should write down all that was said—that, if the witness was frequently interrupted, he would not understand himself, and if he did not, there was small chance of his being understood by the jury.

To the younger members of the profession, especially if a little timid and embarrassed, he was always polite, kind and encouraging, and would never allow them to be thrust aside by their more impudent and overbearing brethren. If they made mistakes in their papers or pleadings, he would not permit their clients to be injured thereby, if he could prevent it, but furnished them with suitable and necessary suggestions, to assist them in placing their papers in proper order before the Court. This kindness and consideration on his part was, I am happy to say, duly appreciated by the profession, and he has left more warm personal friends than any member of the bar or bench with whom I have ever been acquainted.

As Chancellor, in hearing cases on the equity side of the Court, he exhibited marked ability and skill in analyzing and properly appreciating the relative force and importance of the evidence before him, and would draw correct conclusions from conflicting statements with great acuteness. Though he usually formed an opinion on the merits of the controversy at the hearing, he always gave the evidence and the law of the case a careful revision before he pronounced a decree, and in so doing would often detect facts and circumstances which had escaped the notice of counsel at the bar, and which would sometimes entirely change his opinion upon the merits of the case. He was profoundly learned in the principles of equity and common law, though he never ostentatiously exhibited that learning. His extreme modesty and want of self-confidence often deterred him from expressing legal opinions very emphatically, while, as to himself, he entertained no doubt on the subject agitated.

Some men have read more books—few have profited so much by their reading. He aimed to make himself master of the author he read, and the ideas of that author, if adopted, were so incorporated into his own mind, as to become, as it were, a part of himself. When he ex-

pressed legal opinions, he gave his own thoughts, not merely the sayings and doings of others—His written opinions will be received as authorities upon legal questions, and appreciated as the most perfect specimens of judicial literature. In delivering opinions, he said all that was necessary for deciding the case before him, and nothing more. His written opinions never degenerated into essays upon the law at large, and he was careful to confine his language to the matter before the Court. He stated the legal principles applicable to the case, and seldom referred for authority to books. In that respect he resembled the late Chief Justice Chipman, and Chief Justice Marshall, two distinguished jurists for whom he had a high respect.

It has been said of him that he did not perform his judicial duties properly by sending his written opinions to the reporter, in all the cases upon which he had pronounced the decision of the Court. That he did not do so is undoubtedly true, but he withheld them from the highest sense of official duty. After his opinion was delivered in court, when he reviewed the case to prepare it for the reporter, if he was not satisfied that it was correctly decided, he would not report it; alleging as a reason, that it was sufficient grief to him to have assented to a possibly erroneous decision, and thereby done injustice to an individual, without sending it out to the world as a precedent, whereby greater injury might be wrought in the future, than had been in the past. He refused, also, to report that class of cases in which no new principle was involved, or no new application of an old principle, and had been repeatedly decided and reported in our own State Reports; entertaining the opinion that legal principles were not barred by the statute of limitations, and that it was not necessary to re-affirm them every year, to prevent their becoming obsolete.

On account of these omissions in reporting cases, the Legislature retained a portion of his salary for some time.

His firmness in this matter demonstrated perfectly the character of the man. No legislative power could move him, upon any pecuniary consideration, to perform what he deemed a foolish or unjust act.

He retired from public and professional life with his intellectual powers unimpaired, and had an opportunity to review the past and contemplate the future.

His declining years passed serenely in the

home of his childhood, surrounded by his relatives, who, with affectionate solicitude, repaid the care he had bestowed on their childhood.

The shades of the invisible world have taken from our view a great and good man. May the rising generation profit by his example, and imitate his virtues.

"Tread lightly on his ashes, ye men of genius, for he was your kinsman. Weed clean his grave, ye men of goodness, for he was your brother."

ELIHU MARVIN ROYCE

was the first child born in the new settlement of Berkshire, July 19, 1793. He married Sophronia Parker, daughter of Rev. James Parker—long and widely known as a Congregational minister in northern Vermont—at Enosburgh, Oct. 20, 1816. He had one son and two daughters. The oldest daughter, a beautiful and intelligent girl, died in her 16th year. His son, Hon. Homer E. Royce, has been a lawyer in Berkshire for some years, and is mentioned in the notice of the lawyers of that place. The youngest daughter, Ednah M., resided with her grandmother, Mrs. Royce, for some years previous to her death, and has taken charge of Judge Royce's household ever since that event. Elihu M. Royce filled many of the town offices most acceptably, and was considered a very skillful and competent manager of the town business. His talents were of a high order, and gave promise of eminent success in the future. It was but the promise, for he was cut down in the full vigor of his young manhood by a fever, which proved fatal within a week after the attack, on the 17th of March, 1826, before he had completed his 33d year.

He possessed a full share of the genial and social qualities for which his family was distinguished, and which made him a most agreeable companion and friend. But it was in his home circle that these attributes of his character were displayed most perfectly, throwing a charm around it that fascinated all who came within its influence, and the memory of which lingered long in the hearts not only of his own family but of his neighbors and friends.

RODNEY C. ROYCE—born in Berkshire, July 28, 1800—studied law with his brother Stephen, at St. Albans; was admitted to the bar in 1822; practiced law first in Pownal about 2 years; then removed to Rutland, where

he married Miss Betsey M. Strong, oldest daughter of Hon. Moses Strong, of Rutland, and had one son and three daughters. His oldest and youngest daughters died in infancy. The other daughter, Mrs. Morse, resides in Rutland. His son, Moses S. Royce, was graduated at the University of Vermont in 1843. Soon after he left college he went to Nashville, Tenn., where he studied theology under Bishop Otey, and was ordained an Episcopal clergyman. He married a southern lady and resides in Tennessee. Rodney C. Royce died at Rutland, May 8, 1836, aged 36 years. No delineation of his character is attempted here, inasmuch as it more properly belongs to the history of Rutland, where he was long a conspicuous member of the bar as well as an esteemed and beloved citizen.

ENOSBURGH

BY HON. GEORGE ADAMS.

Enosburgh, so named from Roger Enos, a post township in the eastern part of Franklin Co., bounded N. by Berkshire, E. by Montgomery, S. by Bakersfield, and W. by Sheldon, is about 20 miles east from St. Albans, and about 50 miles north-westerly from Montpelier. Granted March 12, 1780, and chartered May 15, the same year, by Gov. Thomas Chittenden, to Roger Enos, *our worthy friend* and his 59 associates, being a 6 miles square town and 1.0 more—on the following conditions and reservations, viz.:

"That each proprietor of the town of Enosburgh, his heirs and assigns shall plant and cultivate 5 acres of land, and build a house at least 18 feet square on the floor, or have one family settle on each respective right, or share of land in each township, within the term of four years next after the circumstances of the war will admit of settlement with safety, on penalty of forfeiture of his grant or share of land in said town: the same to revert to the freemen of this State, to be by their representatives re-granted to such persons as shall appear to settle and cultivate the same.—*Secundo*: That all pine and oak timber suitable for a navy be reserved for the use and benefit of the freemen of this State."

Proprietors' first meeting: at the house of Joseph Baker, Esq., in Bakersfield, Sept. 8, 1795, at which time,

"Chose Jedediah Hyde, Stephen House, Samuel D. Sheldon, Levi House, Amos Fassett, Joseph Baker and Martin D. Follett, a committee to allot said township at their discretion, after they have reviewed said township thoroughly."

"Adjourned to meet at five o'clock this P. M., at the house of Jonathan Fisk, Esq. in Cambridge. Attest, Josiah Hyde, Moderator, Martin D. Follett, Clerk." "Met agreeably to adjournment. Adjourned till to-morrow at six o'clock, A. M., then to meet at this place." "Sept. 9, proprietors met agreeably to a adjournment. First—Voted that said Committee lay out 10 acres in centre of said town of Enosburgh, for a public parade, or as near the centre as the land will admit of, taking into view every other circumstance relating thereto; which 10 acres to be laid in square form. Adjourned until the 24th of October next, at seven A. M., at the house of Joseph Baker, in Bakersfield." "At which time the proprietors first voted to give Stephen House the privilege of pitching 400 acres of land, as the law specifies for building a saw-mill and grist-mill in said town; which mills are to be completed at a time to be agreed upon by said proprietors at their next meeting; said House to give bonds for the performance of the business.—Adjourned until the 5th day of May next, at nine o'clock, A. M. at this place."

Thus, meetings of the proprietors were held by adjournment, from time to time, in a large number of instances, doing no business but adjourning—keeping their meetings alive until Jan. 29, 1823, which is the last record: (so far as appears) although they then adjourned till the last Wednesday of Jan. next, at the house of Solomon Williams, in Enosburgh.—Solomon Williams, Clerk. It is not known that any of the grantees ever settled in town.

The organization of the town occurred March 19, 1798, at the house of Samuel Little, in Enosburgh. Warning of the meeting, dated Cambridge, Dec. 12, 1797. Signed by Stephen Kinsley, Justice of the Peace. At which meeting Jonas Brigham was chosen Moderator, Isaac B. Farrar, Town Clerk, and Charles Follett, Samuel Little and Martin Dunning, Selectmen.

"Voted, that Moses Farrar be Constable—that Benjamin Follett be surveyor of highways—that Josiah Terrell be hog-reefe. Voted, that the swine shall not run at large from the 6th of May until the 20th of October. Meeting dissolved."

This last vote was doubtless designed to give all swine the privilege of beach-nutting, which was quite an object in those days.

The first business of the selectmen, as appears on record, was 8 days after their appointment, to wit:

"This may certify, that we do approve of Mr. Lewis Sweatland entertaining, and retailing liquors by small quantity, as an inn-keeper, at his house in Enosburgh, for one year from the date."

"Enosburgh, March 27, 1798." Signed by the Selectmen.

Machinery now in running order. The first freemen's meeting was warned Aug. 19, 1799, and holden Sept. 2, 1799, when 28 persons appeared and took the freeman's oath. Of these, the descendants of only Stephen House, Martin Dunning, Henry Hopkins, Edward Baker, Amos Fassett, Talme Hendrick and Joshua Miller, are now living in town, Dec. 19, 1868. Hereafter in this History, the time "now" will refer to the above date. At this meeting William Barber was chosen Representative to the Legislature. On counting the votes for State officers, there were 17 votes for Israel Smith, Esq., for Governor, and 16 for Isaac Tichenor, Esq. Whereupon, it is said, the Constable arose and announced to the town, that they had made choice of Israel Smith, Esq., for Governor.

As per record, "June 4, 1798, Anna F. Farrar, daughter of Isaac B. Farrar and Anna his wife," appears to be the first child born in town. Although report has it, and it is believed, that Enos Balch was the first child born in town,—was named Enos in consideration of that fact, and was cradled in a sap-trough. It is claimed that his father and mother constituted the first family that wintered in town—the winter of 1796 and '97, on the Hoyt farm, so called, now owned by Bradley Bliss, situated on a swell of land in the west part of the town; then and now called Balch Hill. It is interesting to know that this first son of Enosburgh became a very worthy minister of the Gospel, of the Methodist persuasion, and is believed to be still living.

As per record, Joshua Miller and Patty Rozier were the first couple married in town, by Wm. Barber, Esq., March 25, 1802. Mrs. Miller is still living. George Adams and Arvilla Stephens were the first couple married in town, which were both born in town. They were married by Rev. John Scott, February, 1833. Mrs. A. died May 13, 1843.

THE BODY.—At town meeting June 20, 1804, duly warned, voted—"to raise a tax of half per cent. on the dollar, for the purpose of defraying the expense of procuring necessaries for the relief of the family of David Davis, to be collected and paid into the treasury, on or before the 1st day of March next. Chose Messrs. Wm. Barber, Amos Fassett, and Nathaniel Griswold, a Committee to superintend the expenditure of the same."—The family no doubt were all cared for.

THE SOUL.—In March 7, 1804, at a meeting duly warned, for, among other things, "to see if the town will raise money to compensate minis-

ters of the Gospel who shall preach occasionally in this town: voted, not to raise money to pay preachers."

About the middle of October, 1804, Rev. Job Swift, D. D., from Bennington, then on a missionary tour in this part of the State, while preaching at the Centre, complained of illness, stopped the services, and was taken to the residence of Capt. House, now owned by Henry H. Eldred, where he died. He had a son, Erastus Swift, then living in town. Dr. Swift was buried in the graveyard north of the Centre, and on his tombstone is this inscription:

"This stone points the traveler to the spot where is deposited the body of Rev. Job Swift, D. D., who died in this place on the 20th day of Oct., A. D. 1804, on a tour to proclaim the glad tidings of Salvation to his fellow-men. Aged 61 years and 4 months."

The first Deed on record bears date April 1, 1797, by Amos Fassett, to Benjamin Fassett—executed at Bennington, from which town several families emigrated to Enosburgh, in that and the few following years.

This town is in the third range of towns, east from Lake Champlain. A range of the Green Mountains runs nearly the entire length of the eastern boundary. The north part is well watered by Missisquoi and Trout rivers—the south and interior, by small streams, and one small natural pond; affording numerous and valuable mill privileges; only needing railroad facilities to develop their power. There is a valuable saw mill, grist mill, planing machine, cheese box factory, chair factory and blacksmith shop, at the upper falls on Missisquoi river, called Samsonville.

At Enosburgh Falls, there is a valuable woolen factory, saw and grist mills, planing machines, 3 carriage shops, tannery, 3 stores, 1 harness shop, 1 tin shop, 2 blacksmith shops, 1 shoe shop; 1 Union Church, 1 Catholic Church and a hotel. At West Enosburgh, there is a grist mill with 4 run of stones, 2 stores, 1 cabinet and furniture shop, 1 blacksmith shop, 2 shoe shops; Methodist chapel and hotel.

Two miles south, are a saw mill and other machinery. A short distance east from West Enosburgh is a carding machine; still further east is Dexter Gilbert's tannery. At East Enosburgh there is a Baptist Church, 1 blacksmith shop, and a shoe shop. In the south-east part of the town, is a newly erected and valuable circular saw mill. In the south-west part of the town, is a seventh-day Baptist Church, carriage shop, and 1 store. At the Centre are a Con-

gregational and an Episcopal church, an academy, 1 store, 1 blacksmith shop, carriage shop, 2 shoe makers and a hotel.

One half mile east from the Centre, is a cheese factory capable of working the milk of 800 cows, and has done more. At N. Enosburgh there is also a cheese factory of nearly equal capacity with the first named one. This town excels as a dairy town. Some of our largest and best dairies being on the highest swells of land; butter, cheese and pork being our chief articles of export.

ENOSBURGH CENTRE, from having no benefit of water power, is destined to remain about as it is, as to size, having diminished in business to about the necessities of the place. There used to be a tin-shop, pot and pearlsh factory, comb factory, harness shop, cabinet shop and a tailor's shop; but the loss of business is not without, to a certain extent, its counterbalancing effects, which was indicated in a remark, (founded alike in wisdom and experience) made by the late Ex-Gov. Royce, at the first meeting of the trustees of our academy; his being one of the names contained in the act of incorporation, which was; "It is the sheet anchor of such an institution, to be located remote from scenes of dissipation and vice."

POST-OFFICES.—The mail was first carried on horse back, through Cambridge to Burlington, once a week. Theron P. Parker first carried the mail in carriage, on the same route. The postage on letters being 25 cents, payable on delivery, and money hard to be obtained, people would wait long for opportunity to send by private conveyance, to save imposing a burden on their friends. The Perkins friends here had a sister die in the spring of the year, in Leominster, Mass. They heard the sad tidings the next fall. Now we have 5 post-offices in town, and daily mails—Enosburgh, North Enosburgh, Enosburgh Falls, West Enosburgh and Bourdenville—four more than in Boston. "Perhaps" the mails are not as large.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS.—Our school districts number 17, although 3 are dis-banded, or not in operation at present; and two parts of districts are connected with Sheldon. Our school fund for division is \$489.89, obtained from State school tax, interest on surplus revenue, and rents on school lands. The population in 1820 was 932, in 1840, 2066, varying but little from the census of 1850. The town was the 5th in the county, as to population, in 1860, and the grand list was 5090 in 1868. In all our dairy towns,

large farms are the rage, and emigration the result. The next census will probably show a gain, owing to an increase of business at the Falls, and the cultivation of a tract of land on the eastern slope of the mountain, by the French, which tract has been until recently an unbroken wilderness. They have large families, and two school districts, in which English schools are kept.

SUGAR is something of an article of revenue. Since the high prices occasioned by the war, great improvements have been made in the process of manufacture. Two considerable sugar orchards are in use: one by Virgil Bogue, and one by James Kidder, where grain was once grown. Among all the improvements in this business, whether in theory or practice, the most novel is in that of tapping, proposed by one of our first settlers, Isaac B. Farrar, who settled on the lot on which V. Bogue lives. Mr. Farrar was a son of Priest Farrar, of New Ipswich, N. H.—had a liberal education, and doubtless thought it best to bring his knowledge to bear on his business, and pursue a kind of "scientific farming." He brought with him a large quantity of wooden faucets. When inquired of, what he designed these for, said "he had formed a favorable opinion of the manufacture of maple sugar; and, upon inquiry, thought the method then pursued of tapping with an axe, gouge and split spouts, must occasion great waste, as well as hurry in gathering and boiling, when it run rapidly." Said his "plan was to obviate both difficulties, by tapping with an auger, and putting in a faucet; and when he wanted sap, to draw a pailful, and take it leisurely." He afterwards moved to Fairfax, and established himself in the pottery business. Whether his improved manner of tapping was generally introduced, I have never learned.

MILITARY.—There seemed to be no lack of military zeal in an early day. The regular militia was a matter of law, of course, of necessity. Very early there was a company of troops, or horse formed; and later, an artillery and a rifle company. For the war of 1812, there was a company raised of 23, of which Martin D. Follett was Captain; so that it came to be the case that nearly all our men were dignitaries of more or less note. You could call nearly every man Esquire, with safety, whom you did not know to be Captain or Lieutenant. In 1807, the town voted to raise a tax of \$50,00, "to fill a magazine with powder, lead, &c."

LATE WAR.—We complied with all the requi-

sitions upon us for men to aid in suppressing the Rebellion—paying as did other towns, large bounties. Of our soldiers, the following named lost their lives in the field, prison, hospital, &c.:

Hiram Stephens, Adjt Gen.
Marvin White, Capt.
Charles H. Pixley, 2d Lieut.
Rodmund Besser, Sergt.

Harrison Jeffords,	Priest Dominia,
Orville Wheeler,	Nelson Perry,
Warren Corse,	Homer C. Fletcher,
Thomas Longley,	Harlow C. Smith,
Joel Bliss,	Oscar Watkins,
Edward Ring,	Henry H. Davis,
Jude Newcity,	James Green,
Silas Holmes,	George Pepaw,
Milo Farnsworth,	Joseph Pepaw,

This, like other towns, adopted the practice of electing representatives for two successive years, and have generally adhered to it; and in three-score and ten years, have not been troubled to find those *denied* competent to represent us in the Legislature, as also in constitutional convention and the State Senate; have never heard complaint of being slighted in regard to county offices. We have furnished a Governor, Lieut. Governor, and State superintendent of common schools, in the person of our lamented HORACE EATON. Ten of our young men have graduated at different colleges in New England; and we have furnished a large and able corps of physicians. It is claimed, also, that Enosburgh is the native place of the present Governor of Utah Territory, the Hon. Charles Durkee. His father lived on the old Mr. Kidder place, adjoining the Chester Walker farm, on the south. The very worthy and successful book publisher, Henry Hoyt, of Boston, 9 Cornhill, lived with his parents, in his early childhood, at the west part of the town, on the Ellison Maynard farm.

INTEMPERANCE.—The first store of goods, of any amount, in town, was that of Dea. Thomas Fuller, at what is now called North Enosburgh. His goods were drawn from Boston by an ox-team—a hog'shead of rum being one of the articles. Mr. Thomas M. Pollard, living where S. H. Dow now lives, and a Mr. Jones—where John P. Barker now lives, emigrants from New Ipswich, having an opportunity to send their keg home, 200 miles, by a person from the same town, improved the opportunity. On learning that their obliging friend had returned, they went four miles through the woods for their keg. The family not being at home, but finding their "treasure," they ventured to take it. Pollard, "the poet of those days," wrote on a

piece of bark with a nail, and stuck it on the door, as follows :

"Mr. — : Sir, we've come
And got our rum;
Home we've gone
Through town and wood,
And hope the rum
Will do me good."

We had two distilleries in town—one in W. Enosburgh, one half a mile east from the Centre. Rev. T. Skelton used to exchange grain for whiskey; and it is said that a few old people used to visit him Sabbath noons, and "take a little" with their pastor, for their mutual benefit. A Mr. Shepherd, some 40 or 50 years old, taught school in the Wm. Barber district; the school-house was just south of where Ephraim Perkins now lives. Shepherd always kept a jug of rum with him; kept a horse, and "boarded around." One day his jug got empty, and he prevailed upon one of the boys to go to Charles Stearns, at North Enosburgh, (4 or 5 miles) to get his jug filled—furnishing his horse for the boy to ride. On returning, the teacher met him in the entry, and took a drink, and at night carried the jug to his boarding-place, Mr. Jonas Boutwell's. Not quite certain that the jug would be as cordially received as the boarder, buried it in the snow, just before coming to the house. As it had been a thawy day, and the weather changing before morning, on going to get his morning dram, he found his jug frozen in, and was obliged to get hot water to loosen it.

A farm, now owned by Gardner Hazer, was once bought and paid for, in whiskey; the notes given specifying that article. A good man took whiskey to sell on commission, of a Mr. Jann, of Peacham, until by trusting, collecting and using the pay, such a debt occurred, that he was obliged to mortgage his farm to secure it; which, at his death had to be sold, leaving but little for his family.

My first recollections of officiating at a funeral, as bearer, are : we four very small boys were invited into the partry, and treated with some sort of spirits, made quite palatable to our tastes, by those who knew how to do it. All which fairly indicates the early habits of the people. To narrate the evils resulting, would be to repeat what every one knows.

TEMPERANCE.—Like other towns, this took the alarm and instituted a Temperance Society. Most of our prominent men signed the pledge of total abstinence, and organized by choosing David I. Farnham, Pres't, Austin Fuller, V. P. &c. Farnham was a young lawyer just com-

menced practicing in town. Having never had such a dignitary, we were disposed to pay him all due respect. Soon it was whispered around that the president had been drinking, in fact that he had drank the night he was chosen to office. A meeting was called to see what to do about it, the vice-president taking the chair. In their haste and honesty too, the society had neglected to frame by-laws, and of course, could now make none to reach the case. Mr. F., after listening awhile, and seeing their dilemma, arose and said : "He would be glad to help them get rid of a bad penny, but saw no way to do it ;" and, by way of apology for what was charged against him, said "he was sincere in joining them as he did, having drank just before he left the tavern—his boarding-place—did not feel as though he should want to drink again; but on getting home, felt differently, and of course drank;" and closed his remarks by saying, "his being elected to office was not a matter of his, at all." Meeting broke up in no good humor. Gov. Eaton, then a young man whose whole soul was in the work, drafted the constitution of "The Enosburgh Young Men's Temperance Society,"* limiting the age of the leading officers to 30 years, but all ages joined. Gov. Eaton was the first president, Bennett Eaton, first secretary, and annually ever since Jan., 1830, the Society have elected their officers of young men, and had an adjourned meeting, at which a written report has been presented by their Secretary, and an address given—usually by some person from abroad. Gov. Eaton's last public address was before this Society, the winter previous to his death. A great good is the result of the organization. The young lawyer soon left, and we have not been blest much with lawyers since. The longest unbroken history is claimed for this organization, of any similar organization in the State.

PHYSICIANS.—Dr. Caleb Stevens early located at North Enosburgh—lived but 10 or 12 years; a skillful physician. Dr. Elihu Eaton located at the Centre in 1805 or 1806, and with his two sons, Horace and Rollin, and our present Dr. Wm. R. Hutchinson, have successively and successfully ministered to the physical wants of the sick ever since.

MINERAL SPRINGS.—Our proximity to Sheldon springs, together with one at East Enosburgh, three at Enosburgh Falls, and two or three others in town—all just coming into

* Since altered to "Total Abstinence Society."

note, will, doubtless, make this a very healthy and desirable place in which to live.

SUICIDES.—There have been four; one by drowning, one by shooting, one by hanging, and one by cutting the throat.

ACCIDENTS.—For want of time, I will only speak of four families contiguous to each other. First, Mr. Jonas Boutelle, where Mr. T. P. Baker now lives. Mr. B. was barely saved from drowning, while working on a dam at the Falls, in a very early day; also, hurt by the fall of a tree while at work with Mr. Eli Bell, browsing cattle, quite a distance from home. He was reported dead, and neighbors rallied to bring him home. When they arrived he was breathing; his eldest son, James, quite young, being left with his father, had blowed in his mouth, causing him to catch breath; and, with remarkable presence of mind, had been a few rods to a spring, obtained water, wet his father's face, and put a little into his mouth. Mr. B. was not fully conscious until Dr. Hall had operated on his skull, and dressed the wound. He recovered; but is thought failed earlier than he would, but for this injury, always having a stiff neck. The distance travelled to get the Doctor to and back, was 42 miles. A little daughter of his, while engaged picking up chips, near where the hired man was chopping, came so near as to receive a stroke of the axe on her head; living but a short time. James, just named, while carrying a bush-scythe, fell and struck one hand on the scythe making a severe cut, and nearly bled to death before help could be obtained to do it up; has a crippled hand. The second, Mr. G. S. Fessett, lost a daughter about one year old, from swallowing into the lungs an inch and one half screw—living but three hours. The third, Mr. Ephim Adams (my father) had a little daughter so badly scalded, her life was despaired of for many weeks. My mother died suddenly, from injuries received from jumping from a horse. The fourth, Dea. L. Nichols' oldest son Levi, badly scalded, and life despaired of for a long time—losing the sight of one eye. Another son, James, fell into a sap-pan of boiling syrup, and lived but a few days. A very long list of accidents might be mentioned, equally severe and affecting.

EPHEM ADAMS.

It is not proposed to give a biographical sketch of my father, but merely such inci-

dents in his experience, as will give the reader a fair view of the disadvantages under which our first settlers labored. My father, with three other young men, all from New Ipswich, N. H., in the Spring of 1796, purchased 1000 acres of land in Knights Gore, now in the east part of Bakersfield; worked three seasons; kept "bachelor's hall;" went back to N. H. each winter, and taught school, returning in the spring. They cleared land, raised winter wheat, and had wheat to sell. People came from the lake towns to purchase, and called their settlement Little Egypt.—They had a cow which ran in the woods—kept from straying by slash fence. As soon as wheat would do to cut, they boiled and ate it with milk; went to Cambridge to mill; built a stone oven and plastered it with mud. Each slept in an elm bark, warped into about the shape as when on the tree; said when they went to bed, they were well tucked up. One of them was waked by a mouse making a nest in his hair.

Their threshing floor consisted of hollow basswood logs, halved, the edges straightened, and laid side by side until the floor was large enough for their purpose. Then hooks, made by cutting off one of the prongs of a crotched stick, were driven into the ground, so that the hooks would catch on the edge of the outside logs—thus holding them all securely. The grain, being laid in the hollows, was well confined for threshing; which, when done, was scraped out at the ends and cleaned in the following manner: not having a clearing sufficiently large to admit the wind for that purpose, the "mother of invention" called out their wits. They took a small tree, split it into quarters, a little past the middle, and slipped some elm barks into the slits, to the centre of the stick; thus forming four wings or fans. Then confining the quarters of the stick together with a withe, and attaching a crank to each end, which, supported by two crotches, all is ready. With a man operating at each crank, and a man to turn the grain before the wind, it is fitted for use.

An old man by name of Walbridge told me his father kept tavern, I think in Royalston, Vt. where these four young men used to stop in their journeys, back and forth; always on foot. He said, "your father would carry a pack nigh about as big as folks would think it safe to put onto a one-horse wagon now-a-days." The fourth year, my father married

Sally Boutelle, of Leominster, Mass. Her father, a well-to-do farmer for those times, fitted out his daughter with a set of pewter crockery, and other necessities for house-keeping; also a library of valuable books. They buried their first-born, a son; had to go to Cambridge for a Doctor. They visited her father's, each on horseback, a journey of 200 miles, carrying a babe in their arms, once letting it fall in the sandy road, to the annoyance of all concerned; especially the little equestrian, who fell face downwards.

These four pioneers — Ephraim Adams, Isaac Adams, Nathan Wheeler and Charles Barrett, expected to make the centre of a town on their purchase; and, not until the second or third year, did they get a clearing sufficiently large, so as to look out and see their dreams in this respect dissipated by the discovery of a range of mountains on two sides of them, so that they must ever be at the end of the road. They were so disappointed that in a few years all had left.

I will relate an incident alike creditable to these young men and Priest Farrar, under whose ministry they were raised. On one occasion, while in the presence of Esquire Baker, a tanner in Bakersfield, a remark was made that "they found Sabbaths passed rather heavily with them, being entirely shut out from meeting." Mr. B. replied, "he had a volume of very good sermons, and if they were disposed to come to his place, Sabbath mornings, he would read a sermon or two," to which they assented. So the next Sabbath they *dressed up*, by putting on a clean shirt for the following week, as was usual, and walked nearly five miles through the woods to meeting, and enjoyed it much. They continued to do so, until one morning, being a little earlier than usual, they discovered the Esquire in his tan-yard, overhauling some hides. As soon as they were discovered by the old gentleman, he quickly changed his apparel, and took his place as usual for their reception. As was common in those days, when they rapped he said "*walk*." They walked in. He was quite glad to see them, and was ready, book in hand, to commence services. They staid to meeting, but the charm was broken, and they gave the Esquire no farther visits on the Sabbath.

Isaac Adams returned to New Hampshire, and took charge of the homestead. Charles Barrett moved to Bakersfield Centre, where

he lived several years, and then returned to New Ipswich. Nathan Wheeler went to Grafton, Vt., engaged in the mercantile business, and was quite successful. My father sold to Thomas Childs, moved to the east part of this town (where I now live) in the fall of 1804. He bought of Erastus Swift. There was a log-house and a few acres cleared. The Spring following he dug troughs and carried them to the trees on the crust, and tapped and boiled in the first run. While siruping off, the young man tending went to the house, and when he returned found it burned up. The snow went off gradually, by the influence of the Sun, and not freezing nights he had no more sap that year. He was subject to depredations from bears and wolves, in common with other settlers. The bear was the more decent of the two, being generally satisfied with a full meal; while wolves seemed to delight in mischief; gratifying their propensity usually among the sheep; destroying in one night 13 for my father—and, repeatedly, less numbers; and to my present recollection, as high as 22 for one of his neighbors, C. Comstock. My father once got up in the night and drove a wolf from his barn-yard, where the sheep were, and left a lantern burning on the place of entrance, to keep guard while he returned to bed.

About 1807, my father commenced to make preparations to build a framed house. He had to get his lumber at the Falls, some five miles distant. He would do his chores before day light; and, with oxen and sled, with good success, would get home about dark; do his chores, and by lantern-light, thresh till near midnight; then take his sleep, and repeat the same from day to day. Just so he worked in getting his brick from Trout river, near where Wm. Commings now lives. And, after spending two winters in collecting materials, he commenced building a two story house over the same cellar, and the same size, of the upright part of the house in which I now live. He had finished the outside, the chimneys were built, the windows in, and nice pine lumber inside for finishing it, when, in the morning, after having backed said lumber from the barn, while at breakfast, the house took fire, and all was gone as in a moment. The joiner, Mr. Comfort Barnes, of Bakersfield, had fire in the fire-place near his work-bench, which is supposed to have communicated with the shavings; only a hand-

saw and hammer were saved from the fire.—Although my father had thought it impossible to winter again in his log house, he was thus obliged to live in it several years before he could re-build, having to clear land and make ashes to procure the means to purchase again the cash materials. About this time my parents buried a little daughter, their fourth child. He re-built in 1813, finished just enough to live in comfortably, and in July 29, 1814, was called to bury the companion of his joys and sorrows.

COLD SEASONS, which soon followed, are remembered by all. My recollections are mainly of "browsing cattle," and potato-bread, made by boiling and mashing potatoes, and mixing with corn meal or flour in such proportions as circumstances would warrant, and eaten by us children in milk, when it was to be had; but often with vinegar weakened and sweetened. Some less fortunate children remember those seasons from eating the root of wild turnip in the spring of the year; which, when roasted, loses its exceedingly high flavor, and is said to be quite mealy and palatable: most likely, however, if the children had been consulted, they would have replied as did a poor man in the neighborhood having but one cow—who, fearing he was short of hay for the coming winter, asked and was granted the privilege of going to a neighbor's beaver-meadow to cut a little hay to piece out with. In the winter the neighbor granting the favor asked the other, "how the cow liked the beaver-hay?" He replied, "she eats it very well when she can't get nothing else." One summer my older brother, James,* slept in a barn nearly a mile from home, to guard his father's sheep from wolves; having a high fence in connection with the barn, for their protection. He would obtain the company of a neighbor's boy; so the nights were not so tedious as they might be.

MAD WOLF.—In 1816, this same brother went for the cows at night, half a mile through the woods. He met the sheep and cattle on the way, some badly wounded, and all frightened. He reported at once to head-quarters. With the help of his father and a neighbor, a wolf which was the cause of the trouble was driven from the herd and these premises; whose actions were such as to create suspicion

that he was *insane*; as is the case now-a-days, when one acts *strangely*. The wolf continued to make trouble in the neighborhood, during the night; wounding or killing cattle, sheep, dogs and hogs, and one horse. At daylight the next morning, he was shot while in an encounter with a large dog, at Mr. Miller's, where Mr. James Miller now lives, nearly three miles from where he was first discovered the day before. The evidences of madness were so strong, that the dogs, sheep and animals of small value, that had been bitten, were killed, but cattle were so scarce in those days, that the most valuable were saved. They all, however, became mad and were killed. I shall never forget their appearance: especially the horse and a two year-old heifer. One must see to know it.

WOLF HUNT.—Soon after the last event, one winter, after suffering from depredations by the wolves in this and the adjoining towns, it was agreed upon to have a kind of "Jubilee hunt." Preparations were made accordingly—two men went from this town, starting from a given point, and diverging, marked trees as they went, encircling the immense wilderness of mountains east of us, and meeting at night at some point south of Montgomery Centre; stopping for the night, as is believed, at John Johnson's. At the time agreed upon the inhabitants of all the surrounding towns rallied. The men were stationed on the line of marked trees. When the word went round that "the line was closed," the marching in and closing up, was all done as previously agreed upon. When a wolf was seen, the word, "look out, wolf in the ring," went round, and all were in for the battle. In short, success was on our side; seven wolves were destroyed, and peace was declared for that season. A word of explanation is due, perhaps. The wolves destroyed consisted of one pair of old settlers, entitled to a bounty of \$20 each, from the State, and their little family of five; which would have been entitled to a bounty of \$10 each, but for the unfortunate word "sucking" previous to "whelp," in the statute. The 5 little wolves not coming quite up to that standard, we lost the \$50. "*Count not your chickens before they are hatched.*"

MARKETS.—Our early settlers were much troubled for markets for their produce, depending upon Montreal, attended with many annoyances, to say nothing of an occasional loss

* Deceased since this writing.

of a team and load in the St. Lawrence River. Two of our townsmen thus suffered, Mr. David Perley and Samuel Todd. It is related one of them, after leaping upon the ice, continued to hold to the reins, crying, "whoa! whoa! whoa!" until his team was entirely out of sight.

When an embargo was laid on this market, as in the war of 1812, it is not to be wondered at (although all were *loyal*) that some so far winked at smuggling, as not to be of any great service to the government as witnesses, in enforcing the law against their neighbors. It was of frequent occurrence, that considerable droves of cattle were driven on our back roads, and partly in the woods. We boys wondered why they had so many men—they often having a man to every six or eight head of cattle, so as to drive quietly and rapidly, and be prepared for any emergency. It will serve to show with what tenacity some pursued the business, notwithstanding the risk of being detected, to quote a few lines from a kind of Chronicle, gotten up in those days, suited to the times, in which all smugglers in these parts came in for a share.

"There was old Sorrel Barber,
And also Silver Gray,
Who swore they'd go a smuggling
Until the Judgment Day."

INCIDENTS.—In a very early day, during a very severe wind, late one afternoon, Sol. Dimick, living near where Stephen Gates now lives, being in his house, which was built slightly of light logs, discovered that the roof of his house had taken its leave; and soon his chamber floor followed. He directed his wife and children to get into bed, and cover themselves with the clothes. The logs soon commenced moving, and Mr. D. would seize and guide them, so that none fell inside; and not until they were removed to a level with the family in the bed did the wind cease. In the S. E. part of the town a kind of tornado or whirlwind, besides doing other remarkable things, so operated on a house that the joists supporting the floor over a room where were two old people in bed, (Mr. Ezra Wedge and wife) loosened from the gains, the whole floor dropped into the room. One door of the room being open and swinging in, the head of the bed and mantle-shelf held up the floor, giving the inmates a chance to crawl out on their hands and knees unharmed, but badly frightened.

A Mr. Ranney, living on the branch road, in a log-house, on the west side of the brook, just before crossing Sheldon line, during a freshet,

while in the darkness of the night, seated with his family around his own hearth, enjoying a blazing fire; was in an instant left destitute of hearth, fire and chimney. One corner of the house standing near the brook, the water in a stealthy manner, had gradually undermined the chimney, until it was obliged "to cave in." I never heard of any *suit* being brought for damages in either case (perhaps there was no lawyer at hand;) and, doubtless after getting cool, they acted wisely, repaired the damage, and saved their dwellings.

An amusing incident is given, also, of a Mr. Samuel Stil-a, who was always poor, but rather intelligent and witty. He conceived the idea of rhyming his grand list, which is doubtless one of the best specimens of *poetry* for the amount of *stock* in trade. It was under the old law requiring each individual's list to be handed to the listers in writing, dated and signed. I have it from Gov. Eaton, who was then one of the listers. He laughed when relating it, laughed after it, laughed again, and *closed*, as Old father Wooster used to say in giving out his last hymn, "with a doxology suited to the metre." It was this:

"One poll,
One cow—
No oven,
I vow."

FIRST THINGS.—First harness maker. Mr. Ebenezer Bogue established himself in this business; made one, not exactly a buggy-harness, but rather a horse-sled-harness, made entirely of elm bark. Not meeting with ready sale; used it himself, and quit the business. Mr. B. then started a tannery near D. Gilberts, the first in town; had a trough dug out of a large hemlock log for a vat, and pounded his bark by hand; but not finding it a very lucrative business, sinking near the entire amount of capital invested, turned his attention to agriculture, and lived to become a well-to-do-farmer.

The second tannery by Eli Bell, near the Center cheese factory, is worthy of note. He ground his bark with a large stone wheel about 6 or 7 feet across and 5 or 6 inches thick; with a hole in the center into which a sweep was inserted, one end of which was connected with an upright post or shaft; at the other end was attached a horse. The sweep was of sufficient length so that the horse in going round would describe a circle of 20 or 25 feet in diameter. A curb was formed just between the path of the horse and the path of the stone. The bark being placed

in the stone's path, and a man following the horse with a rake, constantly raking the large pieces in reach of the stone. As it went round and round the bark became in time ready for use, to obtain water for his vats, he made a small pond where the brook crosses the road, and dipped water in a pail and poured it into spouts or troughs, supported by crotches sufficiently high to get a fall to carry it to his vats some 8 or 10 rods distant.

The first mills as per contract with House, were at the Falls; the first school house was made of logs covered with bark, and a bark floor; the first school was kept by Betsey Little, the first cart was owned by Capt. Stephen House; and the first wagon by Ephraim Adams. The first saw-mill, in the east part of the town, was built by T. M. Pollard; the first grist-mill, in the south-east part of the town, by Joseph Wright in 1812—an honest miller—he used to measure every grist in his half bushel, stop the mill between each grist if bolted, after stopping the mill, he would turn the bolt by hand with a crank for that purpose and clean it all out thus giving each man his own grist and *all* of it. An old Dutchman once employed to tend his mill, being annoyed by the frequent lack of marks and strings, on the bags, gave his customers appropriate notice by writing on the door in bold hand:

"Attend and hear de miller sing,—
Mark de bags, and put on de good string,
For dat be one good ting."

The first framed school house, at the Center, seems to have been a kind of *union house*, answering the purpose of town, court, school and meeting house, but called "town-house." Entrance to it was obtained by quite a flight of stairs, made of hewn square timbers, reaching nearly across the end of the house—some 7 or 8 steps, and a wide platform of the same. The first Sabbath it was occupied, a kind of dedicatory poem was found posted on the rear of the house, and attracted considerable attention. It seems to have been divided into three subjects, as in the mind of the writer most applicable to the several purposes for which the house was designed. It was credited to Thomas M. Pollard. I quote one verse touching the house as a meeting-house, rather addressed to the preachers, with the desired results hinted:

"May they preach good sermons,
Also make short prayers—
And sinners be converted
Before they get down stairs."

Mr. Pollard experienced religion, and was a most trustworthy and reliable Christian man, and with his wife united with the Congregational church. The family emigrated to Boonville, Miss., in 1833. Mrs. P. was a sister of the Watermans, early settlers in Johnson, Vt.

The oldest person ever living in town is believed to be Mrs. Asenith Corse, who died a few years since in her 98th year. The oldest person now living in town is Mrs. Margaret McAllister, aged 94. The next oldest is Mrs. Talma Hendrick, aged 93.* The oldest man living in town Mr. John Whitcomb, aged 88 years. The first generation have nearly passed away. This town early adopted, and continues the practice, of 'paying as we go'—consequently have no debt.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

was organized Oct. 11, 1811, by Rev. James Parker and Rev. John Truair, consisting of 10 members, viz. Solomon Williams, Mrs. Cynthia Williams, Joseph Wright, Elias Lawrence, Levi Nichols, Hannah House, Anna Fassett, Polly Farrar, Sally Adams and Sally Stevens. The next Sabbath, Oct. 13, the record says, "Ephraim Adams was received to full communion, Baptism administered to James Boutelle, and George, sons of Ephm. and Sally Adams, and Alvin (19 years old), Anson and Plincy, sons of Anna Fassett."

We give the following brief notice of first members:

SOLOMON WILLIAMS,

of moderate pecuniary ability, but a power for good in the church, the first deacon and leader of the singing, read sermons when there was no preaching.

He acted an important part as one of the building-committee in building our meeting-house in 1820-21, and finally fitted for the ministry, and removed. He was an efficient and worthy preacher, until disabled by infirmities of age. He died some years since. All his children became pious, and one, if not two of his sons, became ministers. His wife Cynthia Williams was a helpmeet to her husband. None of their descendants are now living in town, but their influence for good will long be felt.

JOSEPH WRIGHT

moved from Pittsford, Vt. He was very strenuous for order, and often in church-meetings

*Since deceased.

would say, in connection with business matters, "That was not the way they done in Pittsford." On the admission of members, one of the questions put to the candidate by him would be "Do you regard the Sabbath as holy time?" He went about 3½ miles to meeting for 20 years, on foot, and was there all weather—which is characteristic of his descendants still with us. All his children were pious. His children and grandchildren have been, and are, members of this church, and his great-grandchildren are members of the Sabbath school. His wife belonged to the Baptist church.

ELIAS LAWRENCE.

But little is known of him except that he was the oldest of the 10 soldiers, and soonest discharged from service—"His works do follow him." He left one son here who united with the church after his father's death. He had 9 children, one died while preparing for the ministry. All united with this church save one, who died when a child. Also 4 great-grandchildren—two of the latter are settled in the West, having great-grand-children of the old soldier.

LEVI NICHOLS,

who came to Enosburgh from Leominster, Ma., a young man of decided Christian character, the second deacon, married some 4 years after the church was organized, to Rachel Smith, of Cornish, N. H., a lady of energy and decided piety, well calculated for pioneer life. They had a family of 11 children: one died young; the rest, together with two adopted daughters, all united with the church of their parents. They lived to maintain a family altar in the same house, for half a century; were pillars in the church and sabbath school; forward in all benevolent enterprises, making all their children honorary members of the American Board by a donation of \$700. They were particularly afflicted in the death of a son, on whom they were leaning for support in the decline of life, who was scalded by falling into a sugar-pan of boiling syrup, living but a short time after. But he was a decided Christian man, and left cheering evidence to his friends that what was their loss, was his gain: saying, just as he was leaving this world, with his hands and eyes raised upward, "I see Christ's robe of righteousness spread out for me—all spread out." The father survived but few years. The children now living are widely scattered. The widow is now

living with her son Dr. B. S. Nichols, in Burlington. They are represented in the church by grandchildren, nephews and nieces.

HANNAH HOUSE,

wife of Capt. Stephen House, who lived at the Center of the town; in connection with Mr. Joseph Waller (afterward an efficient member and deacon of the Baptist church), established the first religious meetings—they two being the only professing Christians then in town. Her house was a minister's home. My recollections are that she was an excellent Christian lady—"a mother in Israel." Her husband never made a profession of religion. She had 7 children, 5 of whom united with this church—two are now living in town.

ANNA FASSETT,

a widow lady. Her husband, Judge Amos Fassett, died in 1810 while attending court at St. Albans. Had 12 children, all I think making a profession of religion and uniting with this or the Methodist church. Alvin, the first presented for baptism by his mother, as per record, became a deacon of the Congregational church in Sheldon, and was a member of this church at the time of his death, in 1862. One grandson of hers became deacon of this church, and is now deacon of the Congregational church in Irasburgh. Another is the present clerk of this church, and one great-grandson is a member of the sabbath-school.

POLLY FARRAR.

Mrs. F.'s maiden name was Dunning; her husband, Mr. Samuel Farrar, was son of Priest Farrar of New Ipswich, N. H. He had a liberal education and united with the church a few years after his wife. They had 6 children—all, I think, making a profession of religion, and I have been informed that two became preachers at the West. The family are all gone. Mrs. F. died early: her husband married again, and removed to Richford, where he died, leaving quite a family by his second wife.

SALLY AND EPHRAIM ADAMS.

My mother's maiden name was Boutelle, from Leominster, Mass. My father, as already seen from the record, united with the church the first Sabbath after its organization. They had 6 children: three died young and the others united with this church. My mother died suddenly in July, 1814; grandchildren of theirs are members of this church, and one great-grandchild in the sabbath school. Having no distinct recollections of my mother, I

can best give an insight to her Christian character, by quoting from a letter to her younger sisters in Mass., a few weeks before her death; she being then in health: "We anticipate much satisfaction in the expectation of the Rev. Mr. Parker settling with us. A week ago last Saturday, he dined with us, and in the afternoon preached a preparatory lecture: When we returned home we found Rev. Mr. Gaylord a missionary from Connecticut: he tarried with us until meeting time the next day. Mr. P. preached in the forenoon and Mr. G. in the afternoon: then Mr. P. administered the ordinance and they staid with us that night. Mr. G. preached at our house on Monday and staid over night. It was such a feast of good things as we have not had for many months." She then exhorts her sisters: "Dear girls, do not put off attending to religion till another time, for 'now is the accepted time and now is the day of salvation.' God has so ordered it that we should not see each other often here, may we accept Christ's invitation, and meet when we are called to exchange worlds and sing praises to God and the Lamb forever and ever."

My father married again a younger sister of my mother, Polly Boutelle. They had 6 children; 3 of them are deceased, one of which went as missionary to Africa and joined the Gaboon mission in 1854. He donated \$200 to the Am. Board a short time before his death, in August 1873, but when in health, being the amount then due on his salary from the Board: leaving him less than \$50 of available funds. He died a most triumphant death. For further particulars see "Brief Memorial of Rev. Henry Martin Adams," by Rev. Albert Bushnell, published by the Mass. S. S. Society.

FALLY STEVENS.

Her maiden name was Austin; her husband was a physician. He died leaving four children, one son and three daughters: all of them became pious. The son, Austin Stevens, is a Methodist preacher, laboring successfully in Chittenden county. The family long since removed from this place. Mrs. S. again married a Mr. Risdén; had several children, and died in Fletcher a little more than a year ago, the last survivor "of the first members of this church." I cannot forbear also to notice Deacons Challis Safford and Abijah Rice, who, although enlisting late in the Master's service, seemed prompted to "redeem the time" by unremitting and untiring effort to advance Christ's kingdom here.

SETTLED MINISTERS.

*Rev. James Parker came from Underhill in 1814 (see Underhill, page 888), Reverends *Thomas Skelton, John Scott, *Moses Parmelee (found dead in his bed), J. T. Phelps, J. C. Wilder, *Moses Robinson, C. H. Kent, and Alfred B. Swift (acting pastor.) These were not all formally settled, but lived here with their families. Besides these, others preached here for short periods. I will mention only Rev. Benjamin Wooster, of Fairfield. For the first 20 years or more of our history, subscriptions for preaching, stipulated for a certain portion to be paid in "grain or provisions," and about one fourth in money. I have now in use the grain-bin that Rev. Mr. Skelton procured in which to store his grain while with us. It will hold about 200 bushels. Father Wooster usually came here Saturday and preached on the Sabbath, returning the first of the week; generally with grain to compensate him for his Sabbath services.

MEETING-HOUSE BUILT IN 1820 AND 1821.

The second belonging to our order in the county: such an effort is not often made by a people in building a meeting-house. There were but four men able to furnish any cash material, and three of the four uniting to take one religious paper, "The Boston Recorder," which they continued to do till the commencement of "The Vermont Chronicle," when they stopped "The Recorder" and united in taking "The Chronicle" for several years, when they commenced taking one copy each, and continued to do so while they lived. Before and at this time, this was the only stated place of meeting in town, except the Baptist, in the east part of the town. People came on ox-sleds in winter, and in ox carts in summer, but more on horseback and still more on foot, and we had no stoves in the meeting-house for several years except the ladies' foot-stoves.

There were few wagons at that time. Since my recollection, people came from the Child's place in the east part of Bakersfield, Samuel Bessey's south of West Enosburgh, Luther Hurlburt's, near Sheldon line, Benjamin Petingill's on the road from Hurlburt's to the branch, and from the McAllister's—seldom if ever riding; also three families from Trout River, Mr. Follett's where Harding Allen now lives; the family of H. D. Hopkins and broth-

*Deceased.

ers (singers) across the river opposite, and Robert Anderson's at Trout River bridge,—some of each family being members of this church.

This church has never suspended meetings on the Sabbath when without a minister.—Annually, for 40 years, collections have been taken for foreign and home missions, the Bible, Tract, and Education societies, and various other benevolent objects, from time to time. For many of these objects the church have contributed for a much longer time.

The meeting-house was re-modeled and rededicated, in 1849-50. Total number of members 451,—present number 121. As fruits of a recent revival, 18 persons—seven of which being heads of families—are expected to unite with the church, Jan. 3d, 1869. Officiating deacons are S. H. Dow and Geo. G. Williams.

Miss Fidelia Adams, daughter of Deacon John Adams, went from here as missionary teacher to the Indians in western New York, under the patronage of the American Board. She sent two Indian children home to be educated, who lived among her friends for several years; both became hopefully pious, united with this church, and returned to their people. Their names were Franklin Crow and Julia Pierce.

Our Sabbath-school is one of the earliest organizations of the kind in the State, attended by all ages, comprising nearly all the congregation, and has ever been emphatically the "nursery of the church." Twelve young men have gone from this school and church, as ministers of the gospel—of the Congregational order—and are widely scattered.

A few incidents, in the history of two of the three men who united in taking one religious paper, are worthy of record as in contrast with the present: 1st, Deacon Nichols; I once inquired of his oldest son if he ever knew of his father's buying a dollar's worth of anything by way of speculation—that is, just for the purpose of selling again, hoping to gain thereby. After reflection, he replied "I think he never did." Having ever been his nearest neighbor, my opinion would be the same—Dea. N. was town treasurer a greater number of years than any other man during his active life. 2d, Jonas Boutelle; Once in conversation with him, he said, "I have always been a borrower of money; started in life with a determination to keep my promise good, and have done so; when I wanted money, I could find it; and have thought I

was just as well off as though I had a bank of my own to go to, and even better off; for while I have always been able to command money for my necessities, other men have had all the trouble and risk of keeping it for me." After his death, having access to his books, there appeared in his account-book a space devoted especially to benevolent objects,—where, under date, a creature described by age, and color, as red, brown, line-backed, speckled, white-faced, &c.,—whether heifer or steer—and to be kept one or two years, and when sold the avails to go to benevolent objects. When sales were effected, the price was set down on opposite page, and an account kept with the objects to which it was paid out. This system was commenced in 1831, and was continued for a series of years. He commenced on his farm in 1805, then all a wilderness, lived to have it spoken of as the best upland farm in town—the model farm—under the best state of cultivation, and the best fenced. He represented the town two years in the legislature, at the time when the Temperance cause began to ask for *legal sanction*. In committee to whom this subject was referred, he took occasion to remark, "I would not be deprived of the assurance I have that I shall not die a drunkard, for all the world," a member asked, "in what that assurance consisted,—he replied, "in the fact that I drink nothing that will intoxicate."—He was selectman,—I think generally first,—also trustee of the surplus fund, more than any of his cotemporaries. I have heard him say, "No man has a right to take office, unless he first makes up his mind, whenever *individual* and *official* interests clash, the sacrifice must fall on the *individual*." How would his example operate at present.

I deem it a duty, alike to my fellow townsmen and myself, to say, in closing, that when applied to by Miss Hemenway—late in the fall—to undertake to do in a few weeks what had been in other hands for years, I consented, with the expectation of finding the material collected, and, to some extent at least, arranged—being referred particularly to the papers of the late A. H. Baker, Esq., and Rev. John Baker. I have not been able to find any thing from the pen of Rev. John Baker.

The friends of A. H. B. have kindly given me access to his papers, but upon examination, I concluded, as I was limited to Jan. 6, in which to accomplish the work, to confine

myself to much narrower limits than that ordinarily pursued in such cases, and have done but little, and that imperfectly. I was once interrupted, by being called to a distance to attend a brother on a sick, and as it proved, a death-bed; and then abruptly broken off again by sickness. But having advised the friends of Mr. Baker to send his papers to Miss Hemenway, or compile something from them themselves, and, by correspondence and personal calls solicited several biographies of early settlers, and also histories of the different churches in town, I hope we may have a history that will be acceptable.

GEORGE ADAMS.

Enosburgh, Jan. 8, 1869.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

BY REV. H. T. JONES.

"The first Methodist preaching in this town," writes the Rev. Bennett Eaton, "was in the early part of the Fall of 1812, at the dwelling house of Mr. Hawkins, in the west part of the town, by a stranger whose name cannot now be recalled. The next sermon was by Rev. Isaac Hill, about the last of October in the same year, at the house of Mr. Daniel Chillson. Mr. Hill continued his labors here at brief intervals; and in February, 1813, he formed a class of about a dozen members, six of whom lived in this town, and the rest in Sheldon and Bakersfield. The names of those in this town were as follows: Jairus Eaton, and Lucy Eaton, his wife; Samuel Bessey, and Hope Bessey, his wife; and a Mr. Holden and his wife. The first four persons just named remained in town and lived to see large numbers associated with them in this church fellowship; and one of them—Mrs. Eaton—is still living (February, 1869), though for a few years past in another town (Warren)."

Till 1836 the town formed a part of a circuit in union with other towns; but since then has been a station, having services at two or three places each Sabbath. A meeting-house was erected at the West Village in 1839, which still stands, and a few years later a Union house was built at the Falls, in which they had a share and now own one-half. The prosperity of the society has had its ebbs and flows like many country churches. In the period from 1826 to 1840 it had frequent revivals and many accessions to its membership and among others some scores of the French emigrants from Canada. Subsequent-

ly, however, the most of this last class became connected with the Baptists.*

In 1842-3 a secession occurred, and some of the most zealous and devoted of the society joined the Wesleyan Methodist Church, then just organized, on the basis of opposition to the M. E. Church on the questions of Slavery and lay delegations, which church has ceased to exist among us. The number of members is about 140, and the church property near \$7,000.

For intelligence, wealth, and social and moral worth, the membership will compare well with other societies of its size, here or elsewhere. It is too early in its history to insert notices of its honored dead, as most of those it has delighted to honor are still living.

It has given to its ministry and that of the church at large, the following: Samuel Bessey, jr., John Fassett, Jairus Eaton, jr., Bennett Eaton, (now Presiding Elder of Burlington District, Troy Conference), and his two sons, Joel W. and Homer Eaton, Stephen B. and Joel B. Whitney, Caleb A. Stevens, Fernando C. and James E. Kimball, and Austin Scribner—most of them natives of the town.

In the long season of 50 years since it arose as a society, it has been served in the ministry by some of the ablest and best men of the Troy and Vermont Conferences, and it looks forward in faith to a brighter and greater future.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER OF REV. BENNETT EATON.

"In the early part of Rev. James Parker's pastorate of the Congregational Church in town, I remember that Mr. Parker used to preach occasionally in the same house,—the following incident has fixed this in my mind: At one of Mr. P.'s meetings there, he gave out a hymn to be sung which many thought was designed to apply to the new doctrines, peculiar dress, sanctimonious look, and kneeling posture in prayer of those early Methodist preachers. The hymn was the 13th of the 1st book of Watts' collection (which see), particularly the 2d and 3d verses:

"Nothing but truth, before His throne,
With honor can appear:
The painted hypocrites are known,
Through the disguise they wear.

* And since the erection of a Catholic church at the Falls, have very generally, if not entirely, returned to their old home. See page 143.—Ed.

Their lifted eyes and into the skies,
 Their bending knees the ground;
 But God abhors the sacrifice
 Where not the heart is found.*

Methodist members in West Enosburgh, according to my own recollection, were Samuel Bessey, Hope Bessey his wife, and a Mr. Holden and wife. I thing Daniel Chillson was on probation at the same time, but he did not become a member till many years afterwards. Connected with this class were persons living in Sheldon and in Bakersfield. I united on probation in Nov., 1827; was soon appointed class-leader, and when I gave up that office to go out as a traveling preacher, I had in my possession the class-book on which my name was first entered, and on which were the names of those who composed the first class wholly in the town of Enosburgh. When I joined, many of the class lived in Bakersfield.

"What preachers have labored here?" Well, a great many,—Enosburgh was part of a large circuit for many years, and there were always at least two preachers on the circuit, and they changed often. I will give you the names, so far as I can recall them: Daniel Brayton, Isaac Hill, James Covil, Samuel Covil, John J. Matthias, a Mr. Doane, a Mr. Brown, a Mr. Amidon, Salmon Stebbins, Elijah Crane, Wm. Todd, Hiram Chase, Jacob Leonard, Joel Squier, Adam Jones, Luman A. Sanford, Stephen Stiles, Orville Kimpton, Benjamin Marvin, Josiah H. Brown, J. F. Chamberlin, Alanson Richards, Jairus Eaton, jr., William Richards, George McKillips, John Haslan, Thomas Kirby, Bishop Isbell, Aaron Hall, Barnes M. Hall, W. W. Atwater, Oren Gregg, Martin B. Gregg, D. H. Loveland, George C. Simmons, A. C. Rose, John S. Mott, Zina H. Brown, John S. Hart, Salisbury S. Ford, D. W. Gould, Bennett Eaton, E. N. Howe, H. F. Tucker, D. B. McKenzie, G. Silverston, Micajah Townsend, H. N. Munger, C. R. Hawley, W. H. Hyde, A. H. Honsinger, Wm. R. Puffer, Wm. C. Robinson, H. T. Jones. I presume I have omitted some, and have not placed them in the exact order in which their appointments stood.

"When was the church organized, and when the first meeting-house built?" I am not certain as to what is meant precisely by the first part of this question. The M. E. Church sent laborers there, as to other places; sinners were converted, joined the church and thus became a part of this connectional church; and the Methodists in that town have constituted a

part of an organized charge ever since. I think Enosburgh first became a pastoral charge by itself in 1856. The first Methodist meeting-house in town was that at West Enosburgh, which was built, as the slab over the door testifies,* in 1839. It was dedicated in February, 1840.

"Who have entered the ministry—itinerant or otherwise? I suppose this means the ministry of the M. E. Church. And if it means those born in the town, they are as follows, according to my best recollection: James Eaton, jr., Samuel Bessey, jr., John Fassett Bennett Eaton, Caleb A. Stevens, Joel W. Eaton, Homer Eaton. The following entered the Methodist ministry from the town, though not born there: F. C. Kimball, Harvey S. Smith, J. E. Kimball, Stephen B. Whitney, Joel B. Whitney, Austin Scribner. I am not certain but that the last named was born there. I can think of no others.

As for other facts, I think of none of importance." Jairus Eaton was born in Enosburgh, Dec. 8, 1808; married to Hannah Giddings of Bakersfield, July 4, 1832, and died in Warren, Dec. 25, 1861. He was representative from Warren 3 years. As for my humble self, I was born in Enosburgh, Dec. 31, 1806, and married to Betsey Maria Webster, of Bakersfield, Jan. 21, 1830. Of the history of the Methodist ministers who originated in Enosburgh, I have said nothing of them, but to give their names, and the conferences to which they now belong. I know something of the particular history of every one of them—especially of my brother, myself, and my two sons; but I cannot persuade myself that it is of any importance for me to say any thing more on this subject. It is perhaps sufficient to say that they are all (except my dear brother who has recently deceased) now in the full and active work of the ministry, approved by their respective conferences, which I have given above, and, so far as I know, by the churches they have served and are now serving."

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

BY R. A. CRAMPTON.

The articles of association, drawn up with a view to organize a Protestant Episcopal church in Enosburgh, bear date Dec. 19, 1821, and about 40 signatures. The church was organized May 6, 1822, by the election of wardens and

* Perhaps it was removed in repairing the church.

vestrymen. The wardens were William Barker and Nathaniel W. Griswold. The clerk was Edward Baker, who was also lay-reader. Religious services were maintained from the first with considerable regularity. The place of meeting was the school-house at the Centre of the town. The Rev. Joel Clapp, rector of Trinity Church, Shelburn, and missionary at large, held occasional services at this time in Enosburgh, as did also the Rev. Jourdan Gray, of East Berkshire. The sudden death of Mr. Gray in April, 1823, (drowned in crossing Trout river,) was a great loss to this, as well as to the parishes of which he was the settled pastor. After the death of the Rev. Mr. Gray, the Rev. Mr. Clapp resumed charge of Berkshire and Montgomery, coming to these parishes once in 2 months, from Shelburn. On these visitations he would usually hold a service in Enosburgh. He continued this arrangement till 1827. From this year till 1834, the Rev. Richard Peck of Sheldon, officiated in Enosburgh, probably not oftener than once in three weeks. From 1834—38 the Rev. Louis McDonald had charge of the parish; from 1838—39, the Rev. J. O'bear. This year (1839) the society took the name of "Christ Church, Enosburgh." From 1839—45, the Rev. Moore Bingham was the rector. In 1839 preparations were made for building a church edifice at West Enosburgh. It was consecrated Jan. 29, 1840. From 1845—50, the Rev. John A. Fitch was in charge of the parish. He was succeeded (1850—56) by the Rev. E. H. Sayles.

The church building at West Enosburgh having been badly constructed, and repairs upon it having been neglected, was now unfit for use, and, in 1857, was disposed of and taken down. The services had been previously removed to the Centre, by Mr. Sayles. From 1856—58, there was no clergyman in charge.

In the fall of 1858 the Rev. Thomas L. Randolph, residing in Franklin, was engaged to officiate half of the time. This engagement lasted a year, when there was another vacancy till March, 1860. At this time the Rev. Francis W. Smith became the rector, who continued in charge till April, 1865. In 1861 a new church building was erected at the Centre. It was opened Feb. 9, 1862, and consecrated. May 25, following, Mr. Smith was succeeded by the Rev. A. H. Bailey, D. D., who remained till Oct., 1868. At this time (Dec., 1868,) the vacancy has not been supplied. The number of communicants in 1822, was 11; at the present time is 44. For the last few years the church has been in a very flourishing condition.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

BY HON. A. REYNOLD.

This church at Enosburgh Falls was organized in 1830, with 29 members, and during 10 years following had increased to over 100 members; and within some 10 years the church set apart for the gospel ministry Oliver Babcock, Nathaniel Martin, Palmer C. Himes and Joseph Murray, all of whom were duly ordained, as evangelists, about the year 1845; Elder Murray was ordained in 1842 and a number of members took letters from the church, and, with others who were late converts from the Roman Catholic Church, were organized into a Baptist church at West Enosburgh, known by the name of the French Baptist Church of West Enosburgh. Elder Greenwood was ordained in 1850, Elder Shannon in 1851.

Mr. Adams will find by the records of the Baptist church at the east part of the town, when that church was organized and when the Church at Enosburgh Falls was consolidated with the church over East, and thereby forming one church.* What I have written, I think comprises all the information I have that I think would interest the public.

SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS.

A LETTER FROM REV. A. C. BOURDEAU.

MR. G. ADAMS, Enosburgh, VT.

Dear Sir: If I understand Mr. Emery right, you wish to have me give you some statements about the first settlers on the West hill, and the rise and progress of the society of the Seventh-Day Adventists of Enosburgh.

I present you the following brief statements:

Augustus Bourdeau, my father, was one of the first settlers. He cut down the first tree to build his *Chantier*, and settled on this hill in 1835, on the same farm where he now resides. My parents are French Canadians: have brought up two sons and one daughter; embraced the Protestant religion in 1840; and soon after were immersed and joined the church. They

*The Baptist church at East Enosburgh was organized Oct. 20, 1810, consisting of 11 members—6 males and 5 females; Joseph Waller first deacon. Elder Luther Cole was ordained in 1823—the two churches, as aforesaid, were consolidated in July, 1858.—Geo. Adams.

† It appears there have been three distinct organizations of Baptist churches in the town. 1st, the Baptist church organized at East Enosburgh in 1810—see Mr. Adams' note; 2d, the church at Enosburgh Falls, organized in 1830; 3d, the French Baptist church (which is the one referred to in the Catholic history, page 143), organized in 1850.—Ed.

trained up their children in the fear of God, who all united with the church at a very early age, and have held fast their faith with their parents ever since.

In the spring of 1851 their two sons, Cornelius and Daniel, myself and my brother, were introduced in the Grand Lign Mission Institute, C. E., where we attended French School 3 years. Then I returned home and spoke on Sundays to the French Baptists in West Enosburgh 3 years and a half. My brother continued his studies, and during the past 11 years has been an active preacher, and is now a missionary in California, employed by the Seventh-day Adventists.

In 1856 I took to examining the subject of the Sabbath, embraced the Seventh-day Sabbath in the month of March of that year. I soon adopted the views of the Seventh-day Adventists, who then were a very few and scattered people; but now number about 20,000 in the United States.*

The leading views of our people may be briefly stated as follows:

1. The Bible is our rule of faith and practice.
2. The law of God, of ten commandments, is a rule of action, unlimited in its duration, and binding upon Christians, and therefore,
3. The observance of the Sabbath, of the fourth commandment, instead of Sunday is obligatory upon Christians.
4. The personal and visible second advent of Christ will take place in this generation.
5. At the second advent the wicked who are living are all destroyed, and the resurrected and living saints caught up in the clouds to meet the Lord in the air. From this point a period of 1000 years is measured off before the resurrection of the wicked, which denotes the period during which the saints remain in the city above, until the time of the renewing of the earth for their eternal abode, which takes place after the second resurrection.
6. Man is formed entirely of the dust of the ground, and is mortal; in death he sleeps, and exercises no power of mind. Christ has brought life and immortality to light; immortality is held up before us as an object for which we are to seek; and all who do so will obtain it at the resurrection of the just. The wicked are punished with the second death, after the second resurrection, and with the devil and his angels, are burned up root and branch.

[* We omit here an account of the Seventh-Day Adventists in Michigan, containing interesting statistics, but which is not Vermont history.—Ed.]

7. We hold to baptism by immersion; to the ordinances of the Lord's house, to praying in public and in secret; to all speaking in meetings, etc.

8. We successfully carry out a plan—called Systematic Benevolence—which consists in having members of churches pay 2 cents per week on each \$100 they own, and each from 1 cent to 25 cents per week, personal donation, as the Lord has prospered. This goes to the support of the ministry, and to help the cause in other departments. Now I come directly to the church in this place.

Soon after I adopted these views in 1856, several of my relatives and friends joined with me on the sabbath. My brother, D. T. Bourdeau, who was then teaching and preaching among the French Baptists in Canada, also embraced our views. In 1860 we organized a church of 11 members in this place. The next year we set down our figures on Systematic Benevolence, amounting to about \$50.00. We continued to have accessions to the church, and in 1865 there were 43 in the organization in this place, who paid on S. B. \$305.00; completed a house of worship 35 by 48, which we had commenced to erect the previous year, and built a shed 120 feet long, for which the church paid in full.

Last year there were 66 members in this church; at present we number 96 members, whose pledges on S. B. for the year amount to \$558.60. Besides our S. B. we pay this year, for benevolent purposes nearly \$300.00.

For 3 years we have had, and now have a flourishing Bible-class and Sabbath-school of about 50 scholars; and two regular weekly prayer and social meetings, on Tuesday and Friday evenings, besides meetings every Sabbath. I am the active minister. The officers of the church are 2 local elders, 2 deacons, a clerk, and a S. B. treasurer.

I would add here that there are nearly 300 S. D. Adventists in Vermont, 4 ministers, 2 licentiates. These have built 3 meeting-houses, and another one is being erected. I labor in this State and Canada. Written in haste.

Respectfully yours, A. C. BOURDEAU.
Bourdeauville, Vt., Dec. 31, 1868.

THE CATHOLICS OF ENOSBURGH.

BY REV. GEORGE CALIST, Catholic Priest.

The Catholics of the town of Enosburgh were a long time deprived of all spiritual privileges. But at length, Rev. Fr. Clavier, of Northfield,

and formerly of St. Albans, for several years attended them up to the time when Rev. J. M. Duglue, now of Montpelier, was stationed at Fairfield, in 1863, and charged with the towns of Enosburgh, Berkshire, Richford, Montgomery, Bakersfield and many other towns in Lamoille County. Owing to the scarcity of Catholic priests, while without a pastor to care for the flock, many of the French population had become neglectful of their duty, and even some of them, through ignorance or human respect, or both, after being Methodists awhile, joined with the Baptists, or rather formed a new society of their own, called, for the time being, the French Catholic Church. But some good persons, feeling acutely the want of religion, in 1861 undertook to build a Catholic chapel, which was 4 years in being completed. In 1865, Rev. George M. Caissy, having taken Rev. J. M. Duglue's place at Fairfield, succeeded in gathering together the Catholics of Enosburgh, with the intention of finishing the chapel; and, December 10, 1865, Rt. Rev. L. de Goezbrind, Bishop of Burlington, dedicated it to the Almighty, under the patronage of St. John the Baptist.

Until then the Catholics were thought to be very few in number, but it was soon ascertained that they numbered from 60 to 90 families; and as ignorance & human respect were dispelled, the number of either apostate & lukewarm Catholics diminished; and *all*, as far as I know, those who had called themselves Protestant, returned back to their former faith. They were attended from Fairfield once a month, until the month of June 1868, when, having had the benefit of a mission during which over 300 persons approached the Sacraments of Penance and of Holy Eucharist, and more than 80 persons were confirmed, they began to be attended twice a month.—Last October, (1868) Enosburgh and Bakersfield were formed into a parish, having for their priest Rev. P. Sayoie, who resides at the latter place. Enosburgh continuing to be what she has been for the last few years, we have good hope for the future.

PAPERS

FROM THERON P. BAKER.

Enosburgh, Jan. 5, 1869.

Miss Hemenway:

As matters concerning history in this town are in bad shape on account of the death of my brother,* and other reasons, and hearing of your willingness to receive items in the "rough", I

send you a few papers which I have in my possession, to use if you can get any part or the whole into shape so you can use them. I do not know what Mr. Adams has sent—perhaps some covering the same ground, but he told me I had better send you these, selected some from the papers and left the rest for me to send. I am interested in the history, and for this reason have taken pains to write over from pencil from my brother's papers as they were sketched off from time to time as he had opportunity among the fathers of the town,—who now are pretty much all gone,—though some had been sent in to him for his use to help make out the history. Much of it has been written but in part, the rest I suppose, was to have been carried out from memory. So we have but a poor chance to work, not being able to get facts, therefore many papers lie useless.

Yours truly, THERON P. BAKER.

FROM THE PAPERS OF HON. A. H. BAKER.
EARLY SETTLERS.

BENJAMIN RICE, from Bennington, came into town in 1806, and his family in 1808; He was 69 years of age the day of his death.

GEORGE G. RICE, son of Benjamin Rice, graduated at Burlington, August, 1815. He taught school in Virginia 2 years; 2 years in Maryland; studied theology in New York city; was licensed to preach; left the Seminary in 1850, went to Fairfield, Iowa, where he preached 1 year; went to Council Bluffs, remained till 1857 and removed to Kansas, where he still remains: most of the time has been employed by the A. H. M. S.

JOHN H. RICE, M. D., another son of Benjamin Rice, studied medicine with Dr. E. Eaton, attended lectures at Castleton; graduated in 1852; is now a practicing physician in Magnolia, Iowa.

HON. ARTHUR FULLER, born in Westminster, Vt. in 1792; married in January, 1817, Miss Betsey Maynard, the first person born in Bakersfield. He came to Enosburgh, March 1821; kept store at the Ferry about 18 months; in 1822 removed to W. Enosburgh.

In 1822, Chilson's saw-mill was swept away. My father, Jacob Baker, came next August. At that time there was a barn-frame, partly covered, down in the meadow below, and a log school-house near, and a log-house, partly covered; all the buildings within 2 miles.

A. Fuller's saw-mill was erected the next

* Hon. A. H. Baker.—Ed.

spring; grist-mill in January after; carding and clothing works added in 1825; upper stone grist-mill in 1836; saw-mill and carding works in 1840; saw-mill near A. Wells, in 1839; brick grist-mill in 1817; starch factory—the first within the state,—in 1830; another over the river in 1835,—burned after being in operation 10 days, with 25000 bushels of potatoes; Fuller bought that year (1835) 57000 bushels of potatoes at an average price of 15 cents per bushel; present mill built, 1857

CAPT. STEPHEN HOUSE moved into town in the autumn or winter of 1797, and occupied a log school-house until warm weather, when they moved into a barn which he had built, and lived there till his house was ready. Mr. House, his wife and the little ones occupied one manger, the girls another, and the hired men the two scaffolds. At the raising of this barn it took every man in Enosburgh, Bakersfield and Sheldon. These buildings are still standing, now occupied by H. H. Eldred at the Centre. The house was the second built in town: the first was built by House & Fassett, about 17 feet square, to board workmen whilst building their mills. House & Fassett commenced the first clearing in the west part of the town near the bridge.

Joshua Miller is said to have killed a bear with a jack-knife, by coming round behind and cutting the jugular vein while the bear was fighting with his dog; and a man by the name of Wilkinson is reported to have killed 74 bears.

HISCOCK & MUNSON opened a store in 1810 in Salmon Williams' House; Samuel Maynard, clerk, staid nearly 2 years; Underwood kept a few goods at Lawrence's; bought ashes and made potash.

MOSES & BROWN FARRER and others calculated that the town would be either shire or half shire. The Common was laid out with that expectation. Brown Farrer was moderator of the first freemen's meeting. At the close he said, "Gentlemen, you have made choice of Isaac Tichenor for Governor." The Farrers were sons of Rev. Stephen Farrer, of New Ipswich, N. H. Their failure to realize their anticipations, relative to public buildings and other matters, made their mother deranged.

The first man who died in town was a negro. He was on the way from Cambridge to Sheldon, on foot, going to be married. A violent

snow-storm came on, and he was found frozen to death near the Branch at Jacksonville. Several places were noted where he had fallen previous to his final fall. He was buried near the bridge which now crosses the Branch, but subsequently the Fassett boys were hired to remove his remains, and the precise spot of his burial is not now known. The next death was Mr. Cole. He was assisting in rolling up a log-house on the Safford place. Oxen were hitched on to help, and, as the oxen started, the log wheeled and caught Mr. Cole's head between the log and the skid and crushed his skull.

Little kept the first tavern at the Centre—a kind of a "jug-tavern." It is related that in the summer of 1797, some fellows gambling there one night became so reckless that they played a game to see who should go to hell first. The man who lost, swore he would have a roast turkey first, and started on horse-back for Mr. Sheldon's house in Sheldon, who was known to have a lot of turkeys. He reached Sheldon's, bought his turkey and started homeward. There was a great freshet at the time and the river had washed out a place in the road near the Falls. His horse was subsequently found dead here, and it was supposed that he rode in and was drowned.

Dea. Joseph Waller first set up meetings on the Sabbath. He and Mrs. House were the only professors in town. Previously no one paid much attention to the Sabbath—few would work, but all would hunt, fish, visit, and do errands. After Dr. S. Williams settled in town, he arranged to take the lead of the meetings into his own hands. Either by carelessness or design, he several times neglected to ask Dea. Waller to take any part, and finally Mr. W. went over to the east part of the town and set up meetings. Subsequently a Baptist church was organized, which has retained its organization to the present time.

At an early day a difficulty arose about surveys—Fay's and Beeman's. Fay's, irregular—not accepted. Beeman's prevailed. Vendue deeds on sales for taxes occurred. Sometimes several sales were made before a man could obtain title to his whole lot. Applications were made to the legislature, and three commissioners were appointed to divide the town; and some who had bought under Fay's survey lost,—Joshua Miller was one.

JACOB BAKER

was the son of Samuel, from Old Concord Mass., who, with several others, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. His wife Nancy was a daughter of Hysa Tapp, Perkins, a descendant of a family of Perkins who settled in Ipswich, Mass., near the close of the 17th century, and whose descendants have, from that day to this, retained the same farm in their possession. Jacob Baker came to Enosburgh in the spring of 1819, purchased a farm in the E. part of the town, now owned by J. P. Fargent, and commenced clearing the land and, during the season, put up a comfortable log house and reared some crops. The following winter he moved his family, consisting of his parents, wife and child, from Leominster, Mass.

REV. ABIEL ABNIX BAKER

was the youngest child of Jacob and Nancy Baker, born in Enosburgh, Dec. 9, 1825. He remained at home until the death of his father in 1842, after which he fitted for college at Bakersfield, and entered the University of Vermont at Burlington, August, 1847; graduated 1851. Mr. Baker taught more or less every year during the 10 consecutive years previous to entering the University, in Vermont, Canada, New York, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts, substantially paying the expenses of his education as he went along; notwithstanding which, by dint of industry and energy he attained a high rank in his class, and when he graduated was elected member of the Phi Beta Kappa society. After teaching one quarter more he entered the Andover Theological Seminary; was licensed to preach by the Bridgewater Association, Feb. 7, 1854, and graduated at Andover the following August, and on the 15th was married to Martha F. Rolfe, of Concord, N. H., and the 30th of the same month was ordained at Enosburgh as an evangelist, to go to California, under the patronage of the Am. Home Missionary Society. He sailed from New York, Nov. 6, 1854, and located in Petaluma, Sonoma Co., California; preached to a missionary church about 3 years, during which time the membership was doubled, and an elegant house of worship built and nearly paid for. But the state of his wife's health was such as to compel him to return east. In August, 1858, he was installed pastor of the Congregational church in Cornwall, Vt., dis-

missed in June, preached in East Concord some over a year, moved to Manchester, Iowa, where he is now laboring in the ministry.

EDWARD BAKER

moved into town and lived to 75 years. He was born in Westover, Mass., October 9, 1772; married Abigail Grosvenor of Randolph, June 10, 1795, who was born in Windsor, Ct., October 20, 1772, and died July 23, 1861, being nearly 90 years. Their son, Joseph, is a wholesale and retail merchant in New York, of the firm of Arnold, Constable & Co., said to be the largest establishment in the city in that line, with one exception.

DR. ELIPHAZ EATON.

BY MRS. D. C. HARWOOD.*

Dr. Eliphaiz Eaton was born in Pelham, Mass., March 3, 1773. He was united in marriage to Miss Polly Barnes, a native of Greenwich, Mass., in the year 1797. After his marriage he resided for a few years in Hartford, Vt., from thence moved to Barnard, Vt., and studied medicine with Dr. Danforth; from Barnard to Eden where he practised about a year; and in 1805 or 1806, removed to Enosburgh, where he continued to practise medicine until the age of 60 or 65 years. He was the first physician who located in town, and for many years the only one. He had an extensive ride, as he was called upon to practise in several adjoining towns. He was not only a successful physician, but an able and worthy citizen, also a professing christian. He performed the duties of town clerk for several years.

Dr. E. Eaton and wife lived together 49 years, and were the parents of 9 children, viz: Amanda who died at Enosburgh April 19, 1823, aged 24 years. Sophia, 1st, who died June 3, 1821, aged 12 years. Oren, who died Aug. 23, 1803, aged 16 months. Horace, who died July 14, 1855, aged 60 years. Maro, now living (Oct. 26, 1868) in Magnolia, Iowa. Alecy, who died at Enosburgh, Sept. 4, 1855, aged 47 years. Rollin, who died in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 13, 1858. Sophia 2nd, wife of D. C. Harwood, of Bennington, now living (Oct. 26, 1868) and Anne, wife of Henry Dixon of Bennington, now living (Oct. 26, 1868.) Dr. Eliphaiz Eaton died Nov. 22, 1846, aged 73 years. His wife, Polly Eaton died in Bennington, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. D. C. Harwood, Jan. 29, 1865, aged 87 years.

* Daughter of Eliphaiz, and sister of Gov. H. Eaton.

DR. HORACE EATON.

BY MRS. D. C. BARWOOD.

Dr. Horace Eaton, 4th son of Dr. Elipha^z Eaton, was born at Barnard, Vt., June 22, 1804. He was not far from 2 years of age when his parents removed with him to Enosburgh. He was a thoughtful, quiet child, and when quite young evinced a strong love for study, and while his young companions were busy with their out-door sports, he was in some cosy corner of the house absorbed with his books, although he was fond of sport when he would allow himself relaxation from study. His first school days were spent under an unpretending roof in the N. E. corner of the town, on the road to E. Berkshire. The school-room was afforded a cover, but was only partly floored. The teacher's station was on the plank-floor, the plank being hewn, as there were then no saw-mills in the new town, or in near proximity. The children were seated on the unfloored portion of the room, their little naked feet resting upon the equally naked ground.

Dr. Eaton, when on a visit to Enosburgh, after his removal to Middlebury, where he was a Professor in the College, obtained of his school-mate, Charles Rosier, a piece of the identical plank upon which his feet rested when he stood by the teacher to learn his alphabet. This piece of plank he took with him to Middlebury, and of it formed a footstool as a memorial of his early school-days. Young Horace attended the district schools (there being no other in town.) until the age of 15, when he was sent to the St. Albans Academy, where he fitted for college. He taught a district school in Enosburgh the winter before he entered college. He entered Middlebury college at the age of 17, and graduated at the age of 21, having taught school each winter term, and keeping up with his class in college. He taught the academy school in Middlebury 2 years after he graduated; and then, at the earnest solicitation of his father, returned to Enosburgh and studied medicine with him. After receiving his diploma as M. D., of the medical faculty at the Medical College in Castleton, where he attended medical lectures, he returned to Enosburgh and practised medicine with his father until he retired—then for several years alone, and still later in company with his brother, Dr. Rollin Eaton. Dr. H. Eaton held the office of town clerk for several years, in which capacity he served acceptably. He represented the town 6 years, was senator 6 years, lieutenant governor 5 years, governor 2 years, State-superin-

tendent of common schools 5 years, and a member of the Constitutional Council. He was Professor of Middlebury college 6 years, to which post he was called in the year 1848. Here he remained until his death, which occurred July 4, 1855, in the 51st year of his age. In addition to the above services which he rendered to his native State, he delivered several public lectures, the last of which was delivered but a few weeks previous to his death, before the "Enosburgh Young Men's Temperance Society."* Near the close of that address, he expressed the desire, that his last earthly resting-place might be with the graves of his fathers and kindred.

"In compliance with that wish," says the Hon. James Mearns, in his closing remarks at his funeral, "we come to bear back and deliver into your hands his mortal remains, and ask that you will give them repose with the dust of your fathers and yourselves, and your children, till the trump of God shall wake you. There will come after us no whisper to make you ashamed that he was reared and rests in your midst. I can bear you the sympathy of his adopted town, of the faculty and students of the college with which he was connected—you are mourners together over his death. It was known there as all over our own State, that there was a peculiarly strong attachment between him and yourselves. As the tidings of his death spread among the people, their general, if not unanimous verdict will be, that he was one of the noblest and purest men that Vermont ever had in her service. He had many and great excellences other than I have named. He was an honest man, that "noblest work of God." You know the furnace in which he was tried, and you know that he came out of the furnace, not only with no fire, but not even the *smell* of fire on his garments. He was a man of great delicacy of feeling, and showed this most effectually, by never wounding the feelings of others. He was, in its true, original sense, what the term imports, a gentleman, though he may have disclaimed the formality and fashion and foppery of those now styled gentlemen. He was a man of great energy and perseverance. To this he owed his thorough course of collegiate and professional education. During the latter part of his life, comprehending all that was spent in public service, he was the victim of wasting and exhausting disease, contracted in the benevolent attempt to save the life of a professional brother.†

"Other men, under the pressure of that disease would have laid down to die; but his courageous energy, bore him up in the discharge of all his public and private duties. He always did ably and acceptably whatever he undertook to do; had great clearness and comprehensiveness of mind. The subject he examined, he saw in all

* See Extract at close of Enosburgh.

† That professional brother was Dr. Bard, of Troy, Vt. since dead.

its bearing, and he had the power of transferring his own clear impressions to others. This gave him his control in deliberative assemblies, and his unquestionable authority as an executive officer. Other men have left the hoarded wealth of their lives to found some institution to perpetuate their memory. Our friend leaves you a far richer legacy in his own bright and open life example. You may safely point your children to him as a model man, a just man, a moral man, a christian man, with every nobility which honors public and private life. Till the last particle of his monument shall wear away, your descendants may point with pride to the place where he rests, as the grave of Horace Eaton."

[Note.—For a biography of Gov. Horace Eaton we find the following statistics among the notes of the late Hon. A. H. Baker: "Gov. Eaton was married twice—first to Corilla H. L. Fuller, August 14, 1831, who died Feb. 7, 1841; second, to Miss Edna Palmer, Dec. 1, 1841, who survives him. They had but two children—a son who died in infancy, and a daughter, who is the wife of R. D. Egan, of Missouri. He was Lieutenant Governor 3 years, Governor 2 years, Professor of Natural History and Geology, in Middlebury College, 9 years; vacating his chair about a year before his death. He has been, also, State senator, town representative, town clerk, physician, politician—and his writings included addresses, inaugural reports and newspapers. His character was rather libidinal and reserved—not obstructive—patient, playful."

Upon the Eaton's tombstone is inscribed:

"Unbittened, blameless and conscientious, he discharged the duties of every station with eminent ability and openhandedness. This monument is erected by his friends, in token of his great merit as a public man and a citizen. [Ed.]

REV. B. P. STONE, D. D.,

The eldest of a family of 9 children of David and Lydia Stone, was born in Reading, Vt., Feb. 11, 1801. His father, a hard working, enterprising man, though not always fortunate, removed to Enosburgh in the winter of 1816-17, and purchased the premises now owned by Geo. W. Davis and H. M. Whitcomb, with the mill site belonging to G. W. Davis, in the neighborhood since known as "Stoneville." Here he soon after erected a saw-mill, a potash, blacksmith-shop, dwelling-house, and barn. Dr. Stone remained at home, with no advantages for education other than the common district school, until about the time he became of age. After which he fitted for College at Phillip's Academy, Andover, Mass., and entered college at Middlebury, in April, 1821. He graduated in 1828. He was the second college student from Enosburgh, and the first theological student at Andover from this town.

He was licensed to preach Sept., 1830, by the Newburyport Presbytery. After perform-

ing missionary labors in Strafford Co., N. H. for a few months, he was ordained pastor of the Congregational church in Franklin, N. H. May, 1831. His parish then included the old homestead of Daniel Webster. Unitarianism having at this time obtained a prominent influence in the parish, and exacting more than he felt it his duty to yield, he asked and obtained a dismission, after preaching there 15 months. He then went to Campton, N. H., at which place he was installed in 1833. In Sept., '37, he was dismissed to accept the appointment of secretary and general agent of the "N. H. Missionary Society," which place he filled 17 years, when having assumed other duties, he relinquished the agency, but continued to be secretary 5 years longer, when he resigned, having served the society 22 years.

In 1854 he was chosen treasurer of the N. H. Bible Society, which office he still holds, being also the depository. In 1853 he was chosen treasurer of the N. H. M. Society, which office he has since held with the exception of 1 year. From Jan., 1854, till Jan., 1863, he was sole editor of the Congregational Journal, published at Concord, N. H. At the latter date the Journal was suspended for one year, in consequence, partly, of the enormous rise in the price of paper. During his editorial career he preached, also, upon the Sabbath, about two-thirds of the time.

Aside from editorial writings, he has published several sermons, and 22 annual reports of the N. H. Missionary Society. During his agency of this Society he traveled in all parts of the State, preaching and performing a large amount of labor. The Congregational Journal while under his charge was distinguished for its ability, good judgment, candor, fairness, carefulness, accuracy, truthfulness, and dignity, both in its selections and editorials. It ranked among our best religious journals, pursuing an elevated course which gained for it universal respect among the wise and good. Its tone was neither egotistical nor ultra; not, on the other hand, time-serving, canting, nor timidly conservative.

We have but one specimen at hand of Dr. Stone's writings. It is a part of the concluding remarks in his annual report of the N. H. M. Society, in 1840:

"With nearly one-half of the churches of New Hampshire dependent on charity for the

means of giving the ministry an adequate support, and many towns and sections of the State, either wholly or in part a moral desolation, it may, perhaps, be difficult to turn the attention of many of our co-laborers to those facts and considerations that ought to encourage them to repose more confidence in God, and to put forth more vigorous effort. 39 years of toil and expense, and yet so little accomplished, and so much remaining to be done! Considering the nature of the work, and the deficiency of zeal and liberality which has retarded its progress, we should rather exclaim—How much has been accomplished in so short a space of time! Is it indeed asked—Why there are so many churches still feeble, so much ignorance, so much immorality, and so much sin still prevalent, in this State? It might as well be asked—Why is there still so much wickedness and misery in our world? How is it that the King of kings has gained so few victories over the rebellious nations of the earth, since he has, for more than 1800 years, been rising forth conquering and to conquer? If there are reasons which ought to satisfy the christian why the gospel, after a lapse of 18 centuries, has accomplished so little comparatively for the salvation of the human family, surely he ought not to complain that 39 years of feeble evangelical effort has not redeemed all the waste places of New Hampshire, and elevated all her inhabitants to the accomplishment and hopes of the children of God. Shall we abandon the Home Missionary enterprise; retreat from the field, and suffer the enemy to come in like a flood, overflowing the land, and sweeping away even the very citadel of Zion, because there is yet much territory unreclaimed and unblessed by the religion of the cross? Where is the aged minister of the gospel, who would no longer beseech men to become reconciled to God, because there were some among his hearers who had for many years refused to listen to his messages of love and mercy? Where is the church of Christ that would close up the doors of their sanctuary, forsake the assembling of themselves together, and scatter themselves abroad upon the mountains and in the wilderness like sheep without a shepherd, because, after all their prayers and efforts for the conversion of sinners, and their own sanctification, they still find themselves men and women of unclean lips, and dwelling "in the midst of a people of unclean lips?" No, brethren and friends. The slow progress of truth on some of our fields, and the distressing desolation that exists on others, though a matter of christian lamentation, should never be regarded a just ground of discouragement. The preaching of the Gospel is the grand instrumentality which God has ordained for the conversion of man from sin to holiness, and the spiritual growth of his people. But he has not revealed the precise time when the glorious end for which we are laboring shall be effected. He has only declared that it shall come to pass, and the honor of his great name is pledged for the fulfilment of his

word. While, therefore, "poor saints" shall be found among us reaching forth a trembling hand for the bread and waters of life, and while any of the walls of Jerusalem shall remain in ruins, we shall have need to continue our missionary operations. If it requires much patient endurance, much faith, much prayer, and much devotion of worldly goods, to prosecute this cause successfully, then surely a faint hearted action, or a small liberality consecrated to its interest by constraint, will accomplish but little. No greater calamity could befall the moral and spiritual welfare of this commonwealth, then the relinquishment of the Home Missionary enterprise. Should such a thing happen, every feeble church would become more feeble, desolation would be added to desolation; ignorance, irreligion and vice would spread and run together in large masses, till they had paralyzed all our moral strength, spread deformity over every thing once beautiful, and caused the cry of misery to be heard among all our hills and vallies. Had it not been for the influence of the missionary spirit, the only spirit that can keep alive the springs of benevolent action in the christian heart, there is not a portion of our Zion, however important and prosperous it may now appear, that might not, long ere this day, have been like a city forsaken, having "Ichabod" written with the finger of God upon its walls.

PAPERS FROM HON. SAMUEL KENDALL*

EARLY SETTLERS.

The following are the names of some of the oldest settlers of this town, settled here between the years of 1795 and 1805. The precise date of each I have no means of ascertaining:

Stephen House, Henry Hopkins, Hon. Martin D. Follett, Benjamin Follet, A. Mr. Put-

* [Hon. A. H. Baker was first engaged, some seven or eight years since, to prepare the history of Enosburgh, but died during the suspension of the publication in the time of the war, and the Rev. Mr. Baker, then of Enosburgh, volunteered to take his place. It was supposed the Hon. Mr. B. had left much material, and that the history would be forthcoming when the MSS. should be wanted; but upon calling for the same, it was first ascertained very little had been done by the late Mr. Baker, and no addition made, and the Rev. Mr. B., who was in feeble health, was upon the eve of leaving town. It was some weeks now, before any one could be found to undertake the work, but at length, being referred to the Hon. Samuel Kendall, he kindly replied, "Though an old and feeble man, he would do what he could;" and we committed the work to him. When, soon after, receiving a letter from the Rev. Bennett Eaton, (a native of the town, now presiding elder of the Chittenden County district—M. E.—), well recommending the Hon. George Adams for the town historian, we wrote the Hon. Mr. Kendall, notwithstanding we felt it almost uncourteous, when, at his ad-

sam, Hon. Amos Fassett, (in 1800, and died at St. Albans, while attending court in 1810. He built the first saw and grist-mills in 1802.) Isaac Baldwin, Samuel Cooper, Nathan Pierce Ketch Peck, Ebenezer Bouge, James Tracy, Dea. Joseph Waller, Wm. Barber, Robert Barber, Charles Rozier, Challis Safford, Ephraim Adams, Nathaniel Griswold, Grove Griswold, Thomas M. Pollard, Joseph Pollard, Amos Duning, Samuel Little, Erastus Swift, Wm. Coit, Eliphas Eaton, Jairus Eaton, Samuel Bessey, Anthony Bessey, Daniel Chilson, Daniel Johnson, Joshua Miller, James Miller, Enoch Johnson, John Whitcomb, Jonas Boutwell, Jehial R. Barnham, Charles Comstock, Matthew Mc Alier, Asa Whitcomb, Samuel Stevens, Stephen Davis, Richard Davis, John Ferly, Samuel Todd, Elias Lawrence, Joseph Wright, W. Peck, Lewis Sweatland, Talma Hendrick, David Fassett, Cyrus Balch, Amos Balch, James Holden, Joseph Rowley, James McAlister.

OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS OF 1812, FROM ENOSBURGH.

The following are the names of officers and soldiers of the war of 1812:

Martin D. Follett, *Capt.*; Benjamin Follett, *Lieut.*; Alvin Fassett, *Corporal*; Solomon Dodge, Henry Follett, John Flint, Samuel Hedge, Barnabas Hedge, Nathan Hedge, Talma Hendrick, Samuel Kendall, James Miller, John Miller, Wm. Miller, John Martin, Joseph Pollard, Anthony Bessey, Abijah Rice, Enoch Peas, John Osborne, Labon Brown, Asa Ladd, *Privates*; Hiram Fassett, *Musician*.

I have the Roll of Capt. Follett's company, so that the above may be relied on. S. K.

vanced age, by our pressing invitation he had so nobly undertaken—informing him, however, of the communication of Mr. K., and suggesting as the time was so short, it might be better to divide the labor; to which Mr. Kendall, who had already commenced the work with love, although it might have been natural that he should have felt a passing mortification to have had another man thus recommended for the work he had but taken in hand, generously responded, he "should have done the best that he could, but Mr. Adams was ten years younger, and better be appointed." We insisted, however, that he should assist in his part of the town. Mr. Adams was engaged, Mr. Kendall assisting, and others, as may be seen by the following papers. From a sense of justice to Mr. Kendall we make this note; and also that it may be remarked by any one who reads the chapter by Mr. Adams, and the following papers, in how short a time, when several leading men take hold in earnest, they can furnish a history, and how ample a one.—Ed.]

BOX. SAMUEL KENDALL.

Hon. Samuel Kendall, one of the early settlers of this town, was born in Sheldon, Sept. 5, 1794. His mother died when he was but 3 years old, and his father one year later, and from that time until he was 9 years of age, he was supported by the charity of the people, having had 16 different homes within the space of 5 years. He then went to live with Mr. Josiah Tuttle of Sheldon, until he was 14 years old, when he thought he was capable of providing for himself, and, therefore, left Mr. Tuttle and went to Salisbury, Vt. to Mr. Ellra Howard and let himself to learn the clothier's trade. At the age of 19, he was converted to the christian religion, and united with the Baptist church in the town of Bridport, and has remained an uncensured member of that denomination to the present time. At 21 he had so far succeeded in business as to establish himself in the clothier's business at Enosburgh Falls, at a cost of \$800.

Oct. 1st, 1816, he married Miss Harriet Stebbins of Sheldon, with whom he has now lived more than 52 years, and by whom has had 11 children, and to whom is attributable a share of his success in life. Of his children there are still living seven, 4 sons and 3 daughters. In the year 1824 he built and put in successful operation a woollen-factory at Enosburgh Falls; in 1826, having a quantity of grain for which at that time there was no market, he built a distillery and worked the grain into whiskey; and after running it about 2 years, one morning when going to the distillery, he saw a poor man coming towards him with a half bushel of corn on his back, and when the man came to the road that turned down to the distillery, he stopped and looked toward the distillery, then started toward the grist-mill, then stopped and seemed deliberating whether he should go to the mill and get his corn ground for his half-famishing children, or whether he should go to the distillery and sell his corn for whiskey, till finally his greater appetite for whiskey overbalanced his better judgment, and had won the contest. He then turned with his small measure of corn and went to the distillery, and sold his corn for whiskey. On arriving at the distillery Samuel Kendall asked his brother (who was running the distillery at this time in company with him) "Have you emptied that man's corn from the bag?" On the brother answer-

ing that he had, he requested him to put it back in the bag again, and then related the above incident to him, and then told his brother that he would sell no more whiskey in small quantities: but he soon discovered that it was no worse to sell in small quantities than large, and he could get no rest of mind until he had made up his mind to quit that nefarious business, which he did at considerable sacrifice to his pecuniary interest: but this sacrifice made him a strong temperance man, and since that time he has been one of the strongest advocates thereof in the county.

In 1829, he built a large, two-story brick house (in which he now lives) in the building of which, his temperance principles were put to a pretty severe test: as he had become converted to temperance principles, he determined to build his house (the habits of the people to the contrary, notwithstanding,) without liquor. When he made his contract with the masons and other workmen, he made it a part of the contract, that they were to use no spirits while at work for him on the house. It went along smoothly till they came to raise the house; when, by agreement of the hands invited to the raising, when they had got the frame about half raised, they all got hold of the timber, and all hallooed "heave up! heave up! heave! can't go! heave rum!" Samuel, hearing this, stepped out in front of the building, and asked all the men to come down from the frame, which they soon did and gathered around him, then he said to them: "Neighbors, you all understand my principles in that I have undertaken to build my house without rum. Now, if you are disposed to take hold and help me put up my house without rum, I shall be much obliged to you, and after we get through, I will furnish you as good a supper, as my house affords; or if you are not willing to do so, you may go home, for my house-frame will go up without rum, and will go up to-day." On seeing his decision, they agreed to go on and put up the frame. From this time he continued to prosper in business, until at one time his business consisted of a farm, store of goods, woollen factory, and 2 starch-factories, and grist mill, all located at Enosburgh Falls, except 1 starch-factory which was in Bakersfield. In one year he made over 100 tons of potato-starch.

In 1866, he sold the most of his real and personal estate, and divided a considerable portion of it among his children, retaining an

ample supply for the maintenance of himself and wife, and retired from business.

He has, during the 53 years residence in Enosburgh, had his proportion of the honors of the town and county, having filled most of the civil offices in town—having been elected to represent the town in the general assembly in 1839, '40, and in 1859, '60, and being elected as associate judge in the Franklin County Court, and having been in the service of his country as a soldier in the war of 1812, thereby acquiring something of a military spirit, he had held all the military offices from sergeant to colonel of the regiment.

Now what has been accomplished by one orphan boy can be done by another, by honesty, industry, frugality, temperance and the blessings of God. By his son,

WM. A. KENDALL.

P. S. By the request of Hon. George Adams I have written the above.

W. A. K.

DEACON CHALLIS SAFFORD.

BY C. T. SAFFORD.

CHALLIS SAFFORD was of English descent; born in Hurdwick, Mass., April 15, 1771, and in 1777 removed to Bennington, Vt. with his widowed mother, who married there, Doctor Jonas Fay. His own father died when he was an infant. He was married to Betsey Doty, November 1, 1796, and in about 2 years afterward came to Enosburgh and purchased a farm about one and a-half miles north of the centre of the town, where he lived and died. He staid at first on the place a few months, made a small clearing, built a log-cabin, and returned to Bennington. Jan. 28, 1800, he came back to Enosburgh with his family, bringing with him a few necessary articles for house-keeping, and a small stock of provisions. After putting his house in order, he invited all the inhabitants of the town to dine with him—all came—but did not fill his little cabin of some 24 feet square.

Thus settled, he addressed himself with energy to the laborious task of clearing up the farm, and making a permanent home. The out-looks from this new home, exhibited an acre or two of cleared land, surrounded by a dense forest. Possessed of a robust frame, and a good constitution, and having a mind to work, the forest rapidly receded, giving place to cultivated fields. The garden and orchard, also, sprang up, as if by magic. In due time, the lusty steers, the bell-cow, the red heifer, and a sprink-

ling of calves and sheep occupied the green pastures. Very comfortable independence was thus established and enjoyed. The products of the farm afforded food and clothing for the family. All were happy. As in all New England forests, game was abundant. A haunch of venison was considered as necessary for the season of thanksgiving, (which was always duly observed) as the turkey. The early autumn snows were the signal for the annual deer-hunting. Deacon S. was "a good shot," and the unlucky animal who came within reach of his long gun, was seen to come to grief. Wolves and foxes were also numerous, and were the terror of the sheep fold and poultry-yard. The black bear was the lord of the forest; bold and snaking in his movements, he occasioned excessive maternal solicitude, and was a terrible brute, in the estimation of little children. His known propensities and characteristics were the occasion of a trifling family feud—Mrs. S. insisting, that from the days of Elisha the Prophet to the present, bears had always killed all the children they could catch, and always would. The deacon was equally sure that bears would never meddle with the "human form divine," or contend for a moment with one of the "lords of creation." This little family difference was afterwards amicably settled, as will appear in the following narrative:

Late in the summer of 1817, the pasture grasses having become somewhat scared and withered by the heats of summer (and, not having the fear of mites and bounds before their eyes), the cows broke through the farm enclosure, to enjoy the luxurious and uncropt herbage in the woods beyond. The deacon had been laid by from his usual daily labor, for a month or more, by a severe attack of rheumatism, and was then quite lame; but he remarked to Mrs. S., that as she was afraid to have the children sent after the stray cows, he would go himself. She felt very much obliged, and said so.

Starting on the trail with his staff and a small house-dog, he presently found himself some three-fourths of a mile in the woods. While listening for the tinkling of the cow-bell he was startled by the sudden and fearful outcry of the little dog some 40 rods off. Looking in the direction of the noise, he discovered the dog coming directly toward him, with all possible speed, followed by a large bear. "Now," soliloquized the deacon, "for rare sport. When the bear gets within three or four rods of me, I will shout and clap my hands, and Mr. Bear will

retreat in double quick." On came the dog and bear, the shouting and clapping was performed, but bruin did not seem to retreat; but on the contrary, the moment he discovered the deacon, bounded toward him, showing all his teeth. Here was a dilemma; deacon S. had but a moment's time for reflection: he must fight, or flee. Wisely deciding upon the latter alternative, he quickly turned upon his heel, and very fortunately found himself near a small beach sapling, having branches quite near the ground. Up this he clambered, and when he stepped from the lower limbs upward, the paws of the bear were upon it. A victory, without a fight! a brilliant charge! A masterly retreat! The bear held the field, but the deacon held the tree, having only about 6 feet of neutral ground between them.

The bear was in a terrible rage, tried hard to climb the sapling, but could not succeed, the small limbs breaking beneath his weight, and the tree too small for the bear to hug. Herein was safety for the fugitive. Deacon S. calmly surveyed the situation, calculated his chances for escape, and reviewed and revised his theories of the nature and habits of bears in general, and of this one in particular. In the mean time bruin apparently exhausted with rage and madness, had stretched himself upon the ground at the foot of the tree. Night coming on, the fatigue of sustaining himself on his slender perch was becoming excessive. Despairing of help in any other way, and with the faint hope he might be heard, he hallooed with all his might, and repeated his cries at short intervals. It so happened that a neighbor, Matthew McAlister, was in the woods at the time, about half a mile distant, who, hearing the repeated outcry, went directly to his relief. As he neared the scene of action, the bear roused himself up, gave a parting growl, and walked sullenly away out of sight. Arriving at home after dark, the deacon related his adventure to the family. "I am thankful, very, for your escape, but bears will be bears," remarked Mrs. S. "This is a very uncommon bear," rejoined the deacon; but the bear-feud was ended. The children were sent no more into the woods for stray cows. As for the bear, he was a doomed culprit. The next day several of the neighbors with dogs and guns, scoured the woods, but bruin could not be found. Not to be turned aside from his purpose to capture the bear, Deacon S. slaughtered a sheep, roasted the pluck in the fire, and baited two or three log traps, (in trapper parlance, dead-falls.) The roasted mutton allured

poor bruin to his destruction. On the fourth day he was found in one of the traps, dead, and his skin was stripped off and stretched upon the barn-door as a trophy.

Deacon Safford was a man of few words, but of decided opinions,—scrupulously honest in his dealings, manly and frank in his intercourse with others, he won the confidence and friendship of his fellow-citizens in a remarkable degree. It was not known that he had an enemy. In politics he was a Federalist of the old school, and a member of the Washingtonian Society. He was opposed to the war of 1812; not that he at all approved of the aggressions of the British Government upon our commerce; but he insisted that the difference between the two countries ought to find a peaceful solution. Nevertheless he was a true patriot. When, on the morning of September 11, 1814, the booming of the cannon gave notice of the invasion of Plattsburgh, he was among the foremost in taking measures to repel it. Nearly crippled at the time with rheumatism, he could not go himself; but sent his eldest son, a lad of 11 years, and remarked as he lifted him up behind a mounted volunteer, that John Bull was a pretty clever old fellow, but he must keep out of Vermont. After the war was over, and the Whig party was organized, he united with it, and was a faithful adherent of the party while he lived. As may be inferred from what has been already said he was a person of unwavering rectitude of character. He made a public profession of religion, by uniting with the Congregational church in Enesburgh (the Rev. Benjamin Worcester, acting pastor) May 2, 1819, and was elected to the office of deacon in 1833.

The following incident will suffice to illustrate his Christian character, as exemplified in his unwavering faith in the bible, as of divine origin and authority, and his earnest solicitude for the spiritual welfare of others: On the occasion of his eldest son's leaving home, to reside permanently in another portion of the state, he read at morning prayers, the 3d chapter of Proverbs. Closing the bible, and turning to his son, said: "This is as you know, the unerring word of God. It is full of heavenly wisdom and precious counsel. In every possible exigency of your future life, seek and find instruction here, that will keep your feet from falling, and your soul from death."

During the latter years of his life he was afflicted, and at times prostrated, with wasting and painful disease. His sufferings and trials

were severe; yet his faith and patience did not fail, enabling him to say, "Though I walk through the valley and shadow of death, I will fear no evil. Thy rod and thy staff, they comfort me."

He died August 22, 1841, in the 71st year of his age: and the people said, "A good man, and true, has gone to his rest."

JOHN PERLEY.

By E. PERLEY.

John Perley, the subject of this sketch, was born in Haverhill, Mass., Aug. 2, 1763. When he was 10 years old his mother died. His father married 2d, a widow lady with a child, which rendered his home not very pleasant. At 15 he joined the army, enlisted for 3 months, and the next year 6 months, and the year following, 6 months more, and was at this time steward of the company, being but 17 years of age. On his discharge he received his pay in continental money which scarcely sufficed to bear his expenses home. At 20 he married and rented a small farm, the avails of which with his boating, part of the time, on Merrimac river to Newburyport 30 miles, supported his family. In the year 1790, his brother James, 2 years younger, who had followed the seas, whose health had failed, was advised by his friends to go into a new country, and went to Berlin, Vt., and purchased a lot of wild land at the centre of the town, and commenced clearing; raised some corn and potatoes; laid up the body of a log-house and scraped out a cellar for the potatoes and placed the corn in the bundle over them to protect from the frost. He returned in the fall and gave a glowing description of the new country. His brother John was taken with the novelty of moving into a new country, and, seconded by his wife, who was glad to leave the dangers of boating on the river, and arrangements were made between the two brothers: John was to move to Berlin that year, and James, whose health was restored, was to take another voyage as captain's mate, to enable him to get something to make a beginning with, and then move there himself and divide the farm.

In 1791 John Perley purchased a yoke of oxen on credit for \$36.00, loaded his sled with scanty materials for housekeeping, a small store of provision, and started with his wife and four small children for his new home. On the way the cow he had taken failed and

was left at Corinth, and soon after he heard it was dead, but at length he arrived at Berlin, his destined place. The thievish squirrels and mice had made free plunder of his corn, and the cornstalks were rotten and the potatoes frozen. No fodder for the oxen could be obtained short of 10 miles, at Northfield, and that not worth the drawing. He had to browse them out, and they did but just live through the spring. The neighbors in the vicinity were poor and but just beginning. One more favored than the others owned a milk-cow that gave a quart of milk a day, which was divided among four poor families—unlike the benevolence of the present generation who grudgingly give of their abundance. By day-work he had to supply the wants of the family, and to travel four miles, to find employment and buy grain, and four miles more to get it ground. But by hard labor, rigid economy and close calculation he succeeded to keep above board. He remained in Berlin 16 years until his now increasing family, numbering 11, could not be supported on his small farm, and about this time having an opportunity of exchanging his place in Berlin for 300 acres of wild land in the town of Enosburgh, he willingly accepted to endure again the privation and hardship of settling in a new country for the benefit of his children, and in the summer of 1805 commenced felling trees and clearing land with his oldest son. They had to travel $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles to get board. In the year 1806 he cleared a number of acres of land and raised provisions for his family; roofed and covered a log-house which had been made by a settler who had left, to live in till the new framed house was finished the next year; built a log-barn for the stock, and in March, 1807, moved his family, consisting of 7 sons and 4 daughters—the oldest aged 21 years and the youngest 5 months—to his new residence which was one mile of dense woods and muddy road distant from the first neighbor south, and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile the other way, and 6 miles from mill. It was expensive drawing lumber and grain ground for family use on account of bad roads, but the soil was rich and very productive. He raised 200 bushels of corn among the logs of a burned fallow of 10 acres, 100 bushels choice wheat from 3 acres, and other crops in proportion; built a large framed barn in 1809; divided with his oldest son, David, who had borne the privation and hardship with him, and let him have

a lot of 113 acres, in part for labor and in part for his portion of his father's property; purchased a lot of land adjoining him for \$300. When hard-times and cold seasons followed in succession and he was unable to meet the payments when they became due, he received a writ from Bennington, the service of which was \$16.00. This first time sued in his life, with all his poverty in former times, made him a little dispondent, but he soon, by renewed exertion and perseverance, succeeded in paying his debts and getting above-board, and was prosperous the rest of his days. At his death his property was estimated to be worth \$5000. His companion died in 1827; he survived her about 3 years, being in his 67th year at the time of his death.

Three of his sons remain on the homestead, adding more land to their farms, keeping large dairies, and are "forehanded" farmers. Three more settled within $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the old homestead are in comfortable circumstances—and one in Barton, Vt., a well-to-do farmer. The oldest is 77, the youngest 65, and one daughter, aged 79, survives.

JOSHUA MILLER.

BY E. A. CRANTON.

JOSHUA MILLER was born in Torrington, Ct., March 8, 1775. At the age of 22 he came to northern Vermont, and located in Montgomery; remaining there about one and a half years, he purchased a farm in Enosburgh, on which he resided till his death, which occurred Jan. 26, 1863, at the age of nearly 88.

March 27, 1802, he was united in marriage to Miss Martha Rosier, oldest child of Mr. Charles Rosier, who is yet living, with her children on the home farm. She commenced house-keeping 66 years ago. Mrs. Miller was born in Rutland, Mass., and came to Enosburgh with her parents when about 14. She is 84, retaining her mental faculties, and attending her domestic affairs with that same neatness that marked her earlier days. In 1827 Mr. and Mrs. Miller were confirmed by Bishop Griswold, in the Protestant Episcopal church. Mr. Miller was energetic, both physically and mentally; twice or thrice performing the journey on foot to his native town in Connecticut; teaching school through the winter, and back again in the spring to his farm labors, in this then almost unbroken wilderness.

Being one of the proprietors of a social library at East Berkshire one winter, he read Gibbon's entire works, after the labors of the day, by fire-light, made of green beech wood and knots. At one time the librarian discovered a candle-drop on one of the books that he had had and marked, and he was charged with the offence; he jocosely protested his innocence, saying he "had not had as much grease as a candle-drop in the house, while reading the volume." The remarks caused great merriment, but the fine was not abated. This was, as he expressed it, "in an early day."

His funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. Francis W. Smith. They had 6 children, 4 now living.

EXTRACT FROM THE SERMON PREACHED AT THE FUNERAL OF MR. JOSHUA MILLER, JAN. 23, 1863.

"For about 65 years our departed brother was a resident of this town. Among the first who undertook to change 'the bleak, howling wilderness,' which covered the township of Enosburgh, into 'a fruitful field,' he entered upon his work courageously, and he did it faithfully and well.

"To his many excellent qualities of mind and heart, all who intimately knew Mr. Miller will bear witness.

"As an humble disciple of the Lord Jesus, and as a faithful member of the church, he will long be remembered. His faith in the love and grace of the Saviour filled him with hope, and was his stay and comfort in all seasons of distress and suffering. During his last earthly trial, as long as he gave evidence of conscious thought, he was still resting with unflinching faith on the mighty arm of the Redeemer."

FROM A LETTER OF H. A. CRAMTON,

"Butter and cheese are our staple products: large quantities are annually made more than the home-consumption, and shipped to the city markets. The number of cows kept is no doubt more than 2500, and but little attention is paid to any other branch of husbandry. A large percentage of the population is Canadian French, the farmers depending on them for labor. At Enosburgh Falls, a thriving little village of about 400, they have a Catholic church and large membership. This village boasts also a Brass Band—and there are several mineral springs also in the vicinity, one of which has been analysed and shows medicinal qualities equal to those of Sheldon.*

* Numbers, after years of infirmity, having "suffered many things of many physicians, and had spent all that they had, and were nothing bettered, but rather

Our town is often called by its neighbors 'the pattern town,' or 'land of steady habits,'—the people are so temperate in their meats and drinks; and more, perhaps, because we have sometimes boasted of it ourselves. At a village west of us, they say they always identify us by the hay under the wagon-seat to feed the horse; and in one south by the ladies always having on oiled silk hoods to protect their bonnets, though the sun shine never so brightly. But our monied institutions are good, nor do we support five lawyers.

GOVERNOR EATON'S TEMPERANCE ADDRESS—AN EXTRACT.

DELIVERED BEFORE THE YOUNG MEN'S TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION, AT ENOSBURGH, IN 1858.

"An immense change in the habits of our people, in regard to the use of intoxicating drinks, has taken place within the last 25 or 30 years; and, that it has, in the main, been wrought through the united and concentrated efforts of temperance associations, and could not, or would not have been wrought without them, no intelligent and candid observer will assume to deny. But let us contemplate the state of things in this respect as it was 30 years since, so that we may more clearly see the change, and may if we will, yet accomplish. * * * In truth it is scarcely beyond reality to say that, like a good breakfast to a beggar, rum never came amiss, and was never refused. I have myself aided in making out the papers for the sale of farms, where the notes given for them were made out payable wholly in gin. Indeed, as a currency, even for large towns, ardent spirits, were next to gold, because the demand for them was so perfectly certain. Fashion, habit, and the delusive belief that they were useful for the purposes of health and vigor, led to their daily and unquestioned use among all classes and conditions of men—and that in such quantities, that the amount consumed was not less than an average of 5 or 6 gallons per year, for every man, woman and child in the land. Indeed, we might almost reckon as true, the story that has been told of a man in those times, who on being remonstrated with for using such a large quantity of spirits in his house as he was known to do, replied with an expression of great sur-

grew worse," can testify that by the use of these waters they are "made whole." The proprietor, G. W. Darling, Esq., has not advertised in the public prints; but generously allowing free access to the fountain, situated near the highway, his advertising, at present, is in the foot-prints of the visitors.—Geo. Adams.

prise: "What is a barrel of whiekey a month, in a family where they haven't no milk?"

"But to go back to the prevailing state of things, special occasions for liquor drinking: At a raising, the first sill could not be laid, nor the last rafter go up, without drinking, in particular; while drinking in general came in all the way between—to say nothing of what followed after. And, in the result, those who had helped to raise the barn by day could 'ut always raise themselves at night. Sheep-washing, too, served as occasions for drinking: for men supposed they must take rum to prevent taking cold, though they were very apt thereby to catch the staggers.

"At trainings, too, there must be drinking; and not rare was it, that some of the defenders of their country went reeling home; while, perchance, weighty reasons—reasons heavier than they could bear up under—compelled others to stay out, perhaps, till morning.

"At justice courts, again, there must be drinking. And not rare was it that the proper administrators of justice found themselves, or rather were found by others, unable to poise her scales with steadiness, or to maintain their own perpendicular on their way home. Indeed, though it is not exactly a matter of court record, yet I presume it is within the memory of many of us, that one of our magistrates, as he wended his zig-zag way homeward from his courts at night, often had occasion to remark, that the roads in Enosburgh were laid 8 rods wide, and he had a right to occupy the whole width of them.

"I should not, probably, have ventured to relate the anecdote, were it not that the occurrence was at that time scarcely deemed dis-creditable, either to the town or the individual. In fact, a man was hardly regarded as drunk, unless he was so far gone that his legs would kick out from his line of gravity, so that he would be brought up, not exactly all standing, but rather all-lying—perchance as helpless as a mud-turtle turned on his back; able to sprawl a little, but nothing more. To go so far as *this*, was, indeed, a *little* disreputable. And perhaps it deserves to be recorded as a matter of antiquarian history, that half a century ago there was in force in this town, a pledge against such overturning results as this—a sort of moderation pledge. For it was agreed and understood, by the early settlers of the town, that if any man got drunk, in accordance with the definition I have just given of the term, on any

public day—such as training, town-meeting, or the like, he should by way of penalty dig out a stump from the tavern door-yard. And a good friend of mine, who lives less than a hundred rods from this does 'nt know, nor I don't know how many stumps were removed from his now fine-looking door-yard, under this rule; but if tradition tells a true tale, the number was considerable. And it is even said, that, if people got up early enough, they might occasionally see some one of our very respectable citizens going home in the gray of the morning, after having performed his expiatory task. Again—a trade at a store was an occasion for drinking; and I have an anecdote at command which illustrates how strong the obligation of the custom was upon the merchant to treat his customer, after trading with him. (The occurrence is said to have taken place on the New York side of the lake; though, if the story is true, I think one of the parties must certainly have been a Yankee.) According to the account, the patronising customer took an egg, and went to the store to buy a darning-needle. The purchase was made, and the egg taken in payment. The purchaser remained some time as if waiting for something; but the merchant seemed rather disposed to take no notice of the common rule, in such case made and provided. At length the customer seemed to suspect a design to dodge, and getting somewhat out of patience, he turned and popped the momentuous question: "An't ye goin' to treat?" "O certainly," said the merchant, and the decanter of brandy, a bowl of sugar, a pitcher of water, and a tumbler were set on. The mixture was made, when the customer again looked up and said "I guess I'll take an egg to put into it." The same egg that had just been bought was accordingly handed on. But, on breaking it the customer exclaimed: "Here, see! the egg I let ye have had *two yelks*, and I guess you ought to let me have two darning-needles." And the darning-needle was accordingly handed over, and thus the trade was closed.

"But not to extend my remarks under this head too far, I might sum up by saying, that occasions for drinking were found both in joy and in sorrow; at birth and at death; at weddings and at funerals; at meeting and at parting; in sickness and in health; in labor and in recreations; by day and by night; in doors and out doors; in calm and in tempest; when it snowed and when it rained—and when it did neither. And thus these occasions and apologies for

dram-drinking were continually presenting themselves; and when they did not occur quite often enough to suit the particular case of the individual, he did 'nt find it indispensibly necessary to wait for them. In some Catholic countries it is customary to have crosses erected at cross-roads, where the devout may kneel and worship. But the worshiper of rum cannot always wait for the cross-roads, and so makes the distance between these proper stopping-places a sufficient reason for stopping short of them—a reason in short, for not waiting for a reason.

"I have thus given you the more humorous part of the description. The sadder features I

will not now touch upon. From what I have already said, and from your own observation, you know there must have been a darker aspect.—And knowing this, it is enough, without my going over a task of description which I have no heart for. The view I have presented is sufficient to show a contrast. For look at the picture here drawn, and then look around you and see for yourselves if a change has not come over the prevailing customs of the people. Dark spots enough, it is true—yes, far too many and too dark we still see; but light mingles with the shade. And in the production of the kindly change we believe the main instrumentality has been that of Temperance Associations."

THE GREEN MOUNTAINS.

BY REV. BENNETT EATON.

PART I.

A DISTANT VIEW FROM THE WEST.

A purple line far off I see—
Half veiled in mist it seems to be—
Lying away in the azure deep,
Reaching as far as the eye can sweep,
From the north, where we glance with a shivering chill,
To the south, where we gaze with a genial thrill;—
Tis the Mountain-range, sublimely grand,
That stretches along Vermont's fair land!
I look, and the mists are clearing away,
Like flying shadows at dawn of day;
And the light and shade, all weird and strange,
Are mingling along that mountain-range.
I see its outline against the sky—
Its gorges deep, its ridges high;
Where waters rush and summits rise,
To kiss the deep and pierce the skies;—
Missisquoi bends its circling way
Around the towering peak of Jay;
Lamoille, with hasty current, sweeps
Close by the base of Sterling's steep;
Mount Mansfield, rising grand and grim,
Plants zig zag to Winooski's rim;
And Camel's Hump, in churlish pride,
Stands sentry over the other side;
Farther along, in rest serene,
Old Killington's stately form is seen;
And Pharewellbury throned in lofty pride,
A grand companion by his side.
These look on Otter Creek, below,
That winds along in a lakeward flow,
While Ottaquechee starts away,
Where their shadows fall at close of day;
And farther south, old Equinox
Lifts to the sky his crest of rocks,

While, at his feet, the Battenkill
Swells by the mists his brows distill;
And, looking still to south, I see
The last of all—Mount Anthony,
With proud observatory crowned,—
Itself the observed from far around.
But not alone such points are seen,
Wrapped in their robes of purple sheen—
The peaks above and streams below,
That highest rise and strongest flow,
For, scattered wide or thickly set,
Like stars in Evening's coronet,
The lesser points, on either hand,
Fill all the outline, long and grand.
My vision sweeps o'er the scene sublime,
Grasping the whole in a moment's time;
My spirit thrills with rapt delight,
And revels amid the enchanting sight!
And where—O where, in the wide wide world,
Is another scene like this unfurled?
Where flashing light and darkling shade,
From peak, and glen, and wood, and glade
Their mingling, quivering colors throw
On all above and all below,
Flooding with glory sky and land,
Aloft, afar, and near at hand!
And if, along that mountain-line,
Such splendors in dim distance shine,
Within its confines who can tell
What real majesty may dwell?
I seize the beauties, rich and rare,
Which, though so distant, float so fair;
And as I gaze, the distance through,
I long to gain a nearer view!

PART II.

A NEAR VIEW.

Behind me lies the country broad where late I stood and view'd
The distant mountains as they lay in dreamy solitude;
Before me now those mountains rise, so near and clearly seen
That what in distance seem'd so dim looks cheery, bright and green.
Around me rise the wealth and pride of the Green Mountain land,
With garniture arranged by Art, or fixed by Nature's hand;—

A snow-white cottage nestles here cradled in cosy rest;
 A stately mansion rises there, with rich adornments drest;
 A queenly village gleams afar, in splendor soft and bright,
 Its walls, and roofs, and towers, and spires all bathed in mellow light;
 The narrow brooks, like silver threads, through crinkled channels run;
 The broader streams, like belts of light, flash up to meet the sun;
 The forests stand in groups and ranks, claiming their pristine ground,
 Content to throw a chastening shade o'er farms and villas round.
 To scan these landscapes close and long, my ardent spirit yearns,
 But chiefly to the mountain-range my eager vision turns;
 I've wonder'd oft if people dwelt close to its steepy side?
 If at its base were cultured lands and meadows green and wide?
 And now I see the pleasant homes that dot its slopes and vales,
 The farms that stretch their acres up among the hills and dales;
 I've wonder'd too what spots were those upon its distant face,
 That flock'd it o'er with gray and gold in many a shining place?
 And now I see the clearings there, up well nigh to its crest,
 Gleaming and shimmering in the light that bathes its brow and breast;
 I feel the healthful mountain-air bracing my nerves and lungs;
 I hear the songs of forest-birds, trill'd by a thousand tongues;
 I see the bright clear waters leap out from their hidden source,
 And pour their gifts at gladsome doors along their lengthening course;
 From cluster'd barns the lanes lead out to meadows high and fair,
 And rolling ridges, higher still, their wealth of tillage bear;
 The glimmering rows of orchard-trees stretch up the mountain-side;
 The flocks and herds roam free and far o'er pastures steep and wide;
 The deep ravines come darkling down, skirted with rock and wood,
 Cutting between the fields, which else had closer neighborhood;
 The paths and roads, anear and far, their lines and circles make
 Along the banks, across the slopes, by thicket, bog, and brake,
 Or plunging into gorges dark, they disappear from sight,
 Emerging to the view again far up the mountain's height;
 Threading these ways, as up they stretch, or curve around the hills,
 Or make sharp angles by the rocks, or wind along the rills,
 A carriage here and there is seen, a horseman now and then,
 While footmen strike across the lots and reach the roads again;
 The well fed teams are busy on the plow-land or the sward,
 And men are toiling cheerily—each one a real lord;
 Women are seen abroad in dress more sensible than gay,
 And children frolic on the lawns or flock to school away.

Thus all I see and hear, where these Green Mountain shadows fall,
 Assurance gives of comfort, health, and happiness to all;
 Free as their native mountain-air, and virtuous as free,
 The dwellers here appreciate VERMONT AND LIBERTY!

O beauteous land! O happy land! it had not seem'd to me
 That here along this mountain-range such pleasant things could be!
 And now I long to climb among those summits grand and high,
 Which seem to link this paradise to that beyond the sky!

TO MOTHER,

On her Eightieth Birthday.

The sun is up, the day is here, Mother, thy natal day;
 And fourscore years to thee have come, and fourscore pass'd away;
 Thine ear is dull, thine eye is dim, thy brow is mark'd with care,
 And, scattered round thy temples, lies thy thin and faded hair.

But through these features, changed by age and deeply furrowed o'er,
 Thy soul looks out in excellence and vigor, as of yore—
 As when thy life was in its prime and every sense was bright,
 And plans were laid and work was done daily from morn till night.
 A husband then in manly strength stood proudly by thy side,
 And round thee throng'd thy children eight—their parents' joy and pride;
 The star of hope look'd down upon the social landscape there,
 And future scenes beneath its light lay sketched in colors fair.
 And thus it was with thee, Mother, when forty years and three
 Had sped their arrowy flight across thy life's bright canopy;
 But trouble, stroke on stroke, has since cut off those hopes of thine,
 As thunderbolts from rushing clouds disrobe the lofty pine!
 At forty-four a shivering bolt fell from a cloudless sky,
 And one was stricken from thy side in tender age to die—
 A precious one—a darling child, just bursting into bloom,
 Whose twelfth bright summer-sun had risen to gild her early tomb!
 Nine times the autumn shook its leaves on Hattie's lowly bed,
 And then another precious child was number'd with the dead—
 Thy namesake, Mother,—blessed girl! whom sixteen years had crown'd
 With rich maturity and grace not oft so early found.
 Scarce two years passed; and o'er that grave we had not ceased to weep,
 Ere yet another cherished one had sunk to her last sleep—
 The eldest of thy household band—a wife and mother now,
 Whose two and thirty years had stamp'd their honors on her brow.
 In two years more another cup of woe thy lips had press'd—
 A noble boy of twenty-two fell in the distant West;
 In learning's deep and fruitful mines he delved with earnest hand,
 And made his grave by Pontiac's stream, far from his native land.
 Thus, Mother, when thy seven and fifty years had passed away,
 One half thy children in their graves in different places lay;—
 Not side by side, as once they stood around the social hearth,
 But sever'd far, those stricken forms were mingling with the earth.
 For seventeen years the shafts of Death on other victims fell,
 As if in that one family his work were done full well,
 And then he threw a dart which struck thy husband at thy side,—
 Beneath the weight of years he bow'd his honor'd head and died.
 For five years more the summer-flowers bloom'd o'er each slumbering one,
 When slowly droop'd and pass'd away from earth thy second son—
 The son whose holy work it was to watch thy widow'd age,
 To guard and smooth thy weary path down through life's latest stage.
 That son had raised his voice full oft to preach the gospel word,
 And trained his rising household in the nurture of the Lord;
 But at the age of fifty-three his earthly work of love
 Was done, and friends below he left, to join his friends above.
 Thus of that circle more than half have left this earthly shore—
 A few years since it numbered *ten*, and now it numbers *four*!
 And we, the *four*, are nearing fast the deep and darkling stream,
 The portals of eternity beyond—how near they seem!
 On Jordan's brink thou standest now, waiting the summons o'er,
 And children three remain with thee upon the hither shore—
 A son,—'tis he who writes these lines—already gray with age;
 A daughter, whose own children now are on life's active stage;
 And she—the poor unfortunate in body and in mind,
 On whom the light of intellect but partially has shined,

* Killed by the kick of a horse.

Who clings to MOTHER as the vine clings to its sheltering tree,
Whose ways and wants none else can meet as they are met by thee.
And, mother, thou hast faithful ones to watch o'er thee and thine,
To guard thy steps with faithful care adown thy life's decline;
And the poor feeble one, who clings for safety to thy breast,
Shall be sustain'd and cherish'd till she finds a heavenly rest.
Mother, we'll look beyond the stream where all is bright and fair—
No touch of pain or sorrow e'er can reach the dwellers there;
The loved ones who have left us here are on that happy shore;
We'll all soon meet in that blest land—united evermore!

REV. BENNETT EATON.

NOTE.—Mrs. Eaton was 86 last August (1868.) A year last October she spun 32 run of yarn in 15 days (2 run is a girl's day's work), and between then and January wove 125 yards of flannel, 1 yard wide.

FAIRFAX.

BY JOHN A. CROSBY.*

Compiled from the town records, and from the accounts of the oldest inhabitants, as well as from the traditions in possession of the second generation:

Fairfax lies in the southern tier of towns of Franklin county, one township east of Lake Champlain,—bounded by charter:

"Beginning at the north-easterly corner of Westford, a township lately granted, from thence running westerly by Westford, as that runs, to the north-westerly corner thereof, which is also the south-easterly corner of Georgia; thence turning off northwardly, and running by Georgia aforesaid, as that runs, to the north-easterly corner thereof; thence turning off easterly, and running so far on a parallel line with the northwardly side line of Westford aforesaid, as that a straight line drawn from that period to the north-easterly corner bound of Westford aforesaid, shall include the contents of six miles square—23040 acres."

Its surface is broken and hilly, affording excellent pasturage for flocks, and abundant crops of hay and grain. None of its hills can claim the name of mountains, though Buck Hill comes nearest. Over this passes the Fairfield road, making a rise and fall each way of one mile.

Lamoille river, one of the largest in the State, runs through the southern part, emptying into Lake Champlain, in Colchester, near the southern line of Milton, and it was along its banks that the first settlements were made. Capt. Broadstreet Spafford, the earliest settler, reported to his friends in New Hampshire concerning its fertility: "That a razor could be drawn through its soil without dulling it." It is now thickly settled on

*Decreased.

both sides by the enterprising farmer, and spanned by two bridges, one at the Great Falls, on the road from Fairfax to Cambridge, and the other on the road from Fairfax to Westford. There was the third bridge previous to the great freshet of 1830, by which it was carried off bodily. It was built about a mile above the Great Falls, and, in its course down the river, carried off the bridge at that place, and was broken to pieces in its passage over the Falls.

Brown's river runs W. N. and empties into the Lamoille in Fairfax. It is a small river affording but little bottom lands in Fairfax, and spanned by 2 bridges, making 4 bridges—three arched and one X—built and supported by the town. There is one brook making from Westford, in the east corner of the town, but it has no mill-privilege. The second brook that empties into the Lamoille, is Stone's brook. It rises in Fletcher, and runs through a broken country and has no bottom lands. It affords the power that drives the works of the Shepardson's carding and clothing works, saw-mill, and furnace for casting. Great Brook rises in the southern part of Fairfield, and runs nearly south till it meets the Lamoille. Its banks are wide and its valley is noted for its productivity. Near its source is a saw-mill, built upon the farm now owned by Elijah Story, and farther down is a saw-mill owned by Nathan Buck, and in the village it carries quite an amount of machinery. A saw-mill and grist-mill owned by Damon Howard, and a short distance below the starch factory, chair factory, and saw-mill built by Julius R. Halbert; neither of them running now; and below this is the carriage shop of Weaver and Hunt, and the tannery of Henry Stearns.

Beaver Meadow brook rises in the north part of the town, and runs south-westerly. There are no mills upon it at present. Upon this stream are the famous Beaver Meadows of the early settlers. They are on the farms now owned by Cyrus Leach and the late Stillman Houghton. These meadows were the main dependance of the early settlers for hay to winter their stock. The settlers from Cambridge and the eastern part of this town, would go, during summer, cut and stack the hay, and in the winter drive their cattle there for forage. They built a log-cabin, rude and rough, for their temporary residence. This was covered with loose bark, with a loft for sleeping, to render its occupants more secure from the intrusion of the unwelcome visitant of the forest. One or two men then took charge of the whole stock for a few weeks, and then others took their places. They were some 7 miles from any inhabitant. Thus would pass the long and dreary winter, isolated from the busy affairs of the world, with but few incidents to relieve the dull monotony.

It is related of one of the occupants of this cabin, who had a bushy head of hair, that one morning early, as he put his head out from the roof of his cabin to survey the things around, a large owl flew down upon him, and attempted to carry him away, thinking from the appearance of his head that it was an old hen. At the north part of the town is another brook which affords power for one saw-mill. It runs through a broken section, with no bottom lands in Fairfax, and besides these there are several smaller brooks, running through fertile valleys, upon whose banks are the remains of several beaver dams, yet distinctly to be traced. One of these, upon the farm of Albert Ufford, exists nearly as perfect as when the beavers left, with only a narrow channel where the water has cut through. Upon the banks of these streams are found the arrow-heads of the Indians, showing them to have been hunting grounds.

Fairfax is naturally divided into three separate parts. The south part, where the village is located; North Fairfax, including that portion lying north of Beaver Meadow brook and Buck Hollow, closed round by hills, through the center of which runs Great Brook, and each of these divisions has a post office, known respectively as Fairfax, North Fairfax, and Buck Hollow. The Plain, in

early days, was quite a center of business, having a store, hotel, etc., but is now simply a farming district. It lies south of the river Lamolla. The forests have mostly disappeared, and only scattering wood-lots, dotting the landscape here and there, remain to tell of their former grandeur. The varieties most common are the maple, beech, elm, ash, bass wood, of the deciduous varieties; the pine, hemlock, spruce, and fir, with some cedar in the swamps, of the evergreen varieties. The pine, which the charter so closely guarded, "reserving all that were fit for masts in our royal navy," has mostly disappeared; but the huge stumps, dotting the country, or trailed into fence, tell where once stood the evergreen pride of the Green Mountain State.

THE GRANT.

Fairfax was granted in the third year of the reign of George III, August 18, 1763, by Benning Wentworth, Governor of the Province of New Hampshire, commander-in-chief of the forces of said Province, to Edward Burling, Viner Legraft, John Legraft, Viner Legraft, 2d, Christopher Codwain Legraft, George Legraft, William Legraft, James Legraft, James Armstrong, Timothy McCarty, William Proctor, Corden Proctor, Thomas Miller, Joseph Haviland, Paul Miller, Christopher Miller, Corden Lee, Thomas William More, Joseph Sackett, Henry Arnold, Thomas Seymore, jr., Peter Farmer, Jasper Peter Farmer, Jasper Farmer, Jasper Jasper Farmer, Thomas Gallandit, Edgar Gallandit, Peter Wallas, Thomas Wallas, Elijah Wallas, Peter Elijah Wallas, Joseph Willmot, Jasper Sackett, Jasper Sackett, jr., Peter Sackett, Samuel Deal, Samuel Deal, jr., John McKinny, William Newton, Thomas Newton, Adam Gilchrist, Adam Gilchrist, jr., Jasper Gilchrist, Edward Ager, Philip Doughty, William Wilson, William Darlington, Francis Phanber, John Sackett, George Miller, George Lester, Edward Lester, Urich Field, Stephen Dean, Nicholas Dean, Thomas Drake, Benjamin Haviland, Peter Totten, jr., Samuel Hungerford, Hon. Richard Wilbird, Esq., Daniel Warner, Esq., Nathaniel Barrel, Esq., Joseph Newmark, Esq.,—in all, 63 proprietors.

Not one of the original proprietors ever made a settlement in the town, as I can ascertain. A tract, containing 500 acres, was reserved to his Excellency B. Wentworth, which was accounted two shares; and one share was granted to the Incorporated Soci-

ety, for propagating the gospel in foreign parts; one to the glebe of the church of England, as by law established; one to the first settled minister of the gospel in said town, and one for the benefit of schools in said town, forever. The charter bears date, Province of New Hampshire, Aug. 18, 1763.

The first recorded meeting of the proprietors was held in Arlington at the house of Elnathan Merwin, inn-holder, Aug. 30, 1786.

This meeting was warned by public notice, published in the Vermont Gazette of July 1786. James Evarts was moderator, and Timothy Tood, proprietors' clerk. The proprietors then proceeded to act upon the survey of the town, and the division of the proprietors' rights. This being in order, it was voted "To lay out, as soon as may be, one hundred acres on each right for the first division, the length of the lots to be twice the breadth thereof." I do not find the surveyor mentioned in the first division, but from the connection of the first with the subsequent surveys, infer that it was John Safford of Bennington.*

This meeting then adjourned to meet at the house of Timothy Tood, in Sunderland, the following Sept., 8th day. This was adjourned to the 15th, and again to the 8th of Nov.

At the meeting of the 8th of November, a committee of three was appointed to examine the survey bills and bills of accounts for the survey of the first division. This committee consisted of John Safford, Timothy Tood, and Samuel Horsford. They reported that they approved of the allotments, and charges of the survey, which report was accepted. The proprietors then proceeded to determine the manner of dividing the lots among themselves, when it was voted "That the lots be numbered, and placed in a box, and each proprietor should then draw a ballot, and the number upon his ballot should be the number of his lot."

The next consideration was ways and means to meet the expenses of the survey. To provide for this, a tax of 2ls. was levied on each right.

The next consideration was to induce an early settlement of the town. To accomplish this they voted "That if any proprietor will settle any of the undivided land

before the first day of May, which will be in the year of our Lord 1788, he shall have liberty to make a pitch, not exceeding fifty acres, where he shall please, with this proviso, that said lot shall not be more than eighty rods in breadth, nor nearer than eighty rods to the late allotments, unless it joins them."

The next proprietors' meeting in Sunderland was adjourned to the house of James Evarts, in Georgia, Sept. 4, 1787, at which no business was transacted. The next proprietors' meeting was warned by Noah Smith, Esq., and was held at the house of Reuben Moulton, inn-holder, in Castleton, Oct. 26, 1790; leaving a space of 3 years unaccounted for by any records. The proprietors at this meeting "voted to employ John Safford, of Bennington, to complete the survey in the manner proposed to him last summer by the inhabitants of Fairfax, and by Noah Smith, Esq." What this manner was, is not known. This meeting was adjourned to the court-house in Bennington, Nov. 25, 1790. Agreeably to the adjournment they met at the court-house, and adjourned to the house of Capt. Broadstreet Spafford, in Fairfax, the second Thursday in June, 1791. At this meeting Capt. Broadstreet Spafford was chosen moderator.

We must here pause a moment the better to obtain a true insight into the early settlement of the town. The original proprietors, knowing nothing of the country or the value of their rights, were glad to sell their lots even for small sums, and those who came on to settle took up the best locations, without regard to the number and division of their purchases. Other settlers, coming in, selected such locations as they desired, and held them as pitch-lots. This would have led to much confusion of titles, had not the proprietors obviated it by exchanges.

The meetings of the proprietors were now held in town, and we may justly infer that the proprietors were the inhabitants of Fairfax. Bearing this in mind we shall be prepared to understand the votes of the proprietors of the town at the meeting held at the house of Capt. Broadstreet Spafford, the second Thursday of June, 1791. This meeting we have seen was organized by the choice of Captain Broadstreet Spafford, moderator. Thomas Russell was proprietors' clerk. The principal business transacted was the change

* James Evarts was appointed surveyor.—L. A. B.

of lots. Thus it was voted, "That Leicester Grosevenor have the hundred acre lot he has settled upon, in the right of John Sackett, in lieu of his draft, it being lot No. 126 in the second division." Also, "That James Crisey have the hundred acre lot he has settled upon in the right of George Willcocks, in lieu of his draft, it being lot No. 114 in the second division." &c.

The next proprietors' meeting was held Aug. 2, 1791, at the house of Thomas Russell, proprietors' clerk. At this meeting it was voted—

"To allow John Safford 5s. on each right of land surveyed by him in the 2d and 3d divisions, for extraordinary trouble over and above the price agreed upon between him and Judge Smith, for completing the survey of said divisions, public rights excepted."

"This amount was to be paid in neat cattle by the 10th of September next, delivered at the house of Thomas Russell, Esq.

The remaining lots were then divided :

"Beginning with the 10th day of Sept., a number of days equal to the number of lots not then located, were marked upon ballots, Sundays excepted, and the proprietors drew each a ballot, and upon the day which came to him, he could locate his land; the one drawing the tenth having his choice first, and so on in regular succession."

This meeting finished the division of the land in the town, and was the last of the proprietors' meetings.

EARLY SETTLERS.—The first settler in this town was Capt. Broadstreet Spafford. He came from Piermont, N. H., and commenced his settlement in A. D. 1783.

He was accompanied by his two sons, Nathan and Asa, bearing upon their backs their provisions, their axes, and their trusty rifles, upon which they mainly depended for supplying themselves with food. They proceeded down the north bank of the Lamoille, blazing the trees to mark their road. They made their selection on the banks of the Lamoille, in the S. E. portion of the town, on the farm now owned by Harry Maxfield.

They commenced their clearings with the energy of men who know that their success depends upon their own industry, built themselves a cabin of logs, covered with the bark of the elm, with split basswood logs for the floor. The door of their house consisted of a blanket hung on pegs. Having thus completed their arrangements for living, they returned to New Hampshire for the winter,

and in the spring removed their families to their new home. The next summer they were the only inhabitants in town; their nearest neighbors being in Cambridge, some 7 miles distant. The year following, Robert and Jose Barnett settled near them, and the year 1786, Thomas Russell. They were all kindred, or related by marriage.

Their road was down the Lamoille river, by the way of Wolcott, Johnson and Cambridge.

In the year 1787, Levi Farnsworth made the first settlement on the Plain, on the place now owned by Warren Soule. He came from Charlestown, New Hampshire, bringing only his gun and axe, and commenced his clearing, building a log-house for his residence.

During that year (1787.) Capt. Broadstreet Spafford, on his way to Burlington to mill, when near the Great Falls, saw the smoke of a cabin, and making his way across the river, discovered in Mr. Farnsworth an old acquaintance. This was the first knowledge he (Capt. B.) had of neighbors south of him.

In the Autumn of the same year, he (Mr. Farnsworth) returned to New Hampshire. In 1790 he moved his family to his new home. They moved by the way of Williston, and thence cut their road to Cambridge Borough: there crossed the Lamoille, and proceeded down its north bank, by the road of Capt. Spafford, and again fording the river just below Great Falls, cut a road to their new home about a mile distant. He was soon followed by his brothers and friends, Jasper Farnsworth, sen., Jasper Farnsworth, jr., Oliver Farnsworth and Joseph Farnsworth, all of whom settled on the Plain.

The first settlement made in North Fairfax was by Joseph Beeman, sen. and Joseph Beeman, jr., on the farm now owned by Owen Campbell, east of the brick-meeting-house. They came from Bennington in the year 1786, on foot, carrying upon their backs their provisions and utensils for opening their farms. They built a house of logs, covered it with elm bark, and floored it with basswood, cleared a small space for corn and turnips, and returned to Bennington in the Autumn. The following year they moved the family to their new home. Mr. Beeman drove up a cow, which was their main dependence for food. He brought his flour from Bennington, of which the first year he had some 300 or 400 lbs. This year he raised a patch of turnips, and a small quantity of corn.

The winter following was a season of scarcity. Many during the summer had commenced clearings, but had raised but very little grain of any kind. The nearest places at which provisions could be obtained, were distant 30 to 50 miles. Mr. Beeman returned to Bennington, in the fall, after provisions, leaving his family only a little flour, a quantity of maple sugar, and the cow. He was gone some three weeks, and we of the present day can only imagine the joy with which his return was hailed. He wintered his cow upon turnips and browse the first season, and made maple sugar to the amount of 300 or 400 lbs. The utensils were, troughs dug out of the basswood for "catching the sap;" and a three and a five-pail kettle for boiling. The boiling utensils of Capt. Broadstreet Spafford, were a tea-kettle, a frying-pan, and a porridge-pot.

His sons, Joseph Beeman, jr. and Beriah Beeman, came on with him, and became permanent settlers in the town. The following season, Hampton Lovegrove and Jacob Story boarded with him, whilst they commenced settlements of their own. The settlement thus begun was soon increased by Gideon Orton, Aaron Hastings, Shores Ufford and others.

The first settlement in BUCK HOLLOW was begun by Gould Buck and Abigail Hawley, who came from Arlington in 1791. They settled on land, purchased by Lemuel Buck, of Arlington, of Elias Jackson and Eleazer Marble of Salisbury, Litchfield Co., Conn. This tract contained 1400 acres, the original rights of John, Christopher, James, Viner and William Legroff, was purchased for £100, and comprised the territory now known as Buck Hollow.

They came with an ox-team, to the north-part. From there, they transported their families and goods to Buck Hollow, on a hand-sled. They were followed the next year by Jesse, George, Nathan, Zadock, and Joseph Buck.

The first improvement, made where the village now stands, was by a man named Joseph Belcher, about the year 1787. He was a hunter, and had with him several dogs, a gun and an axe. He located near where the Fairfax House now stands, built himself a log-cabin, and also one for his dogs; and they, not content to live together in peace, he built each a cabin.

His settlement, being near the blazed track connecting the river settlements with the north part, was noticed by all who passed, and peo-

ple in derision gave the assemblage of huts the title of "the city," which it bore for many years, and is frequently called by its title at the present day. In 1789, William Maxfield, Leicester Grosevenor and John Andros, made permanent settlements where the village is; Leicester Grosevenor settling on the old Elder Butler farm. Stephen England, Esq. came, in about 1788, and located on the old claim of Belcher. Some few years after, he opened a hotel, which was the first in the village. He soon after sold to Hampton Lovegrove, and the old stand yet remains a house of public entertainment.

The first machinery built upon Great Brook, was by a man named Bidwell, in 1792, on the spot now occupied by the tannery of Henry Stearns. His was a log-building, with a fulling-mill, and tenter-bars for fulling and drying the cloth, which was spun and woven by the industrious hands of the women.

In 1806, Joseph Beeman, jr. built "a mill for grinding" on the spot where now stands the chair-factory. He also built a saw-mill.

Josiah Safford made the first improvement about a mill north of the village. Asa Wilkins made the first improvement in the N. E. part of the town.

TOWN-MEETINGS.

The first town-meeting was held at the house of Capt. Broadstreet Spafford. The following is a copy of the certificate of warning:

"Cambridge, April 20, 1787.

"This may certify that the inhabitants of the town of Fairfax had a legal warning given out to them for a town-meeting, in said Fairfax, on the 22d of March, A. D. 1787.

"To whom it may concern.

"AMOS FASSETT, *Justice of Peace.*"

Capt. Broadstreet Spafford was moderator, Thomas Russel, clerk; Nathan Spafford, constable, Broadstreet Spafford, 1st selectman, Robert Barnett 2d, and Thomas Russell, 3d.

The records would indicate but six legal voters in town at this period, viz: Broadstreet Spafford, Thomas Russell, Nathan Spafford, Robert Barnett, Asa Spafford, Jose Barnett, who were all that took the freemen's oath. The remaining town-offices were vacant during the year following, either because the legal voters had honor enough in the offices already theirs, or else it was not at that time deemed necessary to fill them. The town meeting for the year following 1788 shows a large increase in the population, as well as in the number of offices.

At this meeting Capt. Broadstreet Spafford was chosen moderator; Thomas Russell, town clerk; Nathan Spafford, constable; Broadstreet

Spafford, Thomas Richards and Silas Squires, selectmen; Thomas Russell, town treasurer; Thomas Fullerton, Levi Andros, Broadstreet Spafford, Thomas Richards, Silas Squires, listers; Francis Fullerton, grand juror; Asa Spafford, Leicester Grosevenor, surveyor of highways; Jesse Barrett, pound keeper; Moses Flood, hayward; Thomas Richards, Joseph Thurston, fence-viewers.

At this meeting it was voted to build a pound where the selectmen should fix the place. I think the place was never fixed.

There was also a vote passed on swine, which shows the inhabitants to have been keenly alive to their own interests: "That swine should run on the common—and the greater part of the town must at that time have been common—if by their owner well ringed and yoked."

In 1789 the school-lot was placed in the hands of the selectmen, to be leased by them for the benefit of schools. To meet the expenses of the town, it was voted to raise the sum of £3 lawful currency, or the worth of it in good wheat.

The expenditures of the town must have been very small, compared with the present, if that sum met them all, and we have no reason to believe it did not.

It was necessary to have some public place, upon which to post notices for town and freemen's meetings. The town therefore voted "to erect a sign-post, on which all notices should be placed, and which being placed there, should be a sufficient warning for all meetings." At the town meeting 1789, the inhabitants took into consideration the state of the roads, and voted: "That all roads in future laid out should be 8 rods wide." This vote, I think, was never carried into effect, as I know of no roads in town measuring that width.

There was also a committee chosen consisting of Capt. Thomas Richards, Daniel Clark, Nathan Spafford, Thomas Russell and Francis Fullerton, to petition the General Assembly, at its session in October, for a grant of a part of the highway in the town, to build a mill or mills, on the Great Brook, and to agree with any person or persons to build such mill or mills on said Great Brook, as they should think best for the interest of the town."

At a town meeting held at the house of Erastus Safford, March 7, 1792, the first effort to divide the town was made. This failed, as have all subsequent moves made to that effect, which have been many.

In the warning for the March-meeting of 1797, this article appeared: "To see if the town will appoint a committee to hire preaching, and to give direction, in what way." This was not acted upon, and in 1798, a special meeting was called to see if the town would have the Rev. Silas S. Bingham settle in the town, as a minister of the gospel, and if so, to choose a committee to treat with him. This was not done, but in the following year, 1799, at a meeting held at the house of Thomas Story, it was voted "to give the Rev. Silas S. Bingham ten dollars to preach two Sundays, while the societies could be organized."

The division of the minister's right of land, caused some difficulty. In 1799 it was voted:

"To divide the minister's right, so that the North Society should have the first division, the South Society, the lot adjoining James Bellow's land, and the Baptist people the lot that lies in the east part of the town; and the last division the first settled minister shall have, and that the lots shall be averaged, and the society that has the best lot shall pay back to the other society, so that each shall receive equal in value."

This did not prove satisfactory, and in 1807, James Holms being moderator, it was voted; "To appropriate the minister's rights of land in Fairfax, to the use of schools as the school-right is appropriated."

The following preamble, resolution and protest followed this vote.

"Whereas, doubts in the minds of some have arisen, and may perhaps arise, in regard to the settlement of the Rev. Amos Tuttle, in regard to his being by, and at the request of the major part of the inhabitants, settled; Resolved, that we, the inhabitants of Fairfax, agree that the said Tuttle, on the 7th day of August last, was settled according to law, as the first settled minister in and by the major part of the inhabitants of said town, and thereby became vested in fee of the right of land granted to the first settled minister, as will more at length appear by the Charter of said Town of Fairfax."

"The above resolution passed by a very large majority of the meeting, which consisted of more than 150 freemen.

"Mr. Samuel Gladding appeared, and protested against the proceedings of the said town of Fairfax.

"Fairfax, September 2, 1806.

"Attest, ERASTUS SAFFORD, *Town Clerk.*"

Much difficulty existed at that early day in regard to the place for holding town-meetings, and the place was changed nearly as often as a meeting was called. In several consecutive town-meetings, this vote was passed: "That sheep, swine and geese shall not run at large," but from its being passed so many times, I con-

clude that it was never carried into execution. In the year 1802, the inhabitants became fully alive to the danger of sickness, and from the ravages of the small pox, and the selectmen inserted this article in the warning for a town-meeting of that year: 6th, "To see if the town will give liberty for the inoculation of the Small Pox," and it was voted, "That the selectmen have liberty to license several houses for that purpose." This proved efficacious in staying the ravages of the disease, till a better remedy was at hand—the vaccination for the cow-pox.

The proceedings of the town meetings following, possess some interest, but as the town had now fairly begun its course of prosperity, I deem it unnecessary to mention more.

TOWN CLERKS OF FAIRFAX

Thomas Russell, 1787 'till 1795; Erastus Safford, 1795 'till 1802; Seth Ford, 1802; Erastus Safford, 1802 'till 1807; Hampton Lovegrove, 1807 'till 1821; Erastus Safford, 1821; Hampton Lovegrove, 1821 'till 1831; Nathan W. Perry, 1831 'till 1833; Churchill Sampson, 1833 'till 1844; Silas W. Brush, 1844 'till 1856; Elias H. Wells, 1856 'till 1862; Samuel Randall, 1862.

TOWN REPRESENTATIVES, FROM 1787 TILL 1861:

Thomas Russell 1787, Josiah Safford '88, Nathan Spafford '89 and '90, James Farnsworth '91, Thomas Russell '92, Jonathan Danforth '93—'95, Ross Coon '96, Jonathan Danforth '97—'99.

Joseph Beeman, jr., 1800—'04, Asa Wilkins '05 and '06, Erastus Safford '07—'10, Benjamin Gale '11, Samuel Ufford '12 and '13, Joseph Holmes '14, Stephen Holmes '15 and '16, Erastus Safford '17, Samuel Parmlee '18, Elias Bellows '19 and '20, Joseph Beeman '21, Luther B. Hunt, '22—'24, Reuben Wood '26, Erastus Safford '27, James Farnsworth '28, James Bellows '29, Joseph Kingsbury '30, James Bellows '31, Joseph Learned '32 and '33, Alanson Webster '34 and '35, Alfred Wheeler '36 and '37, James Bellows '38, Lyman Hawley '39 and '40, James H. Farnsworth '41, Asa S. Gove '42, Joseph Learned '43 and '44, Reuben Dewey '45 and '46, Homer E. Hubbell '47—'51, Anson Soule '52 and '53, George Buck '54 and '55, Albert Ufford '56 and '57, Lucus Kingsbury '58 and '59, Julius Halbert '60, Homer E. Hubbell '61.

A LIST OF THOSE WHO TOOK THE FREEMEN'S OATH, FROM 1787 TO 1800.

In 1787,—Broadstreet Spafford, Nathan

Spafford, Asa Spafford, Thomas Russell, Robert Barnett, Jose Barnett.

1788 and 1789,—Thomas Richards, Leicester Grosevenor, Oliver Orton, William Maxfield, Joseph Thurston, James Cressey, William Churchill, John Andros.

1790,—Joel Wilson, Deliverance Wilson, James Farnsworth, jr., David Churchill, Oliver Farnsworth, Oliver Strong.

1791,—Samuel Dawner, Samuel Cressey, John Newbrel.

1792,—Ashel Porter, Sheldon Durkee, Geo. Cutting, Oliver Farwell.

1793,—Harris Hopkins, Richard Grosevenor, Ephraim Rockway, Collis Fay, Andrew Story, Jedediah Beeman, Isaac Sabina.

1794,—Ezra Ellsworth, Daniel Ayer, Ebenezer Safford, James Thomson, James Wilson, Jacob Smith.

1795,—Moses Chadwick, John Mudgett, Theophilus Blake, John Fullonton, Thomas Stickney, Gamalsel Hopkins, Bradbury Blake, Jacob Warner, Benjamin Pettingil, Joshua Larabee, Simeon Hall, Benoni Mudgett, Allen Minor.

1796,—John Blake, Nathan Buck, Lewis Sweetling, William Chadwick, Joseph Ellis, Josiah Grout, Hezekiah Wright, Ebenezer Smith, Samuel Tubbs, James Smith, Jabes Safford.

1797,—Jonathan Doughty, Parker Carr, Josiah Farnsworth, Joseph Kingsbury.

1798,—Churchill Sampson, Aseph Barrett, Libens Dayley.

1800,—Benjamin Gale, Samuel Parmlee, Oliver Parmlee, Jonathan Parmlee, Moses Parmlee.

THE GREAT FALLS,

On the River Lamoille, are situated in the south-east part of the town. The valley above, which is wide and fertile, is here intercepted by a range of hills, running N. E., and narrowed to a space just sufficient for the river and a road to pass on either side. Here, in the distance of 30 rods, the water attains a fall of 88 feet, not one continuous descent, but a series of small cascades, over which the waters leap and sparkle. The roar of the waters can be heard at the distance of 5 or 6 miles, and in the coldest days of winter, the vapor arising from them looks as though the nymphs of the Lamoille had there assembled, and were boiling a huge tea-kettle for a social party. It is very picturesque as it is approached from the west; the Green Mountains, with old Mansfield rear-

ing its head over all, stand out in relief for the back-ground. On either side, the hills are dotted with the flocks of the farmer, or covered with their native forests. And there is a simple quiet loveliness, that charms the beholder, and paints a picture which he ever afterwards delights to recall.

These Falls afford an excellent privilege for manufacturers, but have never yet been improved to half their capacity. A ledge of rocks, passing across at the head, forms a natural dam of great capacity, which is much increased by an artificial dam, built across the channel worn through the rocks by the wear of ages. By blasting through this ledge on either side, some 15 or 20 feet, a canal is formed for conducting the water to the driving of machinery, which floods will not carry off, nor rot destroy.

The Great Falls came, in the division of the town, to the right of Joseph Sackett. He made no improvement upon them, nor did he, as I can learn, ever see them. Failing to pay the state-tax, they were sold at the public vendue, at Esq. Ives', to James Evarts. His purchase was surveyed the following year. The original survey reads thus:

"August 5, 1791.

"Surveyed for James Evarts, Esq., a piece of land covering the Great Falls, on the river Lamouille in Fairfax, containing about 48 acres, in the original right of Joseph Sackett, which was sold at Esq. Ives' vendue, to pay state tax of 10 pence per hundred acres, &c.

"JAMES HAWLEY, *Surveyor*."

In 1791, the first mill in town, was built at the Great Falls, by Judge Amos Fassett, of Cambridge. It was a frame building, and the inhabitants from Buck Hollow, North Fairfax, Cambridge and Westford, turned out to raise it. In the same building were his saw-mill and grist-mill. Previous to this, the inhabitants had gone to Burlington and Vergennes, for milling. From his hands they passed to Felix Stearns, and from him to Asa Wilkins, and from him to his son, Daniel Wilkins. Whilst in his possession, a company of men from Boston came on for the purpose of buying the privilege, with the intention of establishing a large woolen-factory. Thinking his price exorbitant, however, they relinquished their design, and finally bought where the city of Lowell now stands.

Crane & Crandall established the first clothing works at the Great Falls; but their building was carried off by the great freshet of June, 1830. A woolen-factory was built on a small scale, and a few years afterward, burned.

The Great Falls are now owned by S. N.

Gant and J. M. Beeman, principally. S. N. Gant built a new flouring-mill, of 4 run of stone, in 1850. He also has a saw-mill and planing-machine, which do an extensive business. His logs are principally floated from the head waters of the Lamouille, and are chiefly spruce. J. M. Beeman has a saw-mill, planing-machine &c., which does an extensive business.

Shephardson's Works, on Stone's Branch, about a mile N. E. of the Great Falls, were first started in the year 1810, by the erection of a saw-mill. In 1828, a carding-machine was put in operation by the present proprietor, Deacon Ansel Shephardson. This did quite an extensive business, till 1848, when he erected a woolen manufactory, and removed his carding-machine into the new building. His machinery is driven by an overshot wheel 26½ feet in diameter. He carries his water by a canal, some 75 rods, and over the road, which passes through the valley at a height of 35 feet. There is a blacksmith's shop in the place, owned by Benjamin Kenfield, and a furnace for casting.

SCHOOLS.

The town was first divided into school-districts in 1796; but previous to this, schools had been carried on by private enterprise.— "The first, taught in the south part of the town was by Jedediah Safford, in the stoop of his father's log house. The second in that district, was taught by Harlow Orton, in Capt. Safford's new barn. They had school but five days in the week, Saturdays being taken to wash and mend the children's clothes, so that they could attend meeting on the Sabbath."

The first school taught in North Fairfax was by David Sears. These early schools were generally taught in private houses in the winter, and in summer, some barn was occupied for a school-house. I asked the oldest resident of the town, Beriah Boeman, to describe to me the old school-houses of the first settlers: "They," said he, "were built of logs, with a huge fire-place in one end, and a door in the other, on each side was one window. The desks were made by driving pegs into side-logs, and upon these placing unplanned boards. The seats were made movable." This was a great improvement upon private rooms. In these houses did the first generation of the town receive their education. Here they conned their spelling-books, and testaments, and practiced at their copy-books—becoming good readers, correct spellers and fair penmen. If by chance an arithmetic or a geography was obtained, the owners were prepared

to become the leaders of the school, and were looked up to as prodigies in their circles. In asking old teachers the wages received, their reply was, but little more than board. The story still holds current, that one of these early candidates for schoolmaster's honors, on making application for a school, was asked his terms, and that he, looking at the wide mouthed fireplace, answered, "he thought he could cut the wood and teach the school for the ashes he could make."

But soon the right of land belonging to the schools began to yield something of a revenue, so that in 1796, three trustees were appointed at the March meeting of that year, to take charge of the school-money. They were Thomas Farnsworth, Phineas Page and Theophilus Blake. The following persons, at the same meeting, were appointed trustees of schools, exercising the same functions as our committees of the present day, viz: Erasmus Safford, Asa Wilkins, Stephen Holmes, Abijah Hawley, Elkanah Lathrop and Zephaniah Holmes, showing that there were 6 school districts maintaining schools in that year. In 1811, the number of school districts maintaining schools was 11, and the number of scholars returned was 466; showing a rapid increase in the early settlement of the town.

In the year 1861 the number of school-districts making returns and sustaining schools was 17, and the number of scholars of all ages attending school was 475; showing but small increase in scholars for the half-century following 1811. This must be accounted for partly in the difference of the school-laws, the old law requiring all children between the ages of 4 and 15 to be returned, whilst the present law only requires those who attend school. Another reason is, that many of the young men emigrate early to the tempting West, and there settle. The first frame-school-house built, was in the village, near the stone-dwelling of the late Gen. Groat.

THE ERECTION OF THE INSTITUTION BUILDINGS.

Though there had been many select schools taught in town; yet, previous to the year 1853, there had been no building erected or prepared for this purpose. This was a want early felt by the inhabitants, and in the year previous, 1853, the question of removing the Hampton Institution, then located at New Hampton, New Hampshire, to Fairfax, was agitated. This was first conceived by the Rev. L.

A. Dunn, and Rev. H. L. Parker. They brought it before the people of Fairfax, and entered into a correspondence with the Trustees of the Institution. The result was, that the Trustees guaranteed its removal, provided a certain amount of endowment should be raised, and buildings be erected for its reception. An estimate was made of their cost, viz: \$16,000, and subscriptions immediately put in circulation. This was in the spring of 1852. The most active and indefatigable workers, in circulating the subscription, were J. H. Farnsworth, Reuben Dewey, Silas W. Brush, Heman Hunt, and S. D. Alfred. The amount was raised principally in Fairfax, though some in other towns gave liberally. Judge J. D. Farnsworth and J. H. Farnsworth gave the location, 4 acres of land.

The buildings were planned by the Rev. L. A. Dunn. The committee chosen to superintend the construction was Heman Hunt, Damon Howard and Reuben Dewey. The buildings consist of a centre building containing a large audience-hall, and surmounted by a dome, and two wings containing the recitation-rooms, libraries, reading-rooms and cabinets; making a front of 140 feet, with basements under the whole. The old Baptist and Congregationalist church, (the Congregational being bought out) was converted into the main building, receiving an addition of 20 feet in length. Active operations commenced in the spring of 1853, a large force being employed, Heman Hunt taking personal supervision of their construction, and they were so far completed, that a school was opened in the August following. The buildings were completed entirely the following June, 1854, at a cost of \$10,680—a deficiency to be raised of \$1100. To finish the buildings, it was necessary to raise this. The inhabitants had given liberally, and no more could be raised by subscription. In this emergency ten men, viz: S. D. Alfred, Albert Ufford, Heman Hunt, Damon Howard, Reuben Dewey, Harry Maxfield, H. C. Safford, L. A. Dunn, Franklin Hunt and Ira Hunt, entered into a bond to bear an equal share of the deficiency. These men had signed heavily upon the first subscription. They had also given liberally upon a second.

Thus was the enterprise completed, and many teachers have gone from this Institute into the different States of the great West, where they have been faithful laborers in the field of knowledge.

TAVERNS.

The first tavern kept was by Hampton Lovegrove, in North Fairfax, a few years after his settlement on the farm now owned by Harmon Johnson.

The house had but one room at first, and quite small at that; but the year after he built an addition, and here entertainment was provided so that no one could complain, for "mine host" was a jolly soul, full of dry jokes and good humor, which did much to smooth over the roughness of frontier life, and make his house the favorite resort of the traveler. The next tavern was opened by Capt. Efastus Safford. His house was composed of two rooms, and one of them covered on the floor by split and hewn basswood timber. His sign was "Rest for the heavy laden and weary traveler," written upon a piece of paper, nailed upon a board and stuck into a hollow stump before his door, and his establishment was quite a place of resort on account of the good cheer provided by his estimable wife. He did not keep up his sign many years, but his house remained the resort for many drovers, while Montreal was the great mart for the sale of cattle.

There was also a tavern kept for a number of years, on the river near Capt. Spafford's, by Robert Barnett—and Stephen England opened the first tavern in "the city," a small house with an addition of two small rooms on the back side. He sold to Hampton Lovegrove, and moved to the Plain. And a tavern was kept some years opposite the store-house of Gen. Grout, by Bradbury Blake.

In those early times the business was quite profitable: In later years there has been but one sustained, the Valley Hotel, whose proprietors have been innumerable. It was erected by Ira Farnsworth. Its present proprietor is Samuel Randall.

The Fairfax-House was opened in the spring of 1862, by Mrs. Whitney. It is on the old stand first occupied by Stephen England.

BRIDGES, ROADS, &c.

The old ford of the Lamoille, a short distance below the Great Falls, was used for the few first years of the settlements.

In 1792, at its session in October, the Legislature granted a lottery for the purpose of raising \$500,00, to build a bridge over the Lamoille river in Fairfax. This was drawn, and the bridge built was the first one in the

town, and stood about 20 rods below the present one, on the Fairfax and Westford road. The next bridge was over Brown's river, built in 1795, near where the present one is located on the Hartford road. They found a large hemlock tree at the right place, cut it down so that it should fall across the stream: this answered for one string-piece; another was then drawn across, and over these were laid cross-pieces of hewn logs. The old toll-bridge was built near the year 1820, over the Lamoille, on the spot occupied by the first bridge. It stood some 15 years.

The first road in town was that marked out by Capt. Broadstreet Spafford, and underbrushed, so that they could get through. After the settlement of Mr. Beeman in North Fairfax, a road was cut through to his place. For the first few years this was worked by cutting out the small trees, and dodging the large ones. A road was next opened in the same manner, from Georgia to the North part of the town, and from there to Buck Hollow.

The first mail-route was through from Danville to St. Albans. A man by the name of Trescott carried the post, as it was called at that time. He was succeeded by his son, Solon Trescott. The mail was carried on horse-back, the carrier having a tin horn, which he blew on his approach to the settlements. It was carried in saddle-bags, and he delivered the matter to the inhabitants, as he went along—being a sort of traveling post-office. The only paper he carried was the North Star, published in Danville. Fairfax is now a distributing office, and a daily mail runs from Georgia depot to it, and is announced by the whistle of the engine; and the man who should take only a village newspaper now, would be as far behind the times as he who took the North Star then, was ahead of them.

The number of road districts now in town is 28, requiring 23 highway-surveyors.

GENERAL ITEMS.

The first frame-house built in town was by Joel Leonard in 1792, on the farm now owned by Thomas Story; the first frame-barn by Levi Farnsworth, on the place now owned by Warren Soule; Seth Ford, carpenter.

The first frame school-house built was near the house of Gen. Grout.

The first single wagon brought into town was by Josiah Brush, in 1808; previous to this there were several two-horse wagons, and

numerous ox-carts upon which people would visit about, but the most of traveling was on horse-back.

The first company of volunteer cavalry organized in Franklin Co., was at the tavern of Hampton Lovegrove, about the year 1791. The company numbered some 60 men from the different towns.

Seth Pomeroy was Capt; Eldad Butler, 1st Lieut; Damon Barlow, 2d Lieut; Joseph Beeman, Cornet.

The first doctor in town was Aaron Hastings. He settled in North Fairfax; frequently served as a lawyer, and is represented to have been a shrewd, active man. The next was Ross Coon; of him I can get but little information.

The first mowing-machine was brought into town by Reuben Hunt, about 1835.

The first town-hall was built in 1807, or near that time, and was occupied many years for preaching.

AN OLD-TIME MARRIAGE, AND THE TURN-OUT.

The marriage was between Benjamin Pettigill and Nabby Ford. The guests were invited, and a dance was to come off in the evening. The conveyance was a heavy two-horse sleigh owned by Samuel Safford. With this and a span of horses, harnessed, not with silver tips, but with rough harnesses, rope tugs, and rope reins, he started early and carried in his partner. Then another young man took the team, and did likewise; and so on, till all were brought in. This was a turn-out of the first quality, in those early days.

Men who live upon the farms where their fathers or grandfathers struck the first blow: Harry P. Safford, Cassius Buck, Lyman Hawley, Aaron Orton.

Farms improved before 1800: Of the settlers in town previous to the year 1800, now living, there are Joseph Kingsbury, able to be about and quite smart, (1861) aged 91 years; Taylor Lawton, able to be about and smart, aged 83; Beriah Beeman, confined to the house, yet remembering well the events of the early time, 80 years of age; Thomas Story, in his 75th year, remaining on the place his father bought and settled upon, with only 2 acres cleared; active and smart, managing his farm of 47 acres with the aid of a small boy; Zadock Buck in his 89th year, able to move about without much trouble—walked the last spring over Buck Hill, a dis-

tance of 2 miles; Hopkins Safford, now in his 71st year, is the oldest man born in town, and, as near as I can make out, the first born in town. He lives on the land where his father first settled, though his brother, H. C. Safford, occupies the homestead. Aaron Orton ranks next, being a few months younger. Cyrus Wells, 91 in May; Mrs. Stickney, 93; Rhoda Parmalee, 84 years; Eunice Olmstead, 82 years; Lavinia Howard, 80 years; Joseph Learned, 83 years—living on the place which he first settled,—his mind is still undimmed, able to do considerable work upon his farm.

EAR MARKS FOR CATTLE.

These marks were the own peculiar property of the individuals recording them. The ear was selected for marking, because it could be easily seen at some distance, and marks made upon it were not likely to become obliterated. This practice has now become nearly obsolete, but the record is quite interesting, and shows considerable ingenuity among the inhabitants in cutting some 141 different marks upon the ears of their cattle.

The descendants of the first settlers cannot, even with the closest study, understand the toils and privations, hardships and shifts, which their parents and grandparents were obliged to endure in their first efforts to render the wilderness of Vermont the smiling land of plenty that it now is. I very much doubt if, of the generation now coming upon the stage of action, one in fifty could tell the mark their parents and grandparents used to identify their herds. I subjoin a few as specimens, also the date of their record:

Sept. 10th, 1788, Erastus Safford's is a crop off the right ear. Nov. 13th, 1790, Joseph Beeman, jr.'s mark is a slit in the left ear.—May 22d, 1793, Gould Buck's mark is a crop off the left ear, and a swallow fork on the right ear. July 6th, 1799, Samuel Ufford's mark is a half crop the under side of both ears. June 17th, 1807, Amos Tuttle's mark is a crop off the right ear, and a half penny the upper side of the same ear. Nov. 12th, 1807, Joseph Parmelee's mark is a swallow-tail on each ear.

Attest, HAMPTON LOVEGROVE, Town Clerk.

THE VILLAGE

contains 84 dwelling-houses, 2 hotels, 4 stores, 2 groceries, 2 carriage-shops, 2 blacksmith-shops, 1 tin-shop, 1 marble-shop, 1 tailor's shop, 1 paint-shop, 5 shoemakers' shops, 1 tannery, 1 candy manufactory, 1 watch repairer, 2 lawyers' offices, 3 doctors' offices, 2 churches, 2 school-houses, 1 institution of

learning, 3 milliners' shops, 1 saw-mill in operation and 1 idle, 1 manufactory of washing machines.

The oldest established lawyer is Homer E. Hubbell; the oldest established physician, J. H. Farnsworth; the oldest settled minister, L. A. Dunn; the oldest established merchant, S. D. Alfred.

North Fairfax has 2 churches, 1 saw-mill, 1 carriage-shop, 1 blacksmith's shop, 1 doctor. The Village, as I have described it, is as it stands at the present. In addition, there is a grist-mill of one run of stone, and a cabinet-shop. Formerly, the brothers Farrar were quite extensively engaged in the manufacture of stone and earthen ware,—they are now removed from town. Two of them, Eben and Stephen, were drowned on the St. Lawrence in 18— by the burning of the steamer.

Families which made early settlements, of whom none of their descendants, bearing their name, live in town, at present: The Spaffords, 3 families, settled at an early day; the Barnetts, 3 families; the Grosevenors, 3 families; the Cresceys, 3 families; the Parmelees, 5 families; the Farwells, 2 families; the Fullertons, 2 families; the Hopkinson, 4 families.

CAPT. BROADSTREET SPAFFORD

came from Piermont, N. H., in 1783, and was the first settler in town; at his house the first town-meeting was held. He was the first moderator of a town-meeting, and first selectman. He was buried in the burying-ground near where he first settled,—no headstone marks his resting place.

THOMAS RUSSELL, ESQ.,

settled in town about the year 1786, on the place known as the Swift farm, now owned by Harrison A. Hunter. He was the first representative, and several years proprietors' clerk; town clerk from 1787 till 1796; justice of the peace for many years; a teacher of the schools in the village during several winters; a stirring, active man, well calculated to be among the first to settle up a new country.—He moved to Missisquoi Bay, where he died. None of his name now live in town.

NATHAN SPAFFORD,

son of Capt. Broadstreet, moved in with his father in 1783; was chosen first constable, and retained that office many years. Many of the deeds of the town are granted by him in virtue of his office, the lands being sold to pay delinquent taxes. He was two

years representative; none of his name now live in town.

ROBERT BARNETT

settled about the year 1786, in the south-east corner of the town, on the Lamoille; was selectman the first year the town was organized; in subsequent years filled several town offices. None of his name now live in town.

LAVINIA HOWARD,

was the daughter of John Smith, who settled in 1794,—she was then 13 years of age. In 1803 she married Marshal Howard, one of the early settlers. She is now living, at the age of 80 years, doing her housework without help. She has a large family mostly living in town.

NATHAN MURRY,

or, as he was more commonly called, old blind Murry, settled in the S. E. part of the town at an early day. He served in the Revolutionary War; enlisted in 1776 in Capt. Sopers' Co., Col. Reed's Reg., Mass. Line; in 1820, being 70 years of age, he applied for a pension, and showed the following schedule of property to the Court, viz. 1 old chest, 4 chairs, 1 old table, 1 three-pail kettle, 1 tea-kettle, and 2 spinning wheels; and further stated, that he was a cooper by trade, but from blindness was unable to work. His property was appraised by two old Revolutionary soldiers. The following is the appraisal:

"We the undersigned, freeholders of Fairfax, have appraised the property of Nathan Murry of Fairfax, and set the whole to be worth the sum of nine dollars, as witness our hands.

JEREMIAH AUSTIN,
SOLOMON BURDICK.

Fairfax, Nov. 14th, 1820."

Mr. Murry died in 1846, aged 96.

PHINEAS PAGE,

born in Lunenburg, Mass.; moved to Charlestown, N. H., when a young man; married a Miss Labaree; after her death again married Jane West; moved from there to Fairfax in 1788, and settled on the farm now owned by Amos Prindle. He brought up his goods by an ox-cart, his wife riding on horseback; died at the age of 64. His daughter Eunice, by his first wife, first married Samuel Ufford, and after his death Timothy Olmsted. She still lives, at the advanced age of 82, with her son Samuel D. Ufford, upon the old homestead, settled by her first husband, and his father Shores Ufford.

JACOB STORY,

Born in Bennington in 1762, served one campaign in the Revolutionary war; was at Bennington at the time of the battle, but took no part in it, being too young; married Susanna Merrill, of Bennington; moved to Fairfax in 1788; settled upon the place now owned by Hiram Cook, and afterward changed for the place upon which his son Elijah Story now lives. He died in 1835, aged 73, leaving four sons, now living, viz. John, in Madrid, N. Y.; Joseph and Elijah, in Fairfax, and Andrew, in Cambridge, Vt.

GIDEON ORTON,

the son of John Orton, was born in Farmington, Ct., from there he moved to Massachusetts, and afterward to New York, where remaining a short time, he moved to Shattsbury, Vt., here he was married to Phoebe Oatman; in 1789 came to Fairfax, and located his farm where his son Aaron Orton now lives. He boarded the first season with Thomas Russell, Esq., his farm being three miles distant from his boarding-place. In the spring following he moved his family to Fairfax and was soon followed by his brother Oliver, and others of his friends. His son Aaron Orton, was born the first year he moved up and now lives on the old homestead where his father struck the first blow.

HAMPTON LOVEGROVE

was born at, or in the vicinity of Norwich, Ct. His father was born in the city of London, and came to this country while yet a young man. He married a Miss Fillmore.—Mr. Lovegrove was the only offspring of this marriage. His mother died while he was quite young, and his father married the second time, and a few years after this, his father died, when his step-mother took charge of him till he was of age to care for himself.

His grandfather Fillmore, when young, having an eager desire to go to sea, embarked on board a ship, sailing from New London and when a few days out the vessel was captured by the pirates. He with some of his comrades contrived together to effect their escape and this they did, killing the captain of the pirates, and several of his crew, taking the rest prisoners, and bringing them and their vessel back into port. At the age of 7 years he drove a team, transporting supplies for the army of the Revolution. He came to Bennington at an early age, where he was married to Sarah Story, also of Bennington; moved

to Fairfax in 1788, and commenced improvement on the place now owned by Harmon Johnson; the following year moved up his family; on this place opened the first hotel in town; a few years after bought the tavern of Squire England, where the Fairfax house now stands, a part of which house is the old original tavern of Squire England. He kept public house here for many years, to the satisfaction of the traveling public, and the people of the town; was the first post-master; town clerk from 1807 till 1831, with the exception of one year which office he declined after that period; filled many other town offices, and retained the esteem of his fellow-citizens till his death—July 4, 1848,—in his 80th year. One son, Edward Lovegrove, is now living in Potsdam, N. Y.

JOSIAH SAFFORD.

Josiah Safford's grandfather emigrated from Staffordshire, England, in 1670, and settled in Ipswich, Connecticut. One of his sons named John, moved to Norwich, Ct., with his wife, whose maiden name was Abigail Morton, and 5 children;—all of whom died there except Joseph, who, in 1763, with his family moved to Bennington, Vt. His son, Josiah, the subject of this sketch, moved to Fairfax in 1788, and commenced his settlement, making the first improvement in what is now called the Safford neighborhood. He was representative in the legislature in 1788, being the second representative; was moderator of several town meetings; served as selectman, in 1790 and '91, and died aged 85.

CAPT. ERASTUS SAFFORD,

son of Josiah, was born in Norwich, Ct.; moved with his father to Bennington, at the age of 6 years; in 1789 came on to Fairfax, and began opening a farm S. of his father's; built a log-house, and cleared a small piece of land, and returned to Bennington on foot—the horse which he rode up having strayed. He married Clarissa Hopkins, of Bennington, the year previous to his coming to Fairfax; and in the winter of 1791 moved his family, consisting of his wife and one child, to Fairfax—passing down lake Champlain on the ice, to Georgia—thence, by means of blazed trees, to his new home. He was chosen selectman the year he moved into town; in 1792, in company with James Farnsworth, was a committee for building the first bridge over the Lamouille—\$500 having been raised for that purpose by lottery; was chosen town

clerk in 1797, and served, with the exception of one year, till 1807—was chosen to represent his town in the legislature during the years 1807, '08, '09 and '10—also in 1817 and '27; was a staunch whig, and a man who carried much influence in party politics.

He opened, as has been before said, the second tavern in town, and many of the early town-meetings were held at his house. The farm upon which he struck the first blow is now in possession of his son, H. C. Safford, whose house is situated but a short distance from the first log house built upon the place. He was a finely formed man, erect in his carriage, and in physical strength had but few equals, even in that day of strong men—scarcely ever knowing a sick day. Without the advantages of much schooling, his intellect was vigorous and quick, and his fund of information large. A hard-working and industrious man, he early acquired and held the esteem of the citizens of his town, retained his faculties till an advanced age, and died aged 86.

GEN. JOSIAH GROUT

was born in Charlestown, N. H., June 9, 1792. His father removed with his family to Charlestown, from Lunenburg, Mass., about the year 1766. During the Revolutionary War, he served as commissary in the army. Josiah was his fourth son. He came to Fairfax in the year 1795, selected a location for a farm on the Lamaille, and made some improvement; returned to N. H.; was married in Walpole, Jan. 9, 1797, to Sarah White, formerly of Leominster, Mass., and soon after returned to his home in Fairfax. Here he pursued his avocation, a farmer; being called upon by his townsmen to serve as selectman, lister, justice of the peace, and constable. He was ever patriotic in the service of his country, and passed through the various grades of militia offices, till age cleared him. In the war of 1812 he was an earnest supporter of the administration, and active in carrying on measures for its prosecution. In the fall of 1813, by order of Elias Fessett, Brigadier General, he was called upon to take command of a regiment of militia, as Major, and march to the border of Canada, to protect the frontier from the raids of the enemy. He was stationed successively at Chazy, Chateaugay, Cumberland Head and French Mills. Under this call he served 3 months—"cheerfully participating in every

hardship and danger, and discharging every duty to the satisfaction of all concerned"—for which service he afterwards received a warrant of government-land.

In Sept. of 1814, when the British were approaching Plattsburg, he voluntarily shouldered his gun and knapsack, and hastened to the field of action, and was soon after chosen captain of a company of volunteers. With this company, he soon engaged with a company of British, in which the British Captain and several of his men were killed, and the remainder taken prisoners and marched into camp. In 1815 he was appointed Colonel of the second regiment of militia; in 1818, as appears by the journal of the Assembly of the State, was elected a Brigadier General. It reads as follows:

"The ballots being taken, sorted and counted, for a Brigadier General in the third Brigade and third Division, of the Militia of this State, in the room of Gen. John Wines, resigned, it appears that Josiah Grout was duly elected."

He accepted and held the office till 1823, when he resigned, and was succeeded by Samuel Fairbanks, of Georgia, who 2 years after, was succeeded by James Farnsworth, of Fairfax. He was a good citizen and neighbor, respected by all. He had a vigorous constitution, and enjoyed good health till the summer of 1852; when, being attacked by paralysis, he lingered till Jan. 9, 1853, when he died, in his 81st year. He left one son, a preacher of the gospel in Michigan, and three daughters.

JUDGE JOSEPH BEEMAN

was born in Warren, Ct. His father, Joseph Beeman, sen., married in Warren, Catherine Durkee, by whom he had 10 children. He moved, in the early settlement of the State, to Bennington: in 1786, he and his son, Judge Beeman, came to Fairfax; and, branching out from the river settlement, made a pitch about 10 miles from Capt. Broadstreet Spafford. This was the first improvement in North Fairfax. Joseph Beeman was 23 years of age at the time, he commenced life as a farmer, which occupation he carried on, either personally or by hiring, till his death, upon the farm which he first settled. He built the first cider-mill in the place, and many barrels of this beverage of the settlers found its way to the neighboring towns. He also studied surveying, about the year 1800, with Judge

Amos Fassett, of Cambridge, and was employed in this profession, more or less, till old age incapacitated him. He traced out the old division lines of Fairfax, Cambridge, Westford, Georgetown and Fairfield, and run the town-lines of many towns in Franklin Co; was employed by many of the town proprietors to look after their rights, and to sell them to the best advantage, became, from his knowledge of the country, a large proprietor of excellent land. In 1806 moved to the village, and built the first saw mill and grist-mill upon Great Brook which did a goodly amount of business, and which were known for a long time as Beeman's Mills. About this time he was appointed surveyor general, which office he held till 1813, when the federal party, being in the ascendant, turned out of office all not of their party, and Mr. Beeman, being a strong democrat, was dropped. On Sept. 10, 1813, he met the commissioners at Bennington, to fix the boundary-line between Vermont and New York, which business required his presence till Oct. 5th, following. Concerning his connection with the battle of Plattsburgh, I give his own words, from a journal kept at that time:

"Friday 6th of Sept. 1814. Attended freemen's meeting. Went this night to Plattsburgh, not there just at daylight. The British had occupied the place."

The freemen's meeting of which he speaks, was broken up by the news of the enemy's advance upon Plattsburgh. Some started immediately for the scene of action. Others went home for their guns and knapsacks, and followed the next morning.

"Wednesday, Sept. 7. Was at Plattsburgh this day. Went with a sloop to Grand Isle, and brought from there 123 volunteers to camp; thence proceeded to Salmon River, in the night. Staid in the vicinity till the 11th, which was the memorable day on which the battle of Plattsburgh was fought, on the lake, and by the land forces. Monday, 12th—Followed the retreating enemy toward Lake Champlain, and returned to camp at night."

He returned home on the 13th, and on the 14th went back to Grand Isle, to look up a boat which he had lost. On the 16th returned to Plattsburgh, and viewed the fleet, both American and British, and the next day searched for cannon, supposed to have been thrown into the creek by the British. He was Captain of a company during this time, but his roll is lost. In 1818 or '20 he

was appointed Judge of the County Court; represented his town in the legislature during the years of 1800, '01, '02, '03 and '04; also in 1821—being a strong democrat and carrying much influence in politics. He was frequently called to preside in town meetings, and to fill the various town offices; and was frequently appointed administrator to settle estates. He married Nancy Merrill, of Bennington, in 1793, by whom he had a family of 8 children, only 2 of whom are now living.

His brother, Beriah Beeman, who moved into town at the same time, is yet living, the oldest inhabitant of the town. He came in at the age of 7, and is now 81. Their descendants yet living in town are numerous.

JUDGE JOSEPH D. FARNSWORTH, M. D., was born in Middletown, Ct., Dec. 22, 1771. His father was assistant commissary in the Revolutionary War, and was sent to Vermont, being the first commissary in the State. His great grandfather was a physician in Connecticut. The mortar which he used is now in the possession of J. H. Farnsworth, M. D., of Fairfax, his descendant in the direct line. His father moved with his family to Bennington during the Revolution, whilst he was quite young. Here he attended school at the academy, remaining till he returned to Middletown, where he studied medicine with Dr. Osburn. Having finished his studies he located and commenced practice in Plattsburgh, N. Y., at the age of 18, where he remained about a year. He then removed to Vergennes, Vt., where he remained about the same time, when he again moved to Pownal, and from there to Fairfield, in 1795, where he remained in practice of his profession till 1824. He moved that year to Charlotte, where he was engaged in practice till 1836, when he moved to St. Albans, where he remained 3 years, and then settled in Fairfax, locating in the village. He was appointed judge of the county court, in 1804, and served for 20 years, holding one court in St. Albans after his removal to Charlotte, returning for that purpose. He was holding court, Sept. 11, 1814, when the boom of the cannon at Plattsburgh announced that the fight had begun. He adjourned the court and departed for the scene of action; volunteered his services as surgeon, was accepted, and served for 4 days in that office.

He was town clerk in Fairfield for nearly 20 years, retaining the office till he left; rep-

represented that town in the legislature for 20 years, and attained the reputation of a sound and able legislator; was often called to preside over meetings of a benevolent and religious order, and was widely known for his benevolence towards such enterprises. He was a man seemingly almost incapable of fatigue. His ride as a physician extended through the neighboring towns. He would attend court at St. Albans, and on his return visit his patients, during the night, taking but a few hours of sleep. He amassed a fortune by his energy, which placed him among the wealthy men of his section, and died in 1857, being 85 years and 9 months of age. He has two sons living at the present time, J. H. Farnsworth, M. D., in Fairfax, and Joseph A. Farnsworth in St. Albans.

HON. DAVID OLMSTED,

the son of Timothy and Eunice Olmsted, was born in Fairfax, in 1822. He and his brother Page were the only issue of the second marriage of Timothy Olmsted and Eunice Ufford, the widow of Samuel Ufford, and daughter of Phineas Page, one of the oldest settlers of the town. The only advantages of education he received were the common schools of 35 years ago. At the age of 16 he moved to the West, and stopped the first season at Mineral Point, southern Wisconsin, and engaged in lead mining. Whilst stopping here the hotel, at which he boarded, took fire during the night; discovering the flames, he threw himself from the chamber window and aroused the inmates. Everything he possessed was destroyed, and he found himself naked as he sprang from his bed. He however found friends, who supplied him with clothing, and he again commenced to work his way to fortune.

In the following December, 1838, he, with his brother Page, who had gone out in the fall, removed to Prairie du Chien, Wis., where they found employment till the next spring. July, 1840, they started again on foot to look up a new home on the west side of the Mississippi, having purchased blankets, cooking utensils, and provisions. They went west about 50 miles into the Winnebago country, to where Government was building a fort, now Ft. Atkinson, Ia., but soon returned to what is now Monona, Ia., and selected a claim, cut logs, and backed them a short distance, and erected the first cabin in Monona. They were the only white inhab-

itants at that time, and for the next 8 months in that township; nor were any nearer, then on the east, than 6 miles; on the south 15 miles, and none west or north, to the Pacific and British Possessions, except a few government soldiers and employees. This place was 13 miles west of the Mississippi, 2 miles south-east of the lands belonging to the Indians, and 2½ miles from an Indian village. The cabin they built contained two rooms, where they commenced trading with the Indians, and continued in trade two years, when they threw it up, and each selected another claim adjoining the first. Two years after this, David Olmsted sold out his claim, and again removed to Ft. Atkinson, where he engaged in the Indian trade with W. G. and G. W. Ewing, who were heavy Indian traders, and obtained a wonderful influence over the tribe. When the convention was called to form a state constitution for Iowa, in 1846, he was chosen delegate for Clayton county, and occupied a prominent position in that body; during the Mexican war he raised a company of volunteers, of which he was chosen lieutenant: this company was stationed at Ft. Atkinson to supply the place of the regulars: in 1847, in company with Henry C. Rhodes, he purchased the interest of the Messrs. Ewing in the Indian trade with the Winnebagoes; in 1848, this tribe being removed to Long Prairie, Minnesota, he accompanied them, and it was mainly owing to his exertions, that their removal was accomplished peaceably; in June, 1848, the Winnebagoes, leaving Ft. Atkinson, for Wabashaw Prairie, and tearing the climate of their selected home, and making a treaty with old Wabashaw, for a part of his domain, and refusing to proceed farther, and remaining here 6 weeks awaiting instructions from the government, by using his influence, he prevailed upon them to comply with the wishes of their great father at Washington. The Indians always called him the "good man." Established at Long Prairie, he endeavored to open a shorter route to Sauk Rapids, where their supplies were obtained. Taking with him an old French voyager, he proceeded on horseback with but two days' provisions. Toward evening of the second day they perceived that they were lost, and therefore dismounted, hung their saddles upon the trees, turned their horses loose, and determined to strike across through the network of lakes,

swamps and aspen thickets, on foot. They soon found their trials had but just begun. The remnant of provision was soon gone. They had pistols, but their powder they were obliged to save for kindling fires. The Frenchman managed to catch two small sun fish, and a frog, their only food the seven days they were lost after leaving their horses. The Frenchman became partially deranged, and it was with much difficulty that he could be governed, but Mr. Olmsted pressed on, knowing it was his only hope, and at the end of the fourth day they emerged from the wilderness, and stood on the banks of Sauk river, where they met a friend in search of them from the Republic. The Frenchman died 6 months after, and Olmsted's constitution received a shock which was the foundation of that insidious disease which brought him to an early grave.

On his return to Long Prairie, he was elected member of the first legislative council of the territory of Minnesota, at its session in St. Paul, he was chosen its president, which position he occupied with marked ability for 2 years, and in 1853 gave up the Indian trade to the regret of his many red friends, and removed to St. Paul; bought the *Monocota Democrat*, then started about one year, which he edited with marked ability. He started the first daily paper in Minnesota. His opposition to the charter of government, granting lands to the old N. W. Railroad which, on the part of corporations was a grand fraud, caused Congress to repeal the law, and the agents of the company, finding they could not control him, bought out his press. He was elected mayor of St. Paul in the spring of 1851, upon her first municipal election, over older residents; in 1855 moved to Winona, then a village of 25 houses, became fully identified with her every enterprise, contributed much to her prosperity, and in July, 1855, his many friends in the territory requested him to run as delegate to congress. His opponents were H. M. Rice, democrat, and W. B. Marshall, republican. H. M. Rice was elected, yet the canvass added much to his reputation as an honest and high-minded man. His health now, which had been failing for some time, induced him to spend the winter of 1856 and '57 in Cuba and the Isle of Pines. He was accompanied by his nephew, N. B. Ufford. He seemed to receive some good, and in the fall of 1857 started again to visit them, but on arriving in Fair-

fax, where his mother resided and many friends, he was prostrated so as to be scarcely able to leave his bed—and yet he lingered over three years. During his sickness he watched, with anxious solicitude, the disturbed condition of our country, but left before the storm, which was then threatening, burst in its fury. Firm in his principles, he began political life a democrat, and ended by being a republican,—was never a partisan, but always a patriot. He died Feb. 2, 1861, and was buried in the cemetery of St. Albans. His wife was a daughter of Judge Stevens of St. Albans, and, with two children, survives him.

F. F. OLMSTED, ESQ.,

brother of the former, settled with him in Monona, where he now resides. He was elected justice of the peace in 1841. At that time, his jurisdiction extended north to the British possessions, and west to the Missouri river. The population, at that time, consisted principally of Indians and soldiers, the inhabitants proper being about 250 (now over 20,000.) There were several thousand Indians, and, as justice, he was several times called upon to hold examinations, where some of them were charged with murder. In 1843, he was summoned by Capt. Sumner (now General under McClellan), to hold examination of three Indians, charged with the murder of two men named Fagarden and Atwood; also two children of Fagarden, about 20 miles S. E. of Ft. Atkinson. He committed them, and afterward two of the Indians were found guilty, and sentenced to be hung. In 1844 he held another examination of an Indian charged with murdering a man named Arcky, and again, in 1846, of another Indian charged with murdering a man named Riley, 2½ miles from his house. He was justice till 1856, with the exception of one year; was postmaster in 1849, and is now a member of the board of county supervisors for Clayton Co.

There died in the month of January, 1863, the two oldest persons in town, viz. Mrs. Stickney, mentioned in the sketches sent you by Dr. Brush, and Mr. Danforth of North Fairfax, mentioned in my MS. This leaves Mr. Cyrus Wells the oldest person now living in town.

LETTER,* WITH THE MS. OF MR. UFFORD.

Fairfax, July 7th, 1862.

Dear Miss Hemenway: The limit which you allowed me to finish my chapter of town history, has been exceeded by a few days—for which I must ask your pardon. I have spent some 4 weeks, in collecting and collating the materials, and I found it much more of a task than I anticipated. I worked upon it the 4th, hoping to get it ready to go out Saturday, but could not. I did not feel much like work nor play. I had great fear that our armies before Richmond had been cut to pieces, and, do the best I could, a heavy cloud would settle over my spirits. I hope we have heard the worst,—if so, there is yet a chance to retrieve our disaster. I wished to go in the 9th, but the duty of finishing my work for you held me back, and now that it is finished I feel at liberty once more.

I have two brothers in the army—one in the brave old 2d, the other in the Cavalry.—Both have seen hard service and yet they are willing to endure and suffer for the perpetuity of our glorious Government, more free than the world has ever before seen. I feel a pride in my native State, that when nearly every heart is wrung by the fear of the loss of near or dear friends, she still sends forth her sons to the battle-field. Mothers and sisters hide their anguish and bid sons and brothers go forth,—the maiden kisses her lover and tells him, his country first,—fathers cheer up their sons by telling them of the immortal deeds of those who first fought for independence. Amid such scenes as this it has been hard for me to bring my mind to the task of writing history. I too have had labor to perform—the harvest of men taken out of the State has weakened the force left at home, and those here must work harder to make up the deficiency, so if our brave soldier-boys should return they would find full garners to welcome—for, though the loving words of friends would be dear, we can imagine how the imagination would wander to the pantry after a long campaign, deprived of the luxuries of home.

Early in the spring I passed over town,

* We sometimes give a letter, but this young man died so soon after, and the letter shows so noble a heart, we cannot refrain from giving it *à literatim*. It is an unconnected auto-biography, dearer than any biography.
—Ed.

Looking up the few old people yet living who participated in its first settlement, but they were mostly gone. The few that remained were getting old. They remembered a few things, but they were disconnected. I searched the town records and verified their statements. I obtained hints of other things, and by refreshing their minds a little their memory came back—the cobwebs of years were brushed off, and they were as bright as ever. So have I worked. At last, having it nearly completed, I have read it to several, and asked them to point out errors, if any should strike their minds. With the corrections, I have re-written from my notes, and the manuscript, as I send it, I judge to be correct. Use it as you see fit.

I have looked around for a canvasser, but have not obtained one. The men are all too busy in these busy times, and the girls are afraid to undertake the work. I would recommend you to write to Miss Pamela A. Alfred, Fairfax, giving her your terms and requesting her to act as agent. I think this should be the ladies' work, and I believe she would do it well. If you wish one in different parts of the town, I would recommend Ellen Story, North Fairfax, and Frances Buck, Buck Hollow.

Wishing you all the success your noble enterprise demands, I subscribe myself your friend,

JOHN UFFORD.

JOHN UFFORD.

FROM MRS. G. E. SAFFORD.

John Ufford, our town historian was a son of Albert Ufford, born in Fairfax, July 18, 1834. His early years were spent on his father's farm and in acquiring what education a district school could afford. At the opening of the N. H. Institution in Fairfax, he entered as a student, where he remained, with the exception of an occasional term, spent in teaching, until he graduated. He was possessed of more than ordinary intellectual ability, which being connected with a strong will, enabled him to overcome all obstacles to a thorough education. On entering the institution, he connected himself with the Social Fraternity, one of its literary societies, where he soon became a very efficient member, doing much to strengthen the society, and benefit his fellow students.

As a speaker, his ideas were original, and

his arguments clear and to the point, always giving him an attentive audience. He was sincerely in earnest in whatever he attempted, and soon became an example of thoroughness to those by whom he was surrounded.—Prof. Upham in speaking of Mr. Ufford as a student, said, that he always made circumstances conform to his will. He graduated with honor, and soon after removed to the West, purposing to enter the legal profession. He was offered a situation in the office of a well established lawyer, in Dubuque, Iowa, but was obliged to decline on account of poor health, much to his regret. The Western climate not agreeing with him, he returned to Fairfax, and in the fall of 1860 accepted a situation as principal of a government school in Canada, where he met with good success.

On the breaking out of the Rebellion, he came home with the intention of enlisting in the service of his country; but finding that a brother had already entered the service, he returned to Canada, and completed his engagement. He was an earnest patriot, and in the fall of '62 enlisted in the 11th Vermont, and did much to obtain recruits. On the mustering and inspection of the regiment, however, on account of a slight physical defect he was not accepted, which was a great disappointment to him.

Soon after returning to Fairfax he became interested in Miss Hemmenway's efforts to give to Vermont a permanent History, and entered with energy on a preparation of the history of his native town. He spent much time and labor in collecting materials and preparing an authentic history.

In the spring of '63, he was attacked with typhoid fever, which caused his death, June 26, 1863, in his 29th year. Though his death occurred at a time when mourning was general, his loss was deeply felt by his friends and townsmen.

JOSIAH BRUSH.

BY DR. A. C. BRUSH.

One of the oldest and first settlers of North Fairfax, was Josiah Brush, one of the volunteers at the battle of Bennington. He resided at the time near Bennington, but afterwards moved to Castleton, at the head of Castleton Pond, and kept a public-house for about 10 years, when he removed to Fairfax, and kept the first public-house in the north

part of the town where he remained nearly 35 years, when he once more removed to Swanton, where he died in 1832, aged 91 years. He raised a family of 5 boys and 4 girls. When war was declared with England, in 1812, he ordered his 5 sons, Joshua, Smith, Josiah jr., Epenetus and Jonathan to at once enlist, whereupon they all obeyed, and served their country with honor.

Josiah was 1st Lieutenant, and when the militia was called, warned out the company and marched for Burlington, Oct. 5, 1813, and thence to Cumberland Head, and then to Shergreen, N. Y., where they served till winter, when Lieut. Brush was taken sick. He was brought home and was confined to his bed for 2 years. At the close of the war he received a discharge from ever being obliged to do military duty again. He and his wife are the oldest couple now residing in town. He was born in Castleton in 1784. His wife, Sarah Eldrey, was born at New Haven, Ct., in 1786; moved to New Haven, Vt., about 1794, and in 1804 came to Fairfax to teach school in a log school-house near Aaron Orton's place, riding horseback, 55 miles, through woods and fording streams, which journey she accomplished in a day. She taught the school and completed the above journey two more successive years, when in 1807, she was married to Josiah Brush and has ever lived in said town, and at the present day is able to do her own housework. She is mother to 8 living children, grandmother to 41, and great-grandmother to 6, making 55 in the Josiah Brush family at the present time (1862.) Since the battle of Bennington the number of descendants from Josiah Brush is 371.

I have also a history of about 400 names of revolutionary soldiers; of about 4000 of the soldiers of 1812, and of 1000 who were engaged in the Canadian frontier disturbance, April 4th—19th, 1839.

THOMAS STICKNEY,

one of the old soldiers, who was born in Haverhill, N. H., in 1755, and who served in New Hampshire 3 years, lives here and can read and write without "specks." He is aged 96 years, and is the only revolutionary soldier now living in the county (1862). He married Eunice Willson. The following is a schedule of his property in 1820:

One cow, - - -	\$15.00
Six sheep, - - -	6.00
One shote, - - -	2.70
One calf, - - -	1.50
One yearling steer, - - -	6.00
Six old chairs, - - -	.75
One pair old fire-dogs, - - -	.50
One cast-iron nail hammer, - - -	.25
One old plough, - - -	1.50
One old desk, - - -	2.00
One ax, - - -	.75
One hoe, - - -	.50

\$37.45

Appraised by us this 11th of July, 1820.

JOSEPH BEEMAN,
ASA WILKINS,

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH IN FAIRFAX.

BY REV. L. A. DEX.

The settlement commenced in 1783 at first progressed very slowly, and it does not appear that any professedly pious persons came into town until the spring of 1790, when Mr. John Cressey, member of the Baptist Church in Bath, N. H., joined the settlement; and about the same time also Mr. Josiah Safford and Mr. Stephen Churchill and their wives came into the town. These were professedly pious persons, and in a little log-house about one mile north of the village, near the present residence of Mr. Albert Uford, they commenced public worship. On a beautiful sunny Sabbath in June, 1790, the silence of the primeval forest was broken in upon by the voice of prayer and praise. Mr. Cressey conducted the services, and his son James constituted the choir. In 1793 Mr. Elisha Andrews, a licentiate of a Baptist church, came to reside in town, and during the summer preached on the Sabbath. On Oct. 3d, 1793, he was ordained. The services were held in the open air—he kneeling on a little flat rock near the late residence of Dea. Silas Safford.

In September, 1793, the church, consisting then of 25 members, was organized about one month prior to the ordination of Mr. Andrews, whose salary was provided for in the following manner: Dea. Thurstin engaged to board Mr. Andrews and wife; other members of the church agreed to furnish their clothing and \$5 in money to purchase books. The year was a very prosperous one; 45 were added by baptism. At the close of the year Mr. Andrews left, for what reason does not now appear. The records of the church from this period to March 21, 1806,

are lost. It is however quite probable that during this time, by deaths, removals and other causes, the church had well nigh become extinct.

In the autumn of 1801, Ephraim Butler, a young man and a young convert, came into the place and commenced visiting from house to house. In 1806 an interesting revival was enjoyed, and 65 added by baptism, and Mr. Butler was licensed, and has been permitted to preach the gospel for more than half a century. He is still living. (March 1861.) July 29th, 1806, the church voted to give Rev. Amos Tuttle a call to become their pastor. This call was accepted, and Aug. 7th, 1806, he was installed, Isaac Sawyer, Samuel Churchill, Samuel Holmes, Joseph Call and A. Crossman taking part in the services.

We find nothing specific in relation to the salary, until Nov. 16th, 1809, this report of a committee:

"The committee report that the church pay Elder Tuttle two hundred dollars in the following articles, viz: \$20.00 worth of pork, 15.00 worth of beef, 5.00 worth of tallow, 15.00 worth of rye, 10.00 worth of wool, 25.00 worth of wheat, 10.00 worth of flax. The remainder to be paid in articles convenient for the church. E. Safford, Samuel Cressey, committee. Voted to accept the report."

On the 13th of Sept., 1806, Stephen Holmes and Asa Wilkins were chosen deacons. Here is one of the brightest days in the history of this church. During the year, 70 had been added by baptism; the labors of a young and talented minister had been secured; two able and efficient deacons had been chosen; but, bright as was the day, a long dreary night followed. For the next 6 years the church book presents but little else than the record of church labors, church trials and church exclusion. Only one baptism is reported during these years. Their young pastor, it would seem, had great faith in church discipline, and they seemed disposed to make a pretty thorough trial to ascertain what virtue there might be in pruning. In addition to a great number of offences of a personal character, for which persons were labored with and finally excluded, there were several points of more general interest that came under the cognizance of the church during this period. First, the question whether a minister should receive a stated salary was fully discussed in church meeting, and result-

ed in the exclusion of one of the deacons and the dismission of the other from the duties of his office. And then a political society known as the Washingtonian Society—its merits had to be discussed, and resulted in the exclusion of 10 members. The question whether a minister had a right to vote was also proposed and fully discussed. The pruning process, in a word, was carried to that extent that they found it difficult to obtain their pork, beef, tallow, rye, wool, wheat and flax, according to the stipulation of the committee, and therefore their minister was dismissed in 1812.

For the next 5 years, from 1812 to 1817, the church was destitute of a pastor, and for about four years they continued the work of disciplining their members.

In the summer of 1816 an interesting revival of religion commenced in a district school taught by Miss Sophia Stone, now Mrs. Sanford, and in the course of a few months 24 were baptized into the church. In April 1817, while the revival was still in progress, Rev. Mr. Tuttle returned on a visit to the people of his former charge. Arrangements were soon made for him again to settle as the pastor of the church, and he at once entered upon the duties of his office, and for the next three years the work of church discipline was prosecuted with all due earnestness, nearly every church-meeting was occupied with a church trial.

Under date of June 10, 1820, we find the first record of the famous controversy on baptism that for a time threatened to destroy the Baptist church of Fairfax. The pastor, Rev. A. Tuttle, and a large number of the church, it seems, contended that no baptism was valid unless administered by a regular Baptist minister. From this view others dissented, and contended that if a believer was baptized or immersed by a regularly ordained minister, on profession of his faith, his baptism was valid baptism, though the minister might be a member of a denomination other than Baptist. After many months discussion the question was brought to a test vote June 10, 1820, and by a small majority the church voted to sustain the views of the pastor and his associates. A vote was then passed directing the moderator to admonish those who in opinion dissented from the majority. And at a meeting held July 14, 1820, a motion was made

to withdraw the hand of fellowship from those who had been admonished. The church however voted not to withdraw the hand of fellowship, a few that first voted with the majority not being prepared for such extreme measures. At this stage of matters 33 members, including the pastor, the deacons and the clerk, left the church and established a meeting by themselves; and at a meeting held by the church August 11, 1821, these 33 members were excluded, and this day was undoubtedly the darkest day the Baptist church in Fairfax ever witnessed. A bare majority of names remained on the old platform; but 33 of their number, including all the officers of the church, stood as excluded members. The church however sustained their meetings, Rev. Ephraim Butler preaching for them about one half of the time for some four years. Feb. 22, 1825, of the number excluded 22 returned to the church, and made a satisfactory confession, and were restored to the fellowship of the church, and an interesting revival of religion followed. But though most of the seceding members had been restored to the fellowship of the church, yet it soon became apparent that the cause of the difficulty had not been removed, and the baptismal question continued to be much agitated both in public and private. A remonstrance bearing the names of 25 of the persons who had before seceded and had been restored in February, 1825, was presented to the church, and this opened the whole subject anew, and after much discussion, June 6th, 1829, the church withdrew the hand of fellowship from the 25 who had signed this remonstrance. Nov. 19, 1831, three of these members returned and made a most humble confession, and were restored to the fellowship of the church. Others soon followed, and before the close of 1832 nearly all of the seceding members had been restored, all in turn giving a solemn pledge that they would never again agitate this question to the grief of the brethren.

In 1830 Rev. Jeremiah Hall, D. D., then residing in Westford, but now president of Denison University, Granville, Ohio, commenced preaching with this church one half of the time, and was instrumental, to a considerable extent, of effecting the reconciliation as above.

Thus ended one of the most serious difficulties that ever disturbed the peace of this

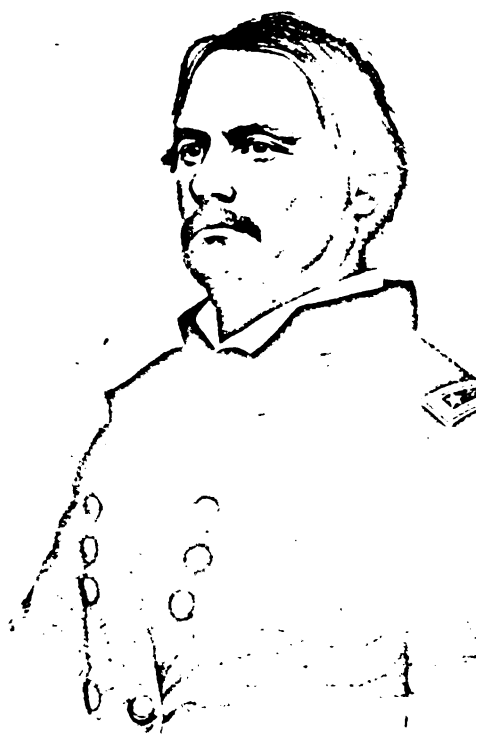
church. This was on "spurious baptism" as the seceding party termed all baptisms not performed by regular Baptist ministers, and commenced in private circles as early as 1819. In 1820 it was brought into the church, and before the close of the year the church divided, the seceding party established a separate meeting, and the church remained in a divided state for some 13 years. During this distracted state of the church other denominations gained ground, and prejudice against the sentiments of the Baptists took deep root, and the denomination lost ground, which after the labor of years they have not been able fully to regain. At this point in our history we take leave of Rev. Amos Tuttle. His record as now given will fail to do justice to his memory without a few additional facts. It is true he was not very successful in building up this church, but it must not be inferred that he was not a sound theologian and an able preacher. His views of baptism were evidently a little in advance of the denomination, but on all other points of Scripture doctrine as believed by Baptists, his views were regarded not only sound but remarkably clear. He was regarded by those who knew him best as a true, warm-hearted friend, an affectionate and faithful pastor, and as a most powerful preacher. He was open and frank and conscientious almost to a fault. The clearness of his conception, the soundness of his logic and the readiness of his utterance made him popular with the masses, while the integrity of his heart, the purity of his life, and the sincerity of his friendship bound him very firmly to the heart of his friends. He was ever a warm advocate of correct church discipline, to this subject he gave much time and thought, and perhaps in his day there was no man in the denomination that had clearer or more correct views of this subject than he possessed. Blending with this superior knowledge, quick perception, sound reason and ready utterance, he was qualified in an eminent degree to manage difficult cases of church discipline. And the great error of his life was undoubtedly in using this special talent a little too freely. He did not make sufficient allowance for the weakness of human nature, but seemed to think that by proper discipline or pruning a church could be reared not having "a spot or wrinkle or any such thing."

In July, 1832, Mr. J. C. Bryant, then a

licentiate, commenced his labors with the church, and labored with much acceptance for several months. Near the close of 1833 Rev. Isaiah Huntley engaged to supply the pulpit one half the time. His labors were quite successful,—peace and harmony were restored, an interesting revival enjoyed, and the church strengthened. May, 1837, Rev. Simeon Fletcher commenced his labors with this people and remained some two years. During this time nothing of special interest appears on the record. The work of church discipline was still carried forward with considerable earnestness, though not quite equal to former years. The church had also suffered severely in numbers owing to the spirit of emigration, till by deaths, removals, and exclusions, the church had become very much reduced.

Oct. 2., 1839, Rev. C. W. Hodges commenced a series of religious meetings, which continued about two weeks and resulted in much good. In the course of about ten months 31 were baptized.

In May, 1840, Rev. H. D. Hodge accepted a call from the church to become their pastor, and entered at once on the duties of his office. Nov. 4, 1840, Rev. C. W. Hodges commenced another series of meetings, and in a few weeks 16 were baptized. In August, 1842, Rev. H. D. Hodge resigned his pastoral charge. During the period he served the church their numbers were greatly diminished by removals, but yet his labors evidently, under God, accomplished much good. The meetings of the church assumed more of a devotional character, and less time was occupied in church discipline. In fact the period of his pastorate seems a transition period in the history of this church. Up to this time the discipline of the church was strict and severe even to a fault, and probably took the lead in this respect of all the churches in this region. For 30 years there was one or more cases of discipline before the church during almost the entire time. The meetings of the church, instead of being devoted to social worship and religious exercises, were devoted to the examining of witnesses and listening to church trials. Since 1840 there has been a very great change on this point, the members seemingly have become tired of church trials and church exclusions, and for a few years past discipline has been greatly if not criminally neglected.



J. B. Nichol

MAJOR GENERAL, U.S. ARMY

In the spring of 1843 L. A. Dunn, the present pastor of the church, but then a licentiate, commenced his labors with this people. On the 4th of October he was ordained.

The history of the church since 1843 the writer will not attempt to give, he must leave this work to be performed by those who shall come after him. He will only give a brief summary of statistics. During his pastorate 376 have been added to the church—67 by lotter and 309 by baptism; 75 have been dismissed, 11 have been excluded; present number 326.

This church at an early day was most thoroughly indoctrinated in the great fundamental doctrines of the Bible as taught by our denomination. It has ever been thoroughly Calvinistic, though not Antinomian; and there have never been but a very few cases of apostasy. On all the doctrines and ordinances of our denomination, there has ever been a great unanimity of feeling except on the single point of baptism when administered by pedo baptist ministers. Millerism, Universalism, Perfectionism, Spiritualism, and the legion of other "isms" that have made such terrible work with so many Baptist churches in this region, have had but little or no effect upon this church. This church for more than half a century has seemed rooted and grounded in its faith. At times some have complained of its Antinomian tendencies, and others have complained of its Armenian proclivities, but without being moved by the one or disturbed by the other, it has held on the even tenor of its way. This church has had 18 pastors, whose names have already been mentioned. In addition to those names, Rev. Joseph Call, Rev. Isaac Sawyer, Rev. Roswell Mears, and others of sacred memory, have often preached with this people and rendered valuable service. This church has licensed some 18 young men to preach the gospel, and has ordained two—its first and present pastor.

In 1821 this church, in connection with the Congregational church, erected a meeting-house—a plain wooden structure 40 by 50 ft., which was the first meeting-house erected in town. In 1848 the Baptist church built a neat, substantial brick house of the same size. It was dedicated Sept. 18, 1848, the pastor preaching the sermon, and Rev. Alva Sabin and others taking part in the exercise. In

1851 the house was enlarged by dividing the building a little back of the center, and then removing the rear part of the house back 16 feet—thus giving room for 16 new pews. It was repainted and frescoed, and Sept. 21, 1851 reopened for public worship. It was furnished with a good bell and organ.

Such is a brief review of the history of this church. It had its commencement among the log-cabins of the new settlement, and has grown and increased with the population of the town. It has had its perils, and hitherto the Lord hath helped us, and this church is now permitted to have its place beside churches of other denominations in our town and county.

Fairfax, April, 1869.

MAJ. GEN. ISRAEL BUSH RICHARDSON.
FROM THE FAMILY.

Gen. Richardson, son of Israel Putnam Richardson, and Susan Holmes Richardson, was born in Fairfax, Vt., Dec. 23, 1815; made a cadet, 1836; brevet 2nd. Lieut. Third Infantry, July 1, 1841; First Lieut., Sept. 1846; commanded his company and was distinguished in battle of Cerro Gordo; brevet Captain for gallant conduct in battles of Contreras and Churubusco, August 1847; brevet Major for gallant conduct in battle of Chapultepec; Captain, March, 1851; brevet Major Third Infantry; resigned September 30, 1855; Colonel Second Michigan Volunteers, April 25, 1861; Brig.-Gen., May 17, 1861; Maj.-General, July, 1862; died at Sharpsburgh, Nov. 3rd, 1862, of wounds received in the battle of Antietam, Sept. 17, while commanding a division in the corps of Gen. Sumner. He was wounded while directing the fire of one of his batteries. He was dismounted and in an exposed position when he was hit in the shoulder by a piece of shrapnel. The painful wound deprived him of the pleasure of commanding his men during the remainder of the action.

He was one of the first men in Michigan to volunteer for three years, and was made a Col. of the Second Regiment, which became the first three years regiment. Gen. Richardson commanded a brigade at the first battle of Bull Run and was soon after made a Brig. Gen. It was his brigade that covered the Federal retreat and held the pursuing enemy at bay at Centreville. He was the hero of the first day's fight at Blackburn's Ford. Shortly after this and during all the Penin-

ula campaign **he was** in command of a Division. **He was in all the principal battles** in the Peninsula, Williamsburgh, Gaines Mills, Malvern Mills and others, and always served with distinguished skill and bravery.

So conspicuous and undoubted was his bravery that his soldiers familiarly dubbed him as "Fighting Dick"—a sobriquet with which the nation has delighted to honor him."

—*Detroit Advertiser & Tribune*, Nov. 5, 1862.

Gen. Richardson was buried with proper military ceremony at Pontiac, Michigan, Nov. 11, 1862, under the supervision of Brig. Gen. Terry. The funeral services of the Episcopal church were read by the Rev. Dr. O'Brien, of Pontiac, and the sermon was pronounced by the Rev. A. Eldridge, D. D., of Detroit, of the Presbyterian church, of which Gen. R. was a constant attendant. He had been twice married. He was first married to Dona Senorita Stevenson, of El Paso, Texas, Aug. 3, 1850, who died at El Paso New Mexico, Aug. 8, 1851. He was again married, May 29, 1861, in Detroit, Mich., to Miss Frances A. Traver, only daughter of the late Simon A. Traver, Esq., of Kalamazoo, Mich., who, with a young child, survives him.

From the Chicago Times.

Col. I. B. Richardson, of the Second Michigan Infantry, who has distinguished himself by the plain, short and business-like report of his operations, quite as much as by his bravery in the field, is a man of massive frame, with the true iron-like expression of the men of the Green Mountains, of usually quiet manners and unpretentious address. He was educated at West Point, and served nearly 20 years in the army of the United States, which he left a short time since with the rank of Major. His experience as a fighter has been very great. During the Mexican war he distinguished himself in nearly every important battle, and perhaps received more brevets than any other officer of his rank. He was known in the army by the sobriquet of "Fighting Dick," and it was said of him by an officer—himself greatly distinguished for bravery—under whom he served, that "Richardson never appeared well out of battle, but that in one he was magnificent."

In every-day life Col. Richardson is the slowest and most deliberate of mortals. He has none of the martinet in his discipline. Perhaps he should be styled careless in this regard. Neither does he display the particu-

larity as to dress which usually characterizes regular officers. But he can live as his men do and, if there is any fight in them, he will be sure to bring it out. He probably never knew what fear was in his life, and goes under fire with as much nonchalance as ordinary people go to breakfast. None of the commanders sent to Washington by the States were greeted with a heartier welcome by the Commander-in-chief than he was. "I'm glad," said the old General upon meeting him, "to have my fighting Dick with me again, and have plenty of work for him to do;" and in a few days afterwards he placed him at the head of the brigade with which he covered the retreat of the army at Bull Run—a fact which is now proved by the official account, but which the New York papers, most unaccountably, have kept from the public, probably because he was not appointed from New York city. Yet every description which has been given of the engagement reveals that he was in the right place at the right time, and that whatever he had to do was well done. This, too, without any special design to give him prominence, but because the battle without Richardson would be a funeral without the corpse. He will undoubtedly be one of the principal figures of the war.

Colonel Richardson is about 6 feet in height, broad-chested, compact and powerful in form. He is bronzed by the constant exposure of many years of military life, has a loud sonorous voice, which it would take many cannon to drown, and a piercing fiery eye, which few men can meet in anger. His intonation and pronunciation are that of a New Englander. No one who hears him speak can doubt where he comes from. He is no holiday soldier, and has no doubt that war is earnest business, in which man must shoot and be shot, and not a mere opportunity to wear fine clothes, and disport in the bravery of evening parades.

From the New York Times.

THE LATE GEN. RICHARDSON.

A brief message comes by telegraph, announcing that Maj.-Gen. Israel B. Richardson died at Sharpsburgh on Monday night, of wounds received in the battle of Antietam. So great a loss was seldom told in so few words. The nation is called to mourn one of its staunchest supporters, the army one of its most gallant leaders. His comrades in battle

—and in few battles has our flag been borne where "Fighting Dick" did not lead the van —will learn their loss with heavy hearts, and for his death alone the future historian will write the victory of Antietam dearly bought.

Gen. Richardson entered West Point early in life, and graduated with honor. In the Mexican war, where the making of splendid names was less sudden than in the present contest, there were three names that were seldom absent from the Commander-in-chief's dispatches—Richardson, Ringgold and Roberts. At Cerro Gordo, a First Lieutenant commanding his company, the young hero's brow was sprinkled with fire, and he received the baptism of "Fighting Dick," for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles of Contreras and Churubusco, he was breveted Captain, and at Chapultepec—one of the little stirring party that swept like a steel-crested wave over the heights—he won his majority. Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Churubusco and Chapultepec—a prouder record no man need ask. Promotion in those days, when it was thought as if he did only his duty when he stood like a wall and fought like a lion at bay, was slow and must needs be well merited, but seldom were a Major's spurs speedier won or better earned.

When his country had no further use for him, seemingly, Major Richardson left the army for a farm in Michigan. But he did not beat his sword into a plow share—it hung ever bright and ready to his hand against the time when his country should need it. He forestalled the President's call for men, and had a regiment well nigh organized in his State by the time the Proclamation came rolling over the prairies. With "Fighting Dick" to lead them, men enough were found to follow. But he was not suffered to remain a Colonel long. He needed no introduction to his old commander at Washington, and a few days found him in command of a brigade with a General's star on his shoulder. On the disastrous day which hurled back our army in broken fragments upon Washington, he was conspicuous for his coolness and bravery and if individual heroism could have turned the tide of battle, it would not have gone against us. When news of the rout and shameful retreat were brought to Gen. Scott's ears, almost his first question was, "Where was my Fighting Dick?" The record of the day told. When the Army of the Potomac

made its memorable advance upon Manassas, in March last, the writer of this stood with Gen. Richardson around the deserted fortifications at Centreville. "These are formidable works and a strong position, General," we remarked. "Yes, but a much smaller army of us took Chapultepec," he replied.

When the route to Richmond was changed, and the Peninsula was made the *point d'appui*, Gen. Richardson was made a division commander, and subsequently promoted to a Major Generalship for his behavior at Harrison's Landing. His connection with the battle of Fair Oaks will not soon be forgotten. In the retreat from the Peninsula, Gen. Richardson achieved distinction for the prudent and skillful handling of his division not inferior to that he had previously won for valor in the field. In the battle of Antietam he received the wounds that caused his death. He was leading a regiment that had shown signs of wavering under a fierce artillery fire, when a shell, bursting, struck him in the left breast, and his aids bore him from the field. "Tell Gen. McClellan," said he, "that I have been doing a Colonel's work all day, and am now too badly hurt to do a General's." He was never called on to do duty again. To the only command that could call him from his country's he yielded.

In person, Gen. Richardson was tall and commanding; 6 feet in height, broad-chested, powerful in sinew, with an eye like an eagle's and a voice that rang out above the shrilling of trumpets. He was scarcely the man that even a chivalrous Southerner would select for a personal antagonist on the field. His New England birth betrayed itself in his accents, but none ever joked him for being a Yankee. In manners and dress he was eminently unpretending, and seen sitting in the door of his tent in slouched hat and only semi-uniform, would be selected by the curious observer rather as the type of a farmer than the ideal of a General. But seen on the field of battle, his character and rank could not easily be mistaken.

In our brief sketch we have been able to give but a very imperfect idea of the man or of his life. But the biography of a man with whom deeds took the place of words, who acted while others talked, who was in the field before the President called him out, and left it only when the summons of death came, who never had a private quarrel in his life,

but was never out of one of his country's battles when it was possible to be in it—the biography of such a man is not to be written in newspaper limits. As soldier and as citizen Gen. Richardson served his country all his life. He never drew his sword without crowning her with honor, and only caused her grief when he died.

The following obituary notice of the late Gen. I. B. Richardson, was written by his intimate personal friend, Dr. J. H. Taylor (brother of Bayard Taylor), Surgeon in Gen. R.'s division:

For the Philadelphia Press.

Among the many eulogies to the memory of the late Maj. Gen. Richardson, few, if any, have paid tribute to his sterling qualities as a man. The world acknowledges the hero and history will do honor to his fame; but only those who knew him as a man, and had learned to love him, can appreciate his noble character.

He possessed the kindest heart and the most unselfish nature; ever careful and considerate where others were concerned, yet as guileless as a child. His intellect was clear, vigorous and comprehensive, and his perceptions so intuitive as almost to appear prophetic.

Possessing a singleness of purpose in the conscientious discharge of every duty, he despised sophistry and duplicity in all their forms, and went straight to his work with a firm and honest heart. He was earnest in all he undertook, and integrity was so strongly marked in every act, that faith in the man was irresistible. Impartial and just in his conclusions, lenient in his judgments, firm in the right, and unswerving in his duty, he impressed his manhood upon you. The most humble could approach him, sure of an attentive hearing and a sincere interest in their wants; and the affectionate respect with which he was regarded by every soldier in his division is an evidence of his considerate care for their welfare.

They all felt and appreciated the nobility and grandeur of his character. Despising all vain pretensions, pomp and show, he recognized greatness only by its worth. With manly independence of thought and action, he was urbane and deferential to honest difference of opinion, but fearless in the expression of his own.

The innate kindness of his heart made him tolerant and charitable. He looked at the world through his own unselfish nature, trusted to that integrity in others, which was but a counterpart of himself.

Life to him was earnest, and he felt as though it must be so to all; thus his trust and confidence in human nature. The qualities that made up the man adorned the soldier, they were one and inseparable; in that his greatness consisted. He carried his manhood ever with him, and lived out the honest promptings of his heart. No one could be in daily intercourse with him and not feel his worth. Frank, cordial and genial, and unpretending, where he trusted, he confided.

A close observer of men and events, a concise reasoner, possessed of a wonderful memory, and an analytical mind, his conclusions were carefully and accurately drawn. In council, as in the field, he was ever the same fearless, independent man, conscious of the right, and steadfast in its maintenance. His character was marked by strong contrasts, but the same generous impulses prompted every act, whether by the family hearth or on the tented field. It is in accordance with perfect manhood that it should be so.

Forgetfulness of self pervaded his life. At home, the dutiful son, the devoted husband, the affectionate brother, and kind friend; thoughtful and ever mindful of those he loved, guarding them with jealous care and tender solicitude.

But as he was kind and gentle in retirement, so was he stern and invincible in war; and, as he had lived for others, so did he die.

J. H. T.

FAIRFIELD.

BY COL. SAMUEL PERLEY.*

Aug. 18, 1763, Samuel Hungerford of New Fairfield, Ct., obtained for himself and associates, Wm. Libbey, James Nevin, Ezekiel Hull, Benjamin Elliot, Benjamin Osborne, Jonathan Cutter, Samuel Bennett, Joseph Newmart, James Stewart, Abel Jennings, Ebenezer Ogden, Thomas Northrop, Peter Blackman, Samuel Wadlow, Jabez Hubbell, Moses Wakeman, Ebenezer Bartram, Stephen Hull, Benjamin Di-

* Col. Perley had not completed his papers at the time of his death. He removed from Fairfield to Reading, Mass., in July 1865, and died at his new home in March, 1866.

mon, Thomas Staples, Peter Burr, Nathan Price, Ebenezer Burr, Elnathan Williams, Samuel Baldwin, Simeon Hull, Abel Platt, George Burr, Joshua Jennings, Benjamin Elliot, Jr., Andrew Sturges, John Ogden, Jr., Albert Stone, Hezekiah De Forrest, Job Bartram, Samuel Sterling, Eleaser Osborn, Abraham Gould, Benjamin Banks, Haines Handford, Joseph Lyon, Peter Betts, Ephraim Nichols, Thaddeus Banks, Samuel Smith, Moses Bulkeley, Noah Rockwell, Samuel Waters, Samuel Ogden, John Banks, Gideon Wells, Abraham Hays, James Bradley, Daniel Beldin, Ezer Williams, Benjamin Wynkoop, Davis Barlow, Daniel Warner, Daniel Smith, Andrew Jennings, Ebenezer Silliman, James Hungerford, Richard Wiborg, Ephraim Hawley, Daniel Jackson, obtained of Gov. Wentworth, grants of 3 townships on the N. E. of Lake Champlain, chartered by the names of Fairfield, Smithfield and Hungerford.

The first meeting of the grantees was held at Fairfield, Ct., Feb. 16, 1774, at the house of Gershon Bradley, L. C. Osborn, moderator, meeting adjourned till the 17th, at the house of John Hubbel, same town—Stephen Hull, moderator; John Banks voted proprietors' clerk; "Samuel Hungerford, Capt. Abraham Gould and Daniel Smith, committee to manage the prudence affairs of the township, and warn meetings from time to time. Voted, John Camps, Hezekiah Bradley, John Hubbell, Gershon Bradley to set up notifications. Voted, to proceed to survey and lay out the township." At a proprietors' meeting, April, 1774, "voted every proprietor pay Azariah Ward of Wells-town, and David Ives of Goshen, ——— lawful money, on each single right, or give a quitclaim deed of one-eighth part of said right, to said Ward and Ives, for their trouble for laying out said township." "Voted that the committee for said township shall have power to agree with some suitable person to go and see said township, in order to see what sort of land it is; and to be paid by proprietors, and to return in a reasonable time." Aug. 22, 1774, "voted to lay out the township into 78 equal shares—Azariah Ward, David Ives and Stephen Hull a committee for that purpose." "Voted, that the town should be surveyed by the first day of January, 1775; each lot bounded and numbered, and a plan of the same returned to the proprietors." March 14 1775, George Burr, John Banks and Stephen Hull, were chosen selectmen, and Benjamin Wynkoop as an additional selectman for the new township. Dec. 22, 1780,

"voted to send an agent to the State of Vermont, to apply to his Excellency and his Council, or to the General Assembly of said State, for liberty to sell so much of delinquents' lands in the above township, as would raise a sum sufficient to pay the expenses of said township; Stephen Hull chosen agent for that purpose. The first meeting of the proprietors in the State of Vermont was held at Pawlet, Sept. 5, 1783. The meeting adjourned to Pownal, Sept. 8th, when it was voted to lay out one division of land, containing 160 acres, to each proprietor, James Stewart, Stephen Hull, Ebenezer Wakeman, Beach Tomlinson and Wakeman Hull, a committee for that purpose; and May 17th to lay out a 2nd division of 100 acres to each proprietor, to be drawn according to the statute laws of the State of Vermont—Beach Tomlinson, Isaiah Hungerford and Hubbard Barlow, chosen for the above purpose.

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and I and a half wile—already mentioned—are many excellent mill-sites.—The surface of the town is uneven, yet the most part good for cultivation. The town is divided into 26 school-districts with school-houses in each. The public buildings are a town-house, Congregational, Baptist,* Episcopal and Catholic churches, and an academy: there are 3 stores, 4 grist-mills, 9 saw-mills and 2 tanneries.

ANDREW BRADLEY, ESQ.,

came with his family through the unbroken wilderness to the place in the south part of the town which he had selected for their home. The first season he planted corn for their bread in the coming winter, but the early frost so injured the crop it was hardly fit for food, and but a scanty supply. Knowing that his family could not survive the long winter without some increase of provision, he was driven to the painful necessity of leaving his young and tender family a wife and three young children, for an indefinite space of time. Their only sustenance during his absence was the frost-bitten corn which they had to cut from the cob. The husband having been gone some time, his anxious family were beginning to feel the intensity of their privations. They watched in vain for many days for the desired relief. No human being came. At length, as the family, one day, were peering into the wilderness for the long desired appearance of their protector, they saw a number of men approaching with knapsacks upon their shoulders. They were panic-stricken at first, with fear that they were going to be assaulted by Indians—but soon, to their indescribable joy, the husband and father was with them.

The following spring the family was prostrated with sickness. Mrs. Bradley and one or two of the children died of the canker-rash.

On the day preceding the last anniversary of our once "glorious Union,"† (July 3, 1863,) the writer called to see an aged lady, widow of John H. March II, whom she had survived for about 30 years, and who had arrived at the extreme old age of 106 years. She retains her mental and physical faculties to an astonishing degree.

He learned from her that her father, John Sundford, came with his family in 1788, and that at one time, they had to subsist on the buds of

the bass-tree, for a number of days. She told me she knew all about it, and that if I would call in a day or two she would tell me many things about the first settlers. But the third day from my visit I met one of her grandsons, and, inquiring for the health of the old lady, was told that she was dead, and that he was then making arrangements for the funeral. So the facts which might have been gained from her were forever buried. The writer was three days too late.

REV. BENJAMIN WOOSTER

was born in Waterbury, Ct., October 29, 1762, and died at his residence in Fairfield, Vermont, Dec. 18, 1840, in the 78th year of his age. When but 14 years of age he enlisted into the army for 4 months, under the command of his great-uncle, Gen. Wooster. In his 15th year he offered himself a substitute for a neighbor who had been drafted for the defence of the sea-coast, and having served out the time for which he volunteered, went down to New Haven—then in his 16th year—and enlisted as a regular soldier for 3 years. The regiment to which young Wooster was attached, joined the army in the Jerseys under Washington, and shared dreadfully in the hard-fought battles and extreme sufferings, from sickness, and want of food and shelter, which that army heroically sustained.

Having completed his time of service he returned home to his mother in 1780, with no other reward for his perils and hardships, but the consciousness of having discharged a high duty to his country. All his wages were paid in the currency of the government, "which sunk in my hand and came to nothing. The pay which I received for 9 months' service I carried home, and with it bought a shirt worth one dollar! So fared it with those who achieved the revolution. Nor did we murmur: we felt that the country was doing as well as it could by us."

Having spent 3 or 4 years after he left the army, in assisting his mother, he went to the academy at Lebanon, with the view to supply the deficiency of his early instruction. While here he had an interview with the minister of the town, Mr. Brockway, who advised him to seek a collegiate education; and having made the necessary preparation, he entered freshman at Yale College, in 1788.

After leaving college he studied theology with the Rev. Jonathan Edwards, D. D., of New Haven, and in due time received license

the last 23 years, were united as an academy. Mr. Hill was the first teacher, and John K. Kendrick the last.

* And †

There is no Baptist Church or society now in Fairfield.

† Written in time of the war of the rebellion.—Ed

to preach from the New Haven Association, and was persuaded by the Rev. Mr. Mills, of Torrington, who was bound on a mission to the northern part of Vermont, to accompany him as an assistant. In 9 months they traveled 800 miles, preaching only once in a place; and then hastening forward to meet another appointment. This mode of life he pursued for 4 years, preaching in seven states. In the year 1797, he was ordained pastor of the Congregational church in Cornwall, Vt.; but after a pleasant and successful ministry of 5 years, was, at his own request, dismissed, and 3 years were spent in supplying various destitute congregations. He was installed in Fairfield July 24, 1805. His labors were most abundant, and to an uncommon degree successful. During the 29 years of his active ministry in this county, from 1801 to 1833, he preached not less than 4100 sermons—attended a vast number of other religious and church-meetings, and assisted in more councils, probably, than any other man in the State, with the exception of the venerable Dr. Swift, and received into the church not much less than 500 persons. The whole number of sermons he preached during his ministry, it is believed, will not fall short of 6000. Revivals were enjoyed under his preaching in St. Albans, Bakersfield, Enosburgh, Montgomery, Berkshire, Sheldon, Franklin, Highgate, Swanton and Georgia.

As a preacher, he was instructive and impressive, his sermons were uniformly well studied, abounding in thought, and full of apt and striking illustration.

The heroic conduct of Mr. Wooster, in the celebrated battle of Plattsburgh, is widely known, and enthusiastically applauded. A meeting of the people was called in Fairfield, as in other towns near the lake, to persuade the militia to fly to the aid of the army. Mr. Wooster, perceiving the men irresolute, or disinclined to go, promptly presented himself as a volunteer, and called on his people to follow their minister to the rescue of the country. That company was soon filled, and the hero of the revolution chosen captain. His church were assembled at the time to a preparatory lecture. Some expressed their doubts of its being proper for the minister to go. It is said he referred them to the scripture denunciation of the doubting. He met his flock—commended them to God, and, with tears, bade them farewell. Before sunset he and his company were far on their way. They arrived in Plattsburgh to witness the awful encounter between the fleets, and to

share whatever of danger and glory awaited the troops on the land.

Gen. Tompkins, duly appreciating the patriotism of Mr. Wooster, presented him an elegant folio gilt bible, containing the following letter written on one of its blank pages:

"Albany, April 21, 1813.

"Reverend Sir:

"General Strong, who commanded the intrepid volunteers of Vermont, on the memorable 11th of September, 1814, has made me acquainted with the distinguished part you bore in the achievements of the day. A portion of your parishioners, roused by the danger which hung over our invaded country, generously volunteered in her defence, and chose you, their pastor, for their leader. You promptly obeyed the summons, and placing yourself at the head of your little band, repired with alacrity to the tented field. There you endured with patient fortitude the vicissitudes of the camp, spurning the proffered indulgencies which were justly due to the sanctity of your character. In the hour of battle you were found with your command, in the ranks of the regiment to which you were attached, bravely contending for the imperishable honors of victory. The invaders being expelled, you quietly returned with your small but patriotic troops to your duties of sacred calling, and there inculcated by precept those principles of morality, patriotism and piety of which you had just given a practical demonstration.

"At a period, Sir, when principles inconsistent with what we owe to ourselves, our country, and our God, had gone abroad, your example on the occasion alluded to, could not fail to carry with it an irresistible influence. It illustrated the perfect compatibility of the injunctions of patriotism with the duties of religion, and was a striking and affecting instance of that attachment and self-devotedness to the cause of a beloved country, which ought always to distinguish the conduct of the virtuous and pious, in times of peril and of war.

"As a memorial of my veneration for your distinguished, noble and patriotic conduct on the 11th of September, 1814, and of my grateful sense of the eminent benefits which the State and Union have derived from your example and exploits, I request your acceptance of this sacred Volume; and, by you, to convey to your brave associates the assurance of my high estimation of their patriotism and signal services.

"DANIEL D. TOMPKINS.

"To the Rev. Benjamin Wooster, Fairfield, Franklin County, Vermont."

REPLY.

"To His Excellency Daniel D. Tompkins, Governor of the State of New York.

"Sir: Last evening my sensibility was awakened by the reception of BROWN'S GILT FAMILY BIBLE, which your Excellency was pleased to forward by the politeness of Colonel Anthony Lamb, Aid-de-camp to your Excellency

"If the stores of heaven had been unleashed, your Excellency could not have found a more precious gift than the Word of God. And you could have bestowed the very God of the Word. And so if it were possible to enhance the value of the present, your Excellency is pleased in a letter dated Albany, April 21, 1815, to bestow mine on me and my faithful band, for our conduct at Plattsburgh, on the memorable 11th of September, 1814.

"You are pleased to observe that General Strong, who commanded the rapid volunteers of Vermont, had made you acquainted with the part I bore in the achievements of the day. I did not, sir, expect to be particularly noticed by Gen. Strong, nor by the Governor of the first State of the Union; but, by this, I have another assurance that our patriotic faith had light to search out and reward the honest attempt to deserve well of our country. Should a candid public consider your very handsome commendation too freely bestowed, I hope they will also believe, that nothing but the speedy flight of the invaders could have prevented our deserving all which your Excellency has been pleased to say.

"I called for a better State for help in a common cause, waded to our ears by the western breeze were powerful. The Governor of Vermont called for volunteers. Fourteen thousand British pressed upon Plattsburgh; the shock was like electricity, and the language of the brave was 'I will go.' The act looked like temerity in the eyes of the over-prudent; *the risk was great and the issue hung in awful suspense*; but life had no value when our country was in distress.

My good brethren and sisters, whom I loved as my life, then collected to hear a sermon, proper to the occasion, from my lips, expressed their fears that I was depriving them of a Father forever. They said, 'Will you not preach with us this once? We expect to see you no more; come, go with us into the house where the church are collected.' Fearing what effect a tender visit might have upon my men, I bade them a tender adieu, embraced my youth in tears, kissed my clinging babies, and set out immediately for Plattsburgh. The conduct of my men on that hazardous expedition will render them to me while my heart beats for my country, or the blood remains warm in my veins.

"Your Excellency is pleased to observe, that I obeyed the summons repaired to the front lines, and there endured the vicissitudes of the camp, sustaining the perils of intemperance which were due to the scarcity of my quarters. The scarcity of my quarters, sir, I would not blush to preserve. But I have yet to learn that such a life of martyr will make honest affect display unnecessary, or justify the view which it is the duty of every man to act. I am confident you would be exempt; but my young men and my country forbade such an appeal. That indeed, had been my lot, to be carried by cannon to a bed of down, when the great struggle and the men were leaving the shores of the field of battle. How could my heart have been when my people were in danger,

and yet could not find me dwelling their danger by their side. I grew up with the principle, sir, that danger is seen by being divided—that states are strengthened by union, and that regular armies and fleets are invigorated by seeing citizens contend by their side for the honors of victory. Hard is the lot of the soldier, when they who should be his friends, whose battles he fights, whose property he defends, are idle and regardless of his fate.

"The sacred Volume alluded to above, your Excellency is pleased to present as a memorial of your veneration for my distinguished conduct on the 11th of Sept. 1814." Gratefully I receive it as such, and beg leave to remind your Excellency, that this same Holy Book taught me to march for Plattsburgh, and told me how to behave when I was there.

"You were pleased to request me to convey to my brave associates the assurance of your high estimation of their patriotism, and signal services. It shall be done; and your Excellency may be assured, that should such a day as the 11th of September, 1814, ever return while we have life, the same men—nay, more, will appear in the field as volunteers from Fairfield.

BENJAMIN WOOSTER.

"Fairfield, June 15, 1815."

Mr. Wooster represented the town of Fairfield 1 year in General Assembly, and twice in the Septennial convention, convened by the Council of Censors. He married, first, Miss Sarah Harris, daughter of Captain Israel Harris, of East Rutland, in 1796; they had 11 children. She survived seven of them, and died in 1824, universally esteemed as a discreet and pious woman. In 1825 he married, second, Miss Sally Cooper, of Sheldon, who now survives him.

In person he was of a tall, erect and commanding figure, of blue eyes, light and florid complexion. His mental powers were of a superior order; his many sallies of wit are fresh in the minds of many of his survivors.

Some few instances are here given:

On an occasion of the annual March meeting*

* As some excuse for the "waggish fellow" and the citizens, it should be stated, that this nomination and appointment was in accordance with an old-time rule among the settlers, to put in at town-meeting for hogwards, such of the men as had been married during the year; and though the ministers were, probably, from the great respect of their people, generally exempt, it was a joke the first citizens accepted and submitted to with grace. Mr. Wooster's appointment was received at the March Meeting after his second marriage.

We have also from the Rev. Benet Eaton another anecdote. The minister was one time driving calves—very perverse calves, which went all ways but the right—perhaps he was at the corners of 4 roads—but the calves would take any but the right road, and seemed obstinately bent on so doing; till at length, the patience of the good man giving way, he was heard to exclaim: "I don't see why the devil never set Job to driving calves."—*Ed.*

in the election of town officers, some waggish fellow nominated Mr. Wooster for hog-ward, and he was voted the office; whereupon he very coolly and calmly arose and said, "Gentlemen, when you were sheep I was your shepherd; and now as you choose to be hogs, I will be your hog-ward—I accept the appointment."

On another occasion some one saying that a class-leader of rather doubtful piety, had expressed to his class that he feared he had lost his religion, Mr. Wooster replied that he hoped no one had found it.

In the eastern part of Fairfield lived an old revolutionary pensioner by the name of Capt. Bobwood. He occasionally came to the Centre, to the store kept by Joseph Soule, for the sake of conversation, and frequently came in contact with his brother pensioner, Mr. Wooster. On one occasion, while sitting in the store, he saw Mr. Wooster come over the green from his house, towards the store, when he says to Mr. Soule, "I will give Mr. Wooster a poser, when he comes along." Mr. Soule told him that if he knew when he was well off, he would let Mr. Wooster alone; but the caution unheeded, as Mr. Wooster comes along, says Mr. Bobwood, "How shall we cheat the devil?" "Humph," was the reply, "I know of no better way than to give you to him."

But three children of Mr. Wooster survive him: Sarah, wife of Hon. Harmon Northrop, Benjamin Horn Wooster, the only son, residing in Swanton, and Charlotte, wife of Mr. Comstock, of Shelburne.

He died, as before stated, in 1840, leaving a name which is cherished with the highest veneration and respect; and which, like the names of all who have been prominent in deeds of virtue, and for heroism, increase in lustre with increasing years.

HON. J. D. FARNSWORTH,

was born at Middletown, Ct., Dec. 22, 1771. When he was 6 years of age his parents removed to Bennington, Vt. From 6 to 8 years after this, he spent a considerable portion of his time in Connecticut attending school; at 14 completed his classical course at "Clio Hall," Bennington, under Amos Marsh, Rev. Wm. Haskley and Rev. John Swift, D. D. Clio Hall was the first literary institution ever incorporated in Vermont, and was then the most distinguished institution in the State. On leaving this institution, he went to Weathersfield, Ct., and commenced the study of medicine under Dr. Olcott, with whom he remained one year; then spent

about 18 months with Dr. Osborn of Middletown and Dr. Hopkins of Hartford. In the fall of 1789—having received a diploma, though not quite 18 years of age—commenced practice at Addison, Vt.; in 1790, removed to Plattsburgh, N. Y.; for a time was the only physician in Clinton County; after a very successful practice of 2 years returned to Vermont; engaged in business in Pownal; April, 1793, was united in marriage with Miss Catharine Wheeler, and during the same year united with the Baptist church at Pownal; in 1795 removed to Fairfield, and nearly 30 years was one of the principal physicians of Franklin County; in 1801, was elected a member of the legislature, an appointment he often received during the time he resided in Fairfield; in 1807, was appointed one of the judges of the court for the county of Franklin, and the year following appointed chief judge, which appointment he held with one year's interruption, till 1824, when he removed from Fairfield to Charlotte in Chittenden Co. During the time that he resided in Fairfield the most important events of his life occurred. Here he buried 3 wives, and here the most of his children were born. During his residence in Fairfield he was very successful in his profession, and shared largely in the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens, and here the larger part of the labor of his life was performed. In 1836 he left Charlotte and removed to St. Albans, and in 1839 came to Fairfax, where, Sept. 9, 1857, he died, and on the 11th, his remains were carried to Fairfield and placed by the side of his wives and children, that had gone before him.

Judge Farnsworth has had a long and eventful life—his history stretches almost the entire history of Vermont—He was 22 years old, and had been in active professional life 2 years when Vermont was admitted into the Union. He was a student at the first literary institution incorporated in Vermont. He was a member of the legislature 8 years before the capital was established at Montpelier, and a member of the first Baptist church organized in the State. He has been too long and too favorably known to require a single word of eulogy. His parents and last wife survived him about a year, and were buried at Montpelier.

CAPT. JOAB SMITH,

the so called "Father of the town," was born in Onkham, Mass., Sept. 7, 1774. In his 20th year he came to Fairfield, and was married May 5, 1808, to Sarah Merri, who survives him, with

three daughters who are married and live near the old homestead. During his long life he was a constant attendant upon divine worship, toward the support of which and to other benevolent objects he gave liberally. He was a kind and obliging neighbor, a social peace-maker and a strenuous upholder of law and order, under all circumstances a just and upright man. His word was always to be relied upon, and his integrity never suspected. He held several important civil and military offices for an unprecedented length of time. He was elected chief justice of the town of Fairfield, for 19 consecutive terms, and was town treasurer for many years, holding that office at the time of his decease. He was chosen justice of the peace for 19 consecutive years, and was 11 times elected to represent the town in the General Assembly. He was endowed with great intellectual power and activity, and if he had been favored with early educational advantages might have attained an elevated professional position. In his opinions he was particularly conservative and high-toned, and in all the relations of life exemplary. In the discharge of the many trusts which devolved upon him by reason of his intelligence and probity, he was enormously prudent and faithful, always guarding the interests and welfare of the town with more jealousy, if possible, than his own.

So great and so died Capt. Jacob Smith, leaving to his children and to society the rare legacy of a spotless name and a bright example; and these few flowers are thrown upon his grave by one who long since was taught to respect and even venerate a man who was enabled to live more than four-score years without reproach, and to die without an enemy.

He died June 25, 1858, in his 84th year.

PHYSICIANS OF FAIRFIELD.

Jon. D. Farnsworth,	died in	Fairfax.
John L. Chandler,	"	St. Albans.
Norman Barber,	"	Fairfield.
Chester Abell,	"	Fairfield.
Chester W. Keyes,	"	Fairfield.
Thomas Chamberlain,	"	Burlington.
Fredrick W. Adams,	"	Montpelier.
David H. Ford,	"	South Troy, Vt.
Seneca Park,	"	Swanton.
Roseclaw Soule,	living in	North Fairfax.
Myron N. Babcock,	"	Saratoga Springs.
L. O. Cranton,	"	Fairfield.
L. L. Cushman,	"	Highgate.
R. R. Sherman,	"	St. Albans.
Dana R. Morrill,	"	Swanton.
William White,	"	Waterbury.
Ralph Sherwood,	"	Fairfield.

* Accidentally killed at a hunting party.

ATTORNEYS.

Bates Turner, David Reed, Luther B. Hunt, John Mattocks, Charles Adams, Anson Soule, John R. Skinner, Pallas Phelps, I. Allen Barber, Mr. Law, Mr. Boardman, Frank M. McEntyre.

CLERGYMEN WHO HAVE OFFICIATED IN FAIRFIELD.

CONGREGATIONAL.—Revs. Benj. Woodier, Tertius Reynolds, A. J. Sears, C. C. Adams, Jas. Buckham, E. L. Cummings, Daniel Wilde.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.—Rev. Mr. Sabine, Brainard, Billwin Sabine, Hard, Spooner, Dr. Clapp, S. B. Bodwick, Edward F. Putnam, Sylvester Nash, Moore Bingham, E. H. Sayles, P. W. Smith, Richard Caille, Dr. Josiah Sweet.

METHODIST.—Revs. Isaac Hill, Mr. Baldwin, Kimpton, Corey, Todd, Crane, John Kearton.

BAPTIST.—Revs. Butler, Sawyer, Arthur, Flint, Baldwin.

CATHOLIC.—Father O'Callaghan, McGowan, Waters, Reardon, Cassey, McAuley.

UNIVERSALISTS.—Revs. Lester Warren, John C. Baldwin, H. P. Cutting, Mr. Payne, Joseph Baker, S. W. Wakefield.

Thus, with an unfinished paper upon the murder of Mrs. Clifford, by her husband, Eugene Clifford, which may be found in the history of the Courts in St. Albans, ends the paper left by Col. Samuel Perley.—[J.]

JOSEPH SOULE.

BY HON. A. G. SOULE.

Joseph Soule was born Oct., 1779, in Dover, Dutchess Co., N. Y. He was the 4th son of Joseph and Eunice (Hungerford) Soule, and with his parents and 5 brothers and 2 sisters removed to this town in 1791. In his early years he endured all the privations and hardships incident to life in a new country, and although at that time the means of obtaining an education were limited, yet, being possessed of a good share of natural ability, he managed by dint of perseverance and application, to gain a large stock of useful information. He was an insatiable reader, and a deep thinker—was in short a self-made man. He was engaged for many years in mercantile business, and that he enjoyed the confidence and esteem of his fellow townsmen is evident from his having filled almost all the various offices of importance and trust in town. He was elected several years representative, and connected with all its local and business interests; was town clerk 39 consecutive years—elected for the 40th time in 1863, the year of his death.

He was among the number of those who

volunteered to go to Plattsburgh at the time of the invasion of that place by the British, in 1814. He married in January, 1809, Esther Whitney, (daughter of Sherwood and Abigail Whitney) who still survives him.

[The change in the times and in market prices since the settlement of Joseph Soule, and for years after, is not poorly illustrated in a little incident narrated by Harmon Soule, nephew of Joseph Soule. When a boy, says Mr. S., I recollect my mother making more butter at one time than was required for family use, sending me with a portion of it to St. Albans for sale. The butter I carried in pails attached to the sap-yoke, as I used to carry sap, and I remember I was rather tired before I reached the village where I was to sell my butter, and anxious to dispose of my burden. But although I tried at every house in the village of St. Albans, I could find no sale for it. My mother had told me that I must not dispose of it for less than eight cents a pound, and to "bring it home first." I did not like to carry my butter all the way home; I had quite enough of it bringing it, and after I had tried at all the private houses, tried the stores. They would not buy at any price and pay in money, and I was about turning home discouraged, when, at the very last, one store-keeper—in this to-day great butter market—took pity on me and bought my butter, paying me in groceries at the rate of eight cents a pound.—*Ed.*]

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

BY REV. HARMON NORTHRUP.

The Congregational Church was organized in Fairfield, Vermont, September 23d, A. D. 1800, by Rev. Nathaniel Turner, a missionary from Massachusetts. Rev. Benjamin Wooster, the first and only settled minister in town, was installed pastor July 24, 1805,—the church at that time consisting of 34 members; between this time and 1813, there were added at different times, 70 members; 36 in 1812, and 35 from 1813 to 1810, and it was at the commencement of 1810 reduced to less than 30 resident members. Rev. B. Wooster remained pastor of the church until his death, Feb. 18, 1810, aged 77 years. Rev. T. Reynolds preached from Dec., 1837, half of the time, to March, 1812, when Rev. A. J. Samson came to this town, and was installed pastor, Feb. 15, 1813; he was dismissed Feb. 1, 1819, and the same year Rev. Calvin C. Adams came to this place, and was installed pastor Sept. 5, 1850; dismissed Sept., 1856. Nov. following, Rev. James Buckham was hired from year to year to labor with the people until June, 1863, and the church was without stated preaching till April, 1864, when Rev. C. J. Comings was employed to April, 1867.—In June following, Rev. Daniel Wild came to this place and is still remaining here. This church was without a meeting-house until

1840. Since which time there have been additions to the church at different times—21 in 1812, 17 in 1864. The church is now reduced by deaths and removals, to 25 members. The first sabbath-school was organized in 1818.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH. FROM TRINITY CHURCH RECORDS.

Among the first settlers (1788) were several families belonging to the Prot. Epis. Church. The Rev. Bethuel Chittenden was probably the first clergyman who visited them. The first lay reader was Mr. Nathan Lobdell.

In June, 1803, the church was organized by the Rev. Russell Catlin, of Connecticut. Nathan Lobdell and Hubbard Barlow were elected wardens, and Major Bradley Barlow, clerk. The Rev. Barzillai Buckley was the first minister who officiated regularly in the parish.—He remained a part of the year 1806. In 1808-9 the Rev. Charles Stewart of St. Arnaud, C. E. (afterwards Bishop of Quebec), and the Rev. Abraham Bronson, of Arlington, officiated occasionally. In 1811-12, J. P. K. Henshaw (afterwards Bishop of Rhode Island), who was then a candidate for orders, spent 6 months here, to the great edification of the church.

In 1813 the Rev. Parker Adams was invited to the charge of the parish. He came, but owing to a previous engagement, remained but a few Sundays.

June, 23d, 1814, the State Convention of the Church met in Fairfield; the Rev. Mr. Henshaw presided. In the year 1814, Bishop Griswold visited the parish and confirmed 30 persons. In the fall of 1814, it was resolved to build a church. The frame of the church was raised Sept. 5th, 1815. The Rev. Stephen Beach commenced his labors in this parish Dec. 24, 1815, preaching in this parish and in Sheldon. In 1818, Sept. 20th, the church was consecrated by Bishop Griswold, and the Rev. Stephen Beach instituted rector. The number of persons confirmed on the same day was 47. In 1822, the Rev. Stephen Beach left the parish, and in December of the same year the Rev. Elijah Brainard commenced officiating occasionally until July 1823. In Nov., 1823, the Rev. Nathan B. Burgess commenced to preach—remained here only a few months; after this until 1826, there were no regular services: a few visits were received in the meantime from the clergymen of the adjoining towns. March 27th, 1826, the Rev. Moore Bingham was engaged to take charge

of the parish in connection with that of Sheldon who remained until 1828. In July, 1829, the Rev. Anson B. Hard took charge of the parish, and April, 1831, resigned the same.

January 23, 1831, the Rt. Rev. John H. Hopkins, Bishop of Vermont, made his first visitation to this parish and confirmed 5 persons. In June 1833, the Rev. John T. Sabine began to officiate here and in St. Albans, and continued to do so about 1 year. In Nov. 1838, the Rev. John A. Spooner was chosen rector and continued his labors until 1840. In the fall of 1840, the Rev. E. H. Sayles took charge of the parish in connection with that of "Buck Hollow," in Fairfax, and remained here until 1843. In 1844 the Rev. Edward F. Putnam commenced his labors in Fairfield and "Buck Hollow," and remained in charge of those parishes until 1847. In 1851 (Jan. 1) the Rev. Richard F. Cadle took charge of the parish and remained 11 years. The Rev. John A. Fitch officiated in the parish half of the time from August 1853, until the following Easter. In 1856, the Rev. E. H. Sayles renewed his connection with the parish and remained until 1860. In 1860, services were suspended in the church, and were held at the north part of the town, in a school-house—the Rev. E. H. Sayles officiating. July 7, 1861, the Rev. Francis W. Smith began to preach in the church, at first once in 4 weeks, and afterwards on alternate Sundays, and continued in charge of the parish until December, 1866. In 1861 the old church was taken down and a new one erected in its place. Jan. 1, 1865, the new church was first opened for public worship—and consecrated by Bishop Bissell, Aug. 31, 1868.

The church society, which was formerly a large one, has decreased by reason of the death and removal from town of many of its members; but there is reason to hope that it may survive all opposing influences, and its condition be improved. In 1868 there were 20 confirmations, and the present rector, the Rev. Dr. J. Swett, hopes there may be others who, at the next visitation of the Bishop, will go forward for that purpose.

METHODISM IN EAST FAIRFIELD.

BY J. N. POMEROY.

Mrs. Laura Leach, aged 73, who lives now in Bakersfield, and is a sister of Rev. Isaac Hill, who left Sheldon several years ago for the West, that Father Mitchell, about 1801,

was the first preacher in Fairfield. He preached in school-houses in different parts of the town, and quarterly meetings were held in barns. After Father Mitchell, came Elder Bromley, J. B. Stratton, Samuel Draper, Daniel Brayton, Isaac Hill, one Harris Lyon, Phineas Doane, Elijah Crane, Orville Kimpton, William Todd, Solomon Stebbins, Chas. Leonard and John Clark.

In the earliest days mentioned, the circuit comprised all Northern Vermont west of the Mountains and into Canada. Nicholas Wanger was the first class-leader that Mrs. Leach remembers, James Todd the second. Preaching meetings were held in the town-house after one was built; prayer and class-meetings at the house of James Todd. She does not remember the names of all the members of the first class, but a few I can give you besides the above, viz., Zimri Hoyt, Eli Sherman and wife, Raggles Sherman and wife, Marshall Sherman, Medora Todd, William Simpson, Thompson Simpson, Benjamin, Eliza, Mary Ann and Laura Nye, Laura Sherman, Eliza Sherman, Caroline Sherman, Mrs. Elizabeth Hops, Miss E. Hops, the wife of Nicholas Wanger, Betsey Wanger, Joseph Croft and wife and Elizabeth Croft, now Coburn, living near this place aged 54 years, and from whom I gained a part of this information, and the only person of all who formerly belonged to the M. E. Church in this town, now living in town.

There were several very powerful revivals during the ministrations of these old pioneers, especially one in 1816; after which time there was a very strong and powerful church for several years, but they never built a meeting-house, and the consequence was that when a few of the strongest ones came to emigrate west and to other places, they all seemed to scatter and vanish away like dew before the morning sun.

In the winter of 1854, Rev. S. W. Clemens, then preaching in Bakersfield, came to this place and held a series of meetings, which resulted in the formation of a class; but for some reason, in two or three years most of them were missing. There is now a small class belonging with Bakersfield, and we are supplied with preaching from that place, in a union meeting-house, built in 1867.

The first sabbath-school under the auspices of the M. E. Church was formed about the year 1859. It is now, since our union church

was built, a sort of union school, with books mostly from the M. E. Book-room, N. Y., some 250 to 300 volumes; about 6 or 8 teachers; some 75 different scholars; average attendance from 35 to 45 in different years. The different classes of the M. E. Church were so broken up, I have not been able to get the aggregate membership, but I should think it may have been 50 or more since the first class was formed.

ITEMS.

Town Clerks.—Edmund Town, first town clerk of Fairfield, elected in 1791; James D. Farnsworth, 2d, elected in 1801; Benjamin Wooster, 3d, elected in 1813; James D. Farnsworth, 4th, elected in 1814; Joseph Soule, 5th, elected in 1821; A. G. Soule, 6th, elected in 1864.

Names of First Settlers.—Joseph Wheeler, in 1788 and '89; Nathan Hoit, Andrew Bradley, Hubbard Barlow, Ebenezer Lobdell.

Name of first child born in town (at that time called Smithfield) was Smithfield Beeden,—and the proprietors of the town granted him 100 acres of land, thereupon.

Folly Barlow was the name of the first child born in town, in 1789, daughter of Hubbard Barlow, Esq., and his only child, who survived but a short period.

First Justices.—Hubbard Barlow, Clark Burlingame, Andrew Bradley, Edmund Town, Elisha Barber.

First Lawyer.—Bates Turner.

First district school taught in Fairfield was by Joshua Miller, in 1797.

First Postmaster. Bradley Barlow; 2d, Julius Carlisle; 3d, Bradley Barlow, jr.; 4th, A. G. Soule; 5th, R. K. Barlow; 6th, Ormond Bradley; 7th, Joseph Northrop.

FLETCHER.

BY BEN A. KIMBLEY, Esq.

If the readers of the Gazetteer will look on the map of Vermont, in the S. E. corner of Franklin Co., they will behold this ill-shapen town. It was chartered Aug. 20, 1781, by Thomas Chittenden, the then governor of Vermont, to Nathaniel Brush, David Avery, Rufus Montague and others; none of whom, with the exception of Rufus Montague, ever had a residence in town. It is bounded W. by Fairfax, N. by Fairfield and Bakersfield, E. by Water

ville and Cambridge, and S. by the Lamoille River—the south end being very narrow.

Its area is estimated to be 24,040 acres. The river farms contain some excellent intervals; but in going back from the river, it becomes hilly and even mountainous, affording nearly every variety of soil; and, in some instances, several varieties are found on one farm.

The first division of lots was surveyed by Benjamin Fassett, in 1786, and the second division by John Safford, in 1789.

There is no record by which to determine by whom, or at what date, the first permanent settlement was made in town; but enough is known to warrant the belief, that the family of JOHN FULLINGTON were the first white inhabitants permanently settled within its limits, and probably in the autumn of 1788, or '89. Mr. Fullington came from Deerfield, N. H.—commenced clearing the farm now occupied by Loren C. Lee—worked one season—put up a shanty, and returned to Deerfield for his family—and the next fall, which was probably in the year 1788, with his wife and 4 children, began a wearisome journey through the wilderness to find their new home in Fletcher. They had one horse to ride and one cow to drive, and marked trees to guide them on their lonely way.—Two men who had land in the S. E. part of Fairfax accompanied them. Whatever befel them on their way, until within the limits of Johnson, on the Lamoille, is now unknown to the living. Here they encamped for the night, and Fullington, finding a yard of turnips near by, had the imprudence to eat one in a raw state, which induced a violent bilious cholera—and there being no medical assistance to be had, he died in a few hours. He was buried next day by his companions, near the bank of the river, a hollow log serving for his coffin.

His bereaved widow, with her four fatherless children, proceeded on their journey down the river, and found the home provided for them in the wilderness. Here the widow became the mother of the first child born in Fletcher. Being a daughter, it was named for the river upon the bank of which it was born—Lamoille. She is still living near where she was born, but in the adjoining town of Cambridge.

Mrs. Fullington subsequently married Elisha Woodworth, and lived to the age of 95 years, when she died of small-pox, in Fletcher.

Next in the order of time is Lemuel Scott, who, about the year 1789, came from Bennington in the dead of winter, bringing his wife

and one child on a sled drawn by a yoke of steers. From Burlington there was no road; but he found his way by marked trees, and settled on the farm now occupied by his grandson, George M. Scott. His children were Jonathan, Lemuel,* Seth, Levi, Abigail, Anna, Emily, Jefferson and Wait.

The next inhabitant was Dea. Peter Thurston; but where he was from is not known to this writer. He settled on the south side of Lamolle River, on the farm now owned by Ephraim Bishop.† About the same time Elijah Daily settled on the farm now owned by Sumner Carpenter. In March, 1795, Daniel Bailey moved from Weara, N. H. and settled with his family in the N. W. part of the town, on the farm now owned and occupied by his grandson, Ebenezer Bailey. His children were Haynes, Jonathan, Nathan, Achsah, Philip, Betsey, Sally and Polly. The men were prominent business men in town, and large land-owners. The said Daniel Bailey was the first representative of the town—was born Jan., 1718; died Sept. 6, 1832.

About the year 1795, Elias Blair, Reuben Armstrong, John Kinsley, Samuel Church, Samuel Church, jr., Joseph and James Robinson and Dewey Nichols, all of Bennington, moved into Fletcher, and settled as follows: Elias Blair on the farm now owned and occupied by his grandson, Noel Blair; Reuben Armstrong on the farm now owned and occupied by his son Ira and grandson Reuben Armstrong, John Kinsley, on the farm east of it, now owned by Munroe Blissell, the two Churches on the farms now owned by Abial Wetherbee, (a grandson by marriage) and N. W. Church, a great-grandson—Joseph Robinson, where his son Demas now resides; James Robinson, on the farm now owned by his son Norman; Dewey Nichols on the farm now owned and occupied by his son Hilkiah P. Nichols.

Another John Kinsley came into town about the same time, (1795, being also a native of

Bennington) and settled on the farm formerly owned by Levi Comstock—now by Willis D. Leach. Other families coming in soon after, it was thought best to organize, which they did March 16, 1790. Lemuel Scott was appointed moderator, Elisha Woodworth, town clerk, Peter Thurston, Lemuel Scott and Elijah Dailey, selectmen—and Elijah Dailey first constable.

REPRESENTATIVES.

The town was first represented in the General Assembly in 1797, by Daniel Bailey. He was succeeded in '98, '99, 1800 '01, '02, '03, '05, '08, '11, '13, by Lemuel Scott, in 1804, '08, '07, by John Wheeler; in 1810, '15, and '26, by Reuben Armstrong; in 1812 by Joseph Robinson; in 1814, by Nathan L. Holmes; in '16, by Daniel Bailey; in '18, '20, '22 and '23, by Zerah Willoughby; in '24 and '25, by Elias Blair, sen.; in '27, by Elias Bingham, sen.; in '28, '29, '33 and '34, by Ira Armstrong; in 1821 Ira Scott was elected: but refusing to serve, the town was not represented: but in 1831 he was again elected and served—in '32, '35, '36, '51, '50, '51, by Guy Kinsley; in '37, '38, '41, by John Kinsley, jr.; in 1839 by Howard Watkins; in '42 and '43, by Joseph Edwards, jr.; in '44 and '45, by Lucas Holmes; in '47 and '48, by Joseph King; in '53, by Horace Safford; in '54 and '55 by Reuben Armstrong; in '56, '57 and '60, by Luther Wells; in '58 and '59 by R. T. Bingham; in '61 and '62 by E. O. Safford; in '63 and '64, by Amos E. Parker; in '65 and '66, by Lorenzo Blissell; in '67 by V. D. Road, M. D.; in '68, by "home-t" John Kinsley.

In 1833 Jonathan Bailey was elected; but refusing to serve, Ira Armstrong was elected, and served instead.

TOWN CLERKS.

Elisha Woodworth, the first clerk chosen in town, in 1790, was succeeded in 1791, by Lemuel Scott, who held the office until 1807, when he was succeeded by Joseph Holmes. In 1809 Lemuel Scott was reinstated, and held the office 2 years. In 1811 Joseph Robinson was elected, and held the office 'till '21. He was succeeded by Zerah Willoughby, who was succeeded the following year by Elias Blair, who held the office until the year 1840, when John Kinsley, jr., was elected, and kept the books 2 years; then succeeded, in 1842, Dr. Cassander F. Ide; in '43, '44, Medad R. Parsons; in '45, '46, '47, Medad P. Blair; in '48, '49, '50 '51 to 57, Demas Robinson; in 58, Dr. C. F. Hawley; in 59, the present incumbent, E. O. Safford, Esq.

* Who was the first male child born in Fletcher.

† When the town was chartered, there was a small gorge of land on the south side of the river, containing the farms of Peter Thurston, Peter Chadwick and Seth Willey. Now—in 1868—owned by Ephraim Bishop, Sanford Holmes and Harrison Daily—belonging to the town, but being very inconvenient to get to the centre of the town, to attend town-meetings, they petitioned to be set off to the town of Cambridge. In 1845, in compliance with this petition, the town voted to set off all the territory south of the Lamolle River; and, by an act of the Legislature, it was annexed to the town of Cambridge.

CONSTABLES

Elijah Dailey was appointed constable at the organization of the town in 1790, and Elias Palmer, in '91; Peter Thurston, in '92; Levi Comstock, in '93; Samuel Kinsley, in '94; Reuben Armstrong, in '95; William Thomas, in '96; Haynes Bailey, in '97 and '98; Reuben Armstrong, in '99; Nathan Bailey, in 1800; John Kinsley, in 1801; Jonathan Haynes, in 1802; James Robinson, in 1803; Ira Scott, in 1804; Joseph Holmes, in 1805 and '06; Elias Blair, in '07, '08 and '09; Samuel Church, in 1810; Daniel Read, in 1811, '12, '13, '14, '15, '16 and '20; James Robinson, in 1813; Joseph H. Law, in 1817; Ira Armstrong, in 1818; Samuel Terrill, in '19; Levi Scott, in '21 and '22; Lewis Terrill, in '23. In 1824 John Kinsley, jr., was elected, and held the office for 9 years in succession, and N. R. Bingham for the 2 years following; and in 1836 Albert Kinsley was elected, and for the 9 succeeding years; then Reuben Armstrong for 4 years, and H. P. Nichols for 3 years; when, in 1854, Reuben Armstrong was re-instated to the office, and has retained it from that time until the present writing. (Nov., 1868.)

EARLY TIMES

The early settlers experienced great inconvenience and severe hardships on account of bad roads. The town is quite hilly and much of it stony, and for many years the people were few and far between, so that good roads were among the things to be desired, but not enjoyed by the hardy pioneers. Yet by patient perseverance and much hard labor, most of the public roads are now good.

It will not harm the present generation of Fletcher (and should greatly increase their respect and veneration for the heroes dead and gone) to look back 60 years, and see their ancestors toiling through the winter in the woods, for the double purpose of clearing a patch of ground to sow or plant in spring, and, also, to make ashes, with which to buy corn to subsist on through the winter. And when they visited their friends, they would yoke the oxen, hitch to the old sled, put in a little straw, and perhaps a bed-quilt or two, and tumble in, men, women and children, and go two, three or four miles to make an evening visit, or to meeting; and as their way was generally through the woods for some of the first years, if they happened to have an adventure with some wild animal on the way, it only made them relish the

ride all the better, and afforded them something to talk about. For it should be borne in mind that books and newspapers, now everywhere abundant, were at that time exceedingly rare, and the people had little besides their adventures to divert their minds from the monotonous round of daily life.

Fast horses, dandy sleighs, buffalo-robos, and fancy wagons were things unknown to the early settlers of Fletcher: even horse wagons, or carts of any kind were very scarce, many of the few inhabitants at that time possessing only a yoke of cattle and an ox-sled. A great many bushels of corn have been "toted" upon a man's back to Fairfax or Cambridge to be ground, there being no grist mill in town. There has been a change, indeed, since then. A great majority of the people are well off now, besides having "rich relations." There are none very rich, and none very poor. There are no large villages, and but two small ones. There are no manufacturing establishments in operation now, but 25 years ago there was a potato-starch factory doing good business at the Centre, and there is now a tannery about a mile east of the Centre, which has turned out good work and received fair patronage. There are also several blacksmith's shops now scattered through the town. Charles Marks does the blacksmithing at the Centre, and Sylvanus Chase, has a shop for doing various kinds of wood-work, while Joseph Lonnelle & Co. have a boot and shoe-shop.

At the lower village, called BINGHAMVILLE, Wm. K. Lamb runs a carriage-shop, and does some good cabinet-work. Horace Woods does the blacksmithing, while H. W. Scott makes boots and shoes. N. R. Bingham has a carpenter and joiner's shop, and R. T. Bingham runs a saw-mill which boasts a circular saw.

But tilling the soil, raising the various kinds of stock, and the manufacture of butter and cheese, is what gives employment to the community, and brings a comfortable wealth into the town. The town has never been wealthy enough, however, to make it an object for gentlemen of legal or clerical profession to settle within its limits; and men of eminence are to be looked for in some other locality. But for men of solid worth, men of stern integrity, men of unimpeachable character, Fletcher is, by no means wanting. And although none of its inhabitants are collegians, there is a good degree of general intelligence among the people, a commendable zeal in the cause of education;

desire for general information; and, probably, there are few towns in the State, whose inhabitants are more nearly on a level, than in the town of Fletcher.

It is believed the first school in town was taught by James Robinson in the house of Lemuel Scott; but in what year this writer is not able to say. The town was early divided into school-districts, and new ones have been organized as the wants of the people demanded, until there are now ten in operation. The common schools are maintained by a tax on the grand-list, free for all, and several select schools have been supported in town by individual liberality, which have been a credit to the community, and although Fletcher has never been called on to furnish a governor or a member of Congress, it has furnished quite a number of excellent school-teachers, who have made their mark in the Southern, Western and Middle States, and there is no lack of material for the governor and congressmen, whenever they are called for
sols, &c.

SOIL.—A portion of the soil is somewhat sterile, but when properly cultivated yields the laborer a fair remuneration. Excellent crops of wheat were frequently raised while the land was new, but it is not so well adapted to the growth of wheat, as to corn and oats; still there are some of the more elevated farms that produce good crops of wheat and of excellent quality; but take the town together, it is best adapted to grazing. Large quantities of really excellent butter and cheese are made yearly. Some good oxen, horses, cows, sheep and hogs are raised for market, and since rail-roads have been introduced, although they do not come within our lines, they afford such facilities for transportation that our surplus produce finds a ready market at our doors, at remunerative figures.

WATER.—The town is well watered, having the Lamolle river for its southern boundary, and Metcalf pond in the northern part. The pond is about 1 mile in length, and half as wide, and some portions of it very deep. It discharges its waters at the south end, and after running about one mile, crosses the town line into Cambridge, and continues about a mile further in a southerly direction, when it turns north and runs into and through its native town into Fairfield, where it becomes Black Creek,* affording some excellent mill-privileges in Cambridge, Fairfield and Sheldon, where it falls into Missisquoi river, and finally into Lake Champlain. About a

* Or Fairfield River.

mile west of the Centre is another pond of similar growth, called Half-moon pond, probably from its having some resemblance in its shape to that planet when but half its disk is revealed to our vision. It is, perhaps, half a mile in length and half as wide, discharging its waters easterly, and uniting with Stone's brook on the farm of Abial Wetherbee. Some effort has been made to stock it with fish, but none have ever done anything except pick-rel, and they are generally caught before half-grown. Stone's brook has its rise in the northern part of the town, on the farm of G. G. Taylor, and running S. and S. W. receives several smaller streams as tributaries, affording some good mill-privileges, and empties its waters into the Lamolle, half a mile below Fairfax Falls, on the farm of A. Wilcox; and there are other smaller streams in the western part of the town, capable of propelling machinery.

PHYSICIANS.

The people were dependent on adjoining towns for medical assistance until 1827, when Dr. Sanford Emery located at the Centre, and announced himself ready to undertake the cure of any and every ill that flesh is heir to. He was a man of great energy, and some shrewdness, but he did not succeed, and abandoned the undertaking and went to Rochester, N. Y. His successor was Dr. Swain, who also staid but 1 month, and was then succeeded by Dr. Ira Hatch, who 3 years later (1837) was succeeded by an old-school steam Dr. named Johnson whose successor was Dr. Cassander Idle, who staid long enough to gain the confidence and good will of the people, and the office of town clerk, and left the field to be occupied by Dr. Drew, who became so disgusted with the people because they chose not to be doctored while in good health, that he left them to their own destruction, which they escaped by the timely arrival of Dr. Benedict from Underhill; who, though not as popular as some, was very successful in his treatment of croup, canker-rash and many other diseases. But his stay was short, and after his departure came Dr. Andrew Parsons, a young man of skill and energy, but who remained but 3 years. He began his practice of medicine here, and having become established as a physician and gained considerable popularity, sought a larger field in Fairfax, where he married, and then went West.

Dr. C. F. Hawley came next, and commenced his first practice. He married and settled here, took an interest in society, and was one of the

people by whom he was so well liked as a man, that we flattered ourselves we had at last obtained a physician who would be a permanent resident. But he must needs deem Fairfax better adapted to his capacity, or as offering greater inducements for his practice, and in 9 years from his coming, sold out and moved there, where he still remains, enjoying the confidence and respect of his patrons and fellow-townsmen.

Dr. Hawloy was succeeded by a young man from Massachusetts named Andrews. His stay was brief, and his practice limited; the more, however, he was known, the better he was liked.

Our next resident physician was Dr. Sylvester Wilson, whose practice terminated with his death, April 6, 1866. His successor was a young man from Panton. Enoch W. Kent, who remained but 18 months.

Then came a young man from Underhill,—Darwin H. Roberts, of the Homeopathy School. He has made a fair beginning, and seems likely to do well, secure a permanent residence and be one of the people.

VERNON D. ROOD,

born in Fletcher, April 20, 1842, pursued his studies at New Hampton Institution, Fairfax, with a view to the legal profession, but subsequently studied medicine, and graduated at Burlington Medical University, receiving his diploma in June, 1867, and is now located at North Hydepark, having an extensive patronage.

NORMAN F. WOOD,

born in Fletcher Nov. 4, 1833, an earnest and ambitious scholar; taught one or two seasons in town; attended school at Johnson; married Miss Sarah Jane Leach, of Fletcher, August, 1853, and went to the State of Georgia as teacher; returned in 4 years; pursued his studies at New Hampton Institution, Fairfax; studied law and was admitted to the Franklin County bar in 1859, and located at Bakersfield. He was elected state's attorney in '63, and county senator in '64, and died of consumption, April, 1865, aged 31 years and 5 months.

CLINTON S. KINSLEY,

born in Fletcher, September, 1840; attended school at Johnson, and studied law, and was admitted to the Franklin County bar in 186—, but has never practiced his profession.

MARCELLUS A. BINGHAM,

born in Fletcher Feb. 21, 1846; attended school

at New Hampton Institution, Fairfax; studied law; admitted to the Lamoille County bar June, 1868; is now located at Cambridge Borough, Vt., in the practice of his profession.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

Two men named Jefferson Fulton and Abial Chase, living on the east side of Metcalf pond, on adjoining farms, had a difficulty about their lot line, which finally grew into an open quarrel, and on the 5th day of Sept., 1855, Fulton procured a pint of rum and a butcher-knife, and proceeded to the premises of Chase, who with his son (a lad of perhaps 10 years) was making fence but a short distance from the house.

When within a few yards of Chase, he thus accosted him, "Well, old Jeff, has come!" Chase answered, "And what does old Jeff, please to want?" By the time Chase had asked the question, Fulton had approached within reach, and, drawing his butcher-knife from his bosom, plunged it into Chase's breast; whereupon Chase turned and run; but as he turned to run, Fulton again plunged the bloody knife into his back so as to pierce the aorta, and then pursued his victim about ten rods, and the boy some three or four rods further, and would undoubtedly have killed him, if he could have overtaken him, so that he should not testify against him. He then turned back to his bleeding victim, who was already dead, gave the lifeless body two or three malicious kicks, and left the premises. The alarm was immediately given, and a search instituted for the perpetrator of the bloody deed. The highways were carefully watched, railway stations were guarded and telegraphic dispatches were sent in every direction. An army of men were searching the hills and ravines, at that time covered with timber and brush, and finally it was determined to search the cave,* which was accordingly explored, but all to no purpose, and the search which commenced Wednesday afternoon was continued until the next Monday at sunset, when he was discovered in a little swamp near the highway just north of Michael McGetrick's, and about one mile and a quarter from where he had committed the terrible deed. Seeing himself fairly surrounded, with no hope of escape, he deliberately cut his own throat with his old and dull jackknife; which is proof positive that he was determined not to be taken alive. With regard to his whereabouts during all this time, there are various conjectures.

* Some account of which will be given in another paper.

Because one of the objectives of the study was to see
 whether the students would get the idea that the value of
 the service "program" was an important part of the
 success of the business activities program. It was hoped that
 these activities would contribute to the success of the
 business program and that the time in school would be well
 spent. The study was a pilot study and the results
 will be a starting point for further study.

DATE 4-1-75

[illegible]

It was not possible to get the child out of
the house, and, and of the fact that the
house.

DATE OF BIRTH 11/17/44

One Sunday, July last, two boys, residents of Fitchburg, went to meet up on wood and after Sunday school rode over to the pond on one of the new roads to go what is called bottom in the lower river, but finding that they two went alone together. Their parents had been away about town, each supposing the other had gone home with his friend for the night, as they were quite intimate. Monday morning their bodies were found upon the bank of the river, on the farm of Lewis Terrill, son, just in the edge of Cambridge. Alarm was instantly given, and scores of men were soon searching the river. A few hours later their bodies were obtained. They were found lying several rods from each other. Their names were Henry Cronin, aged 17 years, and John St. John, aged 16 years. Neither of them could swim. Tuesday P. M. their funeral sermons were both preached at the same hour and place, at Fletcher meeting-house.

SRIOUS BUT NOT FATAL ACCIDENT.

In the winter of 1852, *Honest* John Kinsley slid from the top of a hay-mow upon a pitch-fork stall, which entered the body at the lower part of the abdomen and extending upward 14 inches came nearly through at the pit of the stomach impaling him alive. He was alone, but succeeded in withdrawing the fork, and his

• An appreciation given to him by his neighbors for
personal honesty

INTERVIEW WILL BE BY A C. LINDEN. A SPEAKING
MILITARY OFFICER. IN PRESENCE: THE 1. A. LINDEN
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CAF. ALTH

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In the latter part of autumn of 1840, a young man of Irish descent named Nicholas, was employed on the farm now owned by Charles Kennedy, dead and in its consumption by fire. He had been engaged burning off a piece of ground on which some dry trees were standing, and it being dry and windy the fire was blown into them; and it was so caused that one of them burnt off at the ground and fell upon him, knocking him down and falling upon him, where it was on fire, burned him as above stated. He had no relatives in town, but a brother living in an adjacent town being sent for, came and took charge of his remains. He was carried to Fairfield, and buried by the Catholics.

In the month of April, 1870, four young men had been to a raiz-ing and were returning home through the woods. One of them named Thaddeus Chase, had a gun in his hand, and as one of the party named Thomas Risdon was passing over a tree fence, the gun in the hands of Chase (who was several feet behind) was accidentally discharged, lodging its contents in the body of young Risdon, who survived but a little more than 24 hours.

In December, 1850, two men named Julius D. Scott and John H. Bailey, living in the same neighborhood, had a quarrel which

resulted fatally to Bailey. The origin of the difficulty is not known, and is of little consequence; it had been festering a long time, and came to a head on this wise: It was a matter of convenience for Bailey to go through Scott's sugar-bush with an ox-team after poles for fence; so he went and got a load, and Scott forbade his crossing his premises again. Bailey swore he would, and defied Scott to hinder him. Accordingly he took his team and started for the woods, probably with a determination to go through or die in the attempt. Scott was aware of his movement and prepared to meet him, and undoubtedly determined to prevent it or die in the attempt. Thus it was the belligerents met; but as no eye, except that which never slumbers, witnessed the sanguinary conflict, no description can be given. Suffice it to say, Bailey was repulsed and driven from the field without materially injuring his antagonist, and survived only about four weeks. But the principal injury being in the head, he soon became delirious, so that little could be gathered from him in relation to what had taken place, except what his appearance indicated. After his decease, a post-mortem examination disclosed the fact that the skull was fractured, and a coagulum had formed upon the brain which was sufficient to produce death; but whether the contusion was caused by a blow received in mortal combat, or by a fall upon a rock, or upon the sled-beams upon which he might have been riding, we may never know for certainty. Scott was arrested by the civil authority on a charge of murder; but at the preliminary examination holden in Fletcher, that charge was abandoned and he was bound over for trial on a charge of manslaughter, and the testimony not being sufficient to convict for manslaughter, he was convicted of assault and battery, and fined \$30.00. He has lived in town ever since, and has the reputation of being a quiet, law-abiding citizen.

In 1850, Elias Chase, living near Metcalf Pond, had occasion to cross in an old canoe in the night and was drowned.

SUICIDES.

The first case known to this writer is that of Francis Wetherbee, by hanging himself with a small skein of shoe-thread, on the old Thurston place, on the south side of Lamoille river, in October, 1817. In 1849, Mrs. Freeman, the 2d wife of Erastus Freeman, hung

herself in the wood-shed on the farm now owned by Loren C. Lee. In 1854, a French boy, called Charlie Potter, hung himself in Mr. Potter's barn, on the farm now owned by Ira Rickard. In 1858, Isaac Flood cut his own throat on the farm of John Thomas. Sept. 13, 1863, Capt. Oren Hook ended his mortal existence by tying one end of a rope around the bed-post and placing a slip-noose knot around his neck. He was found soon after, with his head barely raised from the floor—his neck resting on the rope. Cause, insanity—induced no doubt by an inordinate love of money, and want of energy and skill to accumulate it.

CRIME.

On the 3d of Dec. 1868, a party assembled at the house of Hiram Boomhour for a dance, and being *old folks*, they stayed all night, and some of them nearly all the next day to play cards, and of course such business could not be done to advantage without ruin; and as the company was an amalgamation of Dutch, Irish and "Yankee," a spirit that was not ardent sprung up among them—even a spirit of jealousy—and in the afternoon of the 4th, which was Friday, a drunken row was indulged in, which resulted fatally to the man of the house, who, instead of being knocked down and dragged out, was knocked down and stamped out, and so effectually was it done that he died in less than 36 hours. A post-mortem examination disclosed the fact that he died of congestion of the brain, which might have been caused by the tramping to which he had been subjected, or it might have been induced by some other cause. At any rate somebody had been killed, and somebody had killed him, and thereby the peace and dignity of the State had been disturbed, and the case must be investigated and the majesty of the law vindicated. So three men were arrested, viz. Thomas Ryan as principal, and Patrick Ryan and Truman Ellis as accessories. At the examination before R. T. Bingham, Esq., conducted by Ira S. Blaisdell and M. A. Bingham of Cambridge for the State, and George Ballard of Fairfax for the respondents, so much proof of guilt was shown that they were all held for trial at the county court, in the sum of \$100.00 each.

BEAR STORIES.

We too have our bear stories, which if not thrilling with the jeopardy and bravery of

three daughters who are married and live near the old homestead. During his long life he was a constant attendant upon divine worship, toward the support of which and to other benevolent objects he gave liberally. He was a kind and obliging neighbor, a social peace-maker and a strenuous upholder of law and order, under all circumstances a just and upright man. His word was always to be relied upon, and his integrity never suspected. He held several important civil and military offices for an unprecedented length of time. He was elected chief selectman of the town of Fairfield, for five successive terms, and was town treasurer for many years, holding that office at the time of his decease. He was chosen justice of the peace for 49 successive years, and was 11 times elected to represent the town in the General Assembly. He was endowed with great intellectual power and activity, and if he had been favored with early educational advantages might have attained an elevated professional position. In his opinions he was particularly conservative and high-toned, and in all the relations of life exemplary. In the discharge of the many trusts which devolved upon him by reason of his intelligence and probity, he was eminently prudent and faithful, always guarding the interests and welfare of the town with more jealousy, if possible, than his own.

Sober and so died Capt. Jacob Smith, leaving to his children and to society the rare legacy of a spotless name and a bright example; and these few flowers are thrown upon his grave by one who long since was taught to respect and even venerate a man who was enabled to live more than four-score years without reproach, and to die without an enemy.

He died June 25, 1858, in his 84th year.

PHYSICIANS OF FAIRFIELD.

Jos. D. Farnsworth,	died in	Fairfax.
John L. Chandler,	"	St. Albans.
Norman Barber,	"	Fairfield *
Chester Abell,	"	Fairfield.
Chester W. Keyes,	"	Fairfield.
Thomas Chamberlain,	"	Burlington.
Fredrick W. Adams,	"	Montpelier.
David H. Bard,	"	South Troy, Vt.
Seneca Park,	"	Swanton.
Rensselaer Soule,	living in	North Fairfax.
Myron N. Babcock,	"	Saratoga Springs.
I. O. Cramton,	"	Fairfield.
L. L. Cushman,	"	Highgate.
R. R. Sherman,	"	St. Albans.
Dana R. Morrill,	"	Swanton.
William White,	"	Waterbury.
Ralph Sherwood,	"	Fairfield.

* Accidentally killed at a hunting party.

ATTORNEYS.

Rates Turner, David Reed, Luther B. Hunt, John Mattocks, Charles Adams, Anson Soule, John H. Skinner, Pallas Phelps, I. Allen Barber, Mr. Law, Mr. Boardman, Frank M. McEntyre.

CLERGYMEN WHO HAVE OFFICIATED IN FAIRFIELD.

CONGREGATIONAL.—Revs. Benj. Wooster, Tertius Reynolds, A. J. Samsen, C. C. Adams, Jas. Buckham, E. I. Cummings, Daniel Wilde.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.—Rev. Mr. Sabine, Brainerd, Baldwin, Sabine, Ward, Spooner, Dr. Clapp, S. B. Bostwick, Edward F. Putnam, Sylvester Nash, Moore, Brigham, E. H. Sayles, F. W. Smith, Richard Cade, Dr. Josiah Swift.

METHODIST.—Revs. Isaac Hill, Mr. Baldwin, Kimpton, Corey, Todd, Crane, John Kearton.

BAPTIST.—Revs. Butler, Sawyer, Arthur, Flint, Baldwin.

CATHOLIC.—Father O'Callaghan, McGowan, Waters, Reardon, Chassey, McAuley.

UNIVERSALISTS.—Revs. Lester Warren, John C. Baldwin, H. P. Cutting, Mr. Payne, Joseph Baker, S. W. Wakefield.

[These, with an unfinished paper upon the murder of Mrs. Clifford, by her husband, Eugene Clifford, which may be found in the history of the Courts in St. Albans, ends the papers left by Col. Samuel Perley.—*Ed.*]

JOSEPH SOULE.

BY HON. A. G. SOULE.

Joseph Soule was born Oct., 1779, in Dover, Dutchess Co., N. Y. He was the 4th son of Joseph and Eunice (Hungerford) Soule, and with his parents and 5 brothers and 2 sisters removed to this town in 1791. In his early years he endured all the privations and hardships incident to life in a new country, and although at that time the means of obtaining an education were limited, yet, being possessed of a good share of natural ability, he managed by dint of perseverance and application, to gain a large stock of useful information. He was an insatiable reader, and a deep thinker—was in short a self-made man. He was engaged for many years in mercantile business, and that he enjoyed the confidence and esteem of his fellow townsmen is evident from his having filled almost all the various offices of importance and trust in town. He was elected several years representative, and connected with all its local and business interests; was town clerk 39 consecutive years—elected for the 40th time in 1803, the year of his death.

He was among the number of those who

volunteered to go to Plattsburgh at the time of the invasion of that place by the British, in 1814. He married in January, 1809, Esther Whitney, (daughter of Sherwood and Abigail Whitney) who still survives him.

[The change in the times and in market prices since the settlement of Joseph Soule, and for years after, is not poorly illustrated in a little incident narrated by Harmon Soule, nephew of Joseph Soule. When a boy, says Mr. S., I recollect my mother making more butter at one time than was required for family use, sending me with a portion of it to St. Albans for sale. The butter I carried in pails attached to the sap-yoke, as I used to carry sap, and I remember I was rather tired before I reached the village where I was to sell my butter, and anxious to dispose of my burden. But although I tried at every house in the village of St. Albans, I could find no sale for it. My mother had told me that I must not dispose of it for less than eight cents a pound, and to "bring it home first." I did not like to carry my butter all the way home; I had quite enough of it being in it, and after I had tried at all the private houses, tried the stores. They would not buy at any price and pay in money, and I was about turning home discouraged, when, at the very last, one store-keeper—in this to-day great butter market—took pity on me and bought my butter, paying me in groceries at the rate of eight cents a pound.—*Ed.*]

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

BY REV. HARMON NORTROP,

The Congregational Church was organized in Fairfield, Vermont, September 22d, A. D. 1800, by Rev. Nathaniel Turner, a missionary from Massachusetts. Rev. Benjamin Wooster, the first and only settled minister in town, was installed pastor July 21, 1805,—the church at that time consisting of 34 members; between this time and 1813, there were added at different times, 70 members; 36 in 1812, and 35 from 1813 to 1810, and it was at the commencement of 1810 reduced to less than 30 resident members. Rev. B. Wooster remained pastor of the church until his death, Feb. 18, 1810, aged 77 years. Rev. T. Reynolds preached from Dec., 1837, half of the time, to March, 1842, when Rev. A. J. Sampson came to this town, and was installed pastor, Feb. 15, 1843; he was dismissed Feb. 1, 1849, and the same year Rev. Calvin C. Adams came to this place, and was installed pastor Sept. 5, 1850; dismissed Sept., 1856. Nov. following, Rev. James Buckham was hired from year to year to labor with the people until June, 1863, and the church was without stated preaching till April, 1864, when Rev. C. J. Comings was employed to April, 1867.—In June following, Rev. Daniel Wild came to this place and is still remaining here. This church was without a meeting-house until

1840. Since which time there have been additions to the church at different times—21 in 1842, 17 in 1861. The church is now reduced by deaths and removals, to 25 members. The first sabbath-school was organized in 1818.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

FROM TRINITY CHURCH RECORDS.

Among the first settlers (1788) were several families belonging to the Prot. Epis. Church. The Rev. Bethuel Chittenden was probably the first clergyman who visited them. The first lay reader was Mr. Nathan Lobdell.

In June, 1806, the church was organized by the Rev. Russell Catlin, of Connecticut. Nathan Lobdell and Hubbard Barlow were elected wardens, and Major Bradley Barlow, clerk. The Rev. Barzillai Buckley was the first minister who officiated regularly in the parish.—He remained a part of the year 1806. In 1808–9 the Rev. Charles Stewart of St. Arnaud, C. E. (afterwards Bishop of Quebec), and the Rev. Abraham Bronson, of Arlington, officiated occasionally. In 1811–12, J. P. K. Henshaw (afterwards Bishop of Rhode Island), who was then a candidate for orders, spent 6 months here, to the great edification of the church.

In 1813 the Rev. Parker Adams was invited to the charge of the parish. He came, but owing to a previous engagement, remained but a few Sundays.

June, 22d, 1814, the State Convention of the Church met in Fairfield; the Rev. Mr. Henshaw presided. In the year 1814, Bishop Griswold visited the parish and confirmed 30 persons. In the fall of 1811, it was resolved to build a church. The frame of the church was raised Sept. 5th, 1815. The Rev. Stephen Beach commenced his labors in this parish Dec. 24, 1815, preaching in this parish and in Sheldon. In 1818, Sept. 20th, the church was consecrated by Bishop Griswold, and the Rev. Stephen Beach instituted rector. The number of persons confirmed on the same day was 47. In 1822, the Rev. Stephen Beach left the parish, and in December of the same year the Rev. Elijah Brainard commenced officiating occasionally until July 1823. In Nov., 1823, the Rev. Nathan B. Burgess commenced to preach—remained here only a few months; after this until 1826, there were no regular services; a few visits were received in the meantime from the clergymen of the adjoining towns. March 27th, 1826, the Rev. Moore Bingham was engaged to take charge

of the parish in connection with that of Sheldon who remained until 1828. In July, 1829, the Rev. Anson B. Hard took charge of the parish, and April, 1831, resigned the same.

January 23, 1831, the Rt. Rev. John H. Hopkins, bishop of Vermont, made his first visitation to this parish and confirmed 5 persons. In June 1833, the Rev. John T. Sabine began to officiate here and in St. Albans, and continued to do so about 1 year. In Nov. 1838, the Rev. John A. Spooner was chosen rector and continued his labors until 1840. In the fall of 1840, the Rev. E. H. Sayles took charge of the parish in connection with that of "Buck Hollow," in Fairtax, and remained here until 1843. In 1844 the Rev. Edward F. Putnam commenced his labors in Fairfield and "Buck Hollow," and remained in charge of those parishes until 1847. In 1851 (Jan. 1) the Rev. Richard T. Caille took charge of the parish and remained 11 years. The Rev. John A. Fitch officiated in the parish half of the time from August 1853, until the following Easter. In 1856, the Rev. E. H. Sayles renewed his connection with the parish and remained until 1860. In 1860, services were suspended in the church, and were held at the north part of the town, in a school-house—the Rev. E. H. Sayles officiating. July 7, 1861, the Rev. Francis W. Smith began to preach in the church, at first once in 4 weeks, and afterwards on alternate Sundays, and continued in charge of the parish until December, 1866. In 1861 the old church was taken down and a new one erected in its place. Jan. 1, 1867, the new church was first opened for public worship—and consecrated by Bishop Bissell, Aug. 31, 1868.

The church society, which was formerly a large one, has decreased by reason of the death and removal from town of many of its members, but there is reason to hope that it may survive all opposing influences, and its condition be improved. In 1868 there were 20 confirmations, and the present rector, the Rev. Dr. J. Sweet, hopes there may be others who, at the next visitation of the Bishop, will go forward for that purpose.

METHODISM IN EAST FAIRFIELD.

BY J. N. POMEROY.

Mrs. Laura Leach, aged 73, who lives now in Bakersfield, and is a sister of Rev. Isaac Hill, who left Sheldon several years ago for the West, that Father Mitchell, about 1801,

was the first preacher in Fairfield. He preached in school-houses in different parts of the town, and quarterly meetings were held in barns. After Father Mitchell, came Elder Bromley, J. B. Stratton, Samuel Draper, Daniel Brayton, Isaac Hill, one Harris Lyon, Phineas Doane, Elijah Crane, Orville Kimp-ton, William Todd, Solomon Stebbins, Chas. Leonard and John Clark.

In the earliest days mentioned, the circuit comprised all Northern Vermont west of the Mountains and into Canada. Nicholas Wanger was the first class-leader that Mrs. Leach remembers, James Todd the second. Preaching meetings were held in the town-house after one was built; prayer and class-meetings at the house of James Todd. She does not remember the names of all the members of the first class, but a few I can give you besides the above, viz, Zimri Hoyt, Eli Sherman and wife, Raggles Sherman and wife, Marshall Sherman, Medora Todd, William Simpson, Thompson Simpson, Benjamin, Eliza, Mary Ann and Laura Nye, Laura Sherman, Eliza Sherman, Caroline Sherman, Mrs. Elizabeth Hops, Miss E. Hops, the wife of Nicholas Wanger, Betsey Wanger, Joseph Croft and wife and Elizabeth Croft, now Coburn, living near this place aged 54 years, and from whom I gained a part of this information, and the only person of all who formerly belonged to the M. E. Church in this town, now living in town.

There were several very powerful revivals during the ministrations of these old pioneers, especially one in 1816; after which time there was a very strong and powerful church for several years, but they never built a meeting-house, and the consequent was that when a few of the strongest ones came to emigrate west and to other places, they all seemed to scatter and vanish away like dew before the morning sun.

In the winter of 1854, Rev. S. W. Clemens, then preaching in Bakersfield, came to this place and held a series of meetings, which resulted in the formation of a class; but for some reason, in two or three years most of them were missing. There is now a small class belonging with Bakersfield, and we are supplied with preaching from that place, in a union meeting-house, built in 1867.

The first sabbath-school under the auspices of the M. E. Church was formed about the year 1839. It is now, since our union church

was built, a sort of union school, with books mostly from the M. E. Book-room, N. Y., some 250 to 300 volumes; about 6 or 8 teachers; some 75 different scholars; average attendance from 35 to 45 in different years. The different classes of the M. E. Church were so broken up, I have not been able to get the aggregate membership, but I should think it may have been 50 or more since the first class was formed.

ITEMS.

TOWN CLERKS.—Edmund Town, first town clerk of Fairfield, elected in 1791; James D. Farnsworth, 2d, elected in 1801; Benjamin Wooster, 3d, elected in 1813; James D. Farnsworth, 4th, elected in 1814; Joseph Soule, 5th, elected in 1821; A. G. Soule, 6th, elected in 1864.

NAMES OF FIRST SETTLERS.—Joseph Wheeler, in 1788 and '89; Nathan Hoit, Andrew Bradley, Hubbard Barlow, Ebenezer Lobdell.

Name of first child born in town (at that time called Smithfield) was Smithfield Beeden,—and the proprietors of the town granted him 100 acres of land, thereupon.

Polly Barlow was the name of the first child born in town, in 1789, daughter of Hubbard Barlow, Esq., and his only child, who survived but a short period.

FIRST JUSTICES.—Hubbard Barlow, Clark Burlingame, Andrew Bradley, Edmund Town, Elisha Barber.

FIRST LAWYER.—Bates Turner.

First district school taught in Fairfield was by Joshua Miller, in 1797.

FIRST POSTMASTER. Bradley Barlow; 2d, Julius Carlisle; 3d, Bradley Barlow, jr.; 4th, A. G. Soule; 5th, R. K. Barlow; 6th, Ormond Bradley; 7th, Joseph Northrop.

FLETCHER.

BY BEN A. KINSLEY, ESQ.

If the readers of the Gazetteer will look on the map of Vermont, in the S. E. corner of Franklin Co., they will behold this ill-shaped town. It was chartered Aug. 20, 1781, by Thomas Chittenden, the then governor of Vermont, to Nathaniel Brush, David Avery, Rufus Montague and others; none of whom, with the exception of Rufus Montague, ever had a residence in town. It is bounded W. by Fairfax, N. by Fairfield and Bakersfield, E. by Water

ville and Cambridge, and S. by the Lamoille River—the south end being very narrow.

Its area is estimated to be 24,040 acres. The river farms contain some excellent intervals; but in going back from the river, it becomes hilly and even mountainous, affording nearly every variety of soil; and, in some instances, several varieties are found on one farm.

The first division of lots was surveyed by Benjamin Fassett, in 1786, and the second division by John Safford, in 1789.

There is no record by which to determine by whom, or at what date, the first permanent settlement was made in town; but enough is known to warrant the belief, that the family of JOHN FULLINGTON were the first white inhabitants permanently settled within its limits, and probably in the autumn of 1788, or '89. Mr. Fullington came from Deerfield, N. H.—commenced clearing the farm now occupied by Loren C. Lee—worked one season—put up a shanty, and returned to Deerfield for his family—and the next fall, which was probably in the year 1788, with his wife and 4 children, began a wearisome journey through the wilderness to find their new home in Fletcher. They had one horse to ride and one cow to drive, and marked trees to guide them on their lonely way.—Two men who had land in the S. E. part of Fairfax accompanied them. Whatever befel them on their way, until within the limits of Johnson, on the Lamoille, is now unknown to the living. Here they encamped for the night, and Fullington, finding a yard of turnips near by, had the imprudence to eat one in a raw state, which induced a violent bilious cholic—and there being no medical assistance to be had, he died in a few hours. He was buried next day by his companions, near the bank of the river, a hollow log serving for his coffin.

His bereaved widow, with her four fatherless children, proceeded on their journey down the river, and found the home provided for them in the wilderness. Here the widow became the mother of the first child born in Fletcher. Being a daughter, it was named for the river upon the bank of which it was born—Lamoille. She is still living near where she was born, but in the adjoining town of Cambridge.

Mrs. Fullington subsequently married Elisha Woodworth, and lived to the age of 93 years, when she died of small-pox, in Fletcher.

Next in the order of time is Lemuel Scott, who, about the year 1789, came from Bennington in the dead of winter, bringing his wife

and one child on a sled drawn by a yoke of steers. From Burlington there was no road; but he found his way by marked trees, and settled on the farm now occupied by his grandson, George M. Scott. His children were Jonathan, Lemuel,* Seth, Levi, Abigail, Anna, Emily, Jefferson and Wait.

The next inhabitant was Dea. Peter Thurston; but where he was from is not known to this writer. He settled on the south side of Lamolle River, on the farm now owned by Ephraim Bishop.† About the same time Elijah Daily settled on the farm now owned by Sumner Carpenter. In March, 1795, Daniel Bailey moved from Wears, N. H. and settled with his family in the N. W. part of the town, on the farm now owned and occupied by his grandson, Ebenezer Bailey. His children were Haynes, Jonathan, Nathan, Achsah, Philip, Betsey, Sally and Polly. The men were prominent business-men in town, and large land-owners. The said Daniel Bailey was the first representative of the town—was born Jan., 1718; died Sept. 6, 1832.

About the year 1795, Elias Blair, Reuben Armstrong, John Kinsley, Samuel Church, Samuel Church, jr., Joseph and James Robinson and Dewey Nichols, all of Bennington, moved into Fletcher, and settled as follows: Elias Blair on the farm now owned and occupied by his grandson, Noel Blair; Reuben Armstrong on the farm now owned and occupied by his son Ira and grandson Reuben Armstrong, John Kinsley, on the farm east of it, now owned by Munroe Blissell, the two Churches on the farms now owned by Abial Wetherbee, (a grandson by marriage) and N. W. Church, a great-grandson—Joseph Robinson, where his son Demas now resides; James Robinson, on the farm now owned by his son Norman; Dewey Nichols on the farm now owned and occupied by his son Hilkiah P. Nichols.

Another John Kinsley came into town about the same time, (1795), being also a native of

Bennington) and settled on the farm formerly owned by Levi Comstock—now by Willis D. Leach. Other families coming in soon after, it was thought best to organize, which they did March 16, 1790. Lemuel Scott was appointed moderator, Elisha Woodworth, town clerk, Peter Thurston, Lemuel Scott and Elijah Dailey, selectmen—and Elijah Dailey first constable.

REPRESENTATIVES.

The town was first represented in the General Assembly in 1797, by Daniel Bailey. He was succeeded in '98, '99, 1800 '01, '02, '03, '05, '08, '11, '13, by Lemuel Scott, in 1804, '08, '07, by John Wheeler; in 1810, '15, and '26, by Reuben Armstrong; in 1812 by Joseph Robinson; in 1814, by Nathan L. Holmes; in '16, by Daniel Bailey; in '18, '20, '22 and '23, by Zerah Willoughby; in '24 and '25, by Elias Blair, sen.; in '27, by Elias Bingham, sen.; in '28, '30, '33 and '34, by Ira Armstrong; in 1821 Ira Scott was elected: but refusing to serve, the town was not represented: but in 1831 he was again elected and served—in '32, '35, '36, '37, '50, '51, by Guy Kinsley; in '37, '38, '41, by John Kinsley, jr.; in 1839 by Howard Watkins; in '42 and '43, by Joseph Edmonds, jr.; in '44 and '45, by Lucas Holmes; in '47 and '48, by Joseph King; in '53, by Horace Sargent; in '54 and '55 by Reuben Armstrong; in '56, '57 and '60, by Luther Wells; in '58 and '59 by R. T. Bingham; in '61 and '62 by E. O. Safford; in '63 and '64, by Amos E. Parker; in '65 and '66, by Lorenzo Blissell; in '67 by V. D. Rood, M. D.; in '68, by "home-t" John Kinsley.

In 1833 Jonathan Bailey was elected; but refusing to serve, Ira Armstrong was elected, and served instead.

TOWN CLERKS.

Elisha Woodworth, the first clerk chosen in town, in 1790, was succeeded in 1791, by Lemuel Scott, who held the office until 1807, when he was succeeded by Joseph Holmes. In 1809 Lemuel Scott was reinstated, and held the office 2 years. In 1811 Joseph Robinson was elected, and held the office 'till '21. He was succeeded by Zerah Willoughby, who was succeeded the following year by Elias Blair, who held the office until the year 1840, when John Kinsley, jr., was elected, and kept the books 2 years; then succeeded, in 1842, Dr. Cassander F. Ide; in '43, '44, Medad R. Parsons; in '45, '46, '47, Medad P. Blair; in '48, '49, '50 '51 to 57, Demas Robinson; in 58, Dr. E. P. Hawley; in 59, the present incumbent, E. O. Safford, Esq.

* Who was the first male child born in Fletcher.

† When the town was chartered, there was a small gore of land on the south side of the river, containing the farms of Peter Thurston, Peter Chadwick and Seth Willey. Now—in 1868—owned by Ephraim Bishop, Sanford Holmes and Harrison Cady—belonging to the town, but being very inconvenient to get to the centre of the town, to attend town-meetings, they petitioned to be set off to the town of Cambridge. In 1845, in compliance with this petition, the town voted to set off all the territory south of the Lamolle River; and, by an act of the Legislature, was annexed to the town of Cambridge.

CONSTABLES.

Elijah Dailey was appointed constable at the organization of the town in 1790, and Elias Palmer, in '91; Peter Thurston, in '92; Levi Comstock, in '93; Samuel Kinsley, in '94; Reuben Armstrong, in '95; William Thomas, in '96; Haynes Bailey, in '97 and '98; Reuben Armstrong, in '99; Nathan Bailey, in 1800; John Kinsley, in 1801; Jonathan Haynes, in 1802; James Robinson, in 1803; Ira Scott, in 1804; Joseph Holmes, in 1805 and '06; Elias Blair, in '07, '08 and '09; Samuel Church, in 1810; Daniel Read, in 1811, '12, '14, '15, '16 and '20; James Robinson, in 1813; Joseph H. Law, in 1817; Ira Armstrong, in 1818; Samuel Terrill, in '19; Levi Scott, in '21 and '22; Lewis Terrill, in '23. In 1821 John Kinsley, jr., was elected, and held the office for 9 years in succession, and N. R. Bingham for the 2 years following; and in 1836 Albert Kinsley was elected, and for the 9 succeeding years; then Reuben Armstrong for 4 years, and H. P. Nichols for 3 years; when, in 1854, Reuben Armstrong was re-instated to the office, and has retained it from that time until the present writing, (Nov., 1868.)

EARLY TIMES.

The early settlers experienced great inconvenience and severe hardships on account of bad roads. The town is quite hilly and much of it stony, and for many years the people were few and far between, so that good roads were among the things to be desired, but not enjoyed by the hardy pioneers. Yet by patient perseverance and much hard labor, most of the public roads are now good.

It will not harm the present generation of Fletcher (and should greatly increase their respect and veneration for the heroes dead and gone) to look back 60 years, and see their ancestors toiling through the winter in the woods, for the double purpose of clearing a patch of ground to sow or plant in spring, and, also, to make ashes, with which to buy corn to subsist on through the winter. And when they visited their friends, they would yoke the oxen, hitch to the old sled, put in a little straw, and perhaps a bed-quilt or two, and tumble in, men, women and children, and go two, three or four miles to make an evening visit, or to meeting; and as their way was generally through the woods for some of the first years, if they happened to have an adventure with some wild animal on the way, it only made them relish the

ride all the better, and afforded them something to talk about. For it should be borne in mind that books and newspapers, now everywhere abundant, were at that time exceedingly rare, and the people had little besides their adventures to divert their minds from the monotonous round of daily life.

Fast horses, dandy sleighs, buffalo-ropes, and fancy wagons were things unknown to the early settlers of Fletcher: even horses, wagons, or carts of any kind were very scarce, many of the few inhabitants at that time possessing only a yoke of cattle, and an ox-sled. A great many bushels of corn have been "totod" upon a man's back to Fairfax or Cambridge to be ground, there being no grist mill in town. There has been a change, indeed, since then. A great majority of the people are well off now, besides having "rich relations." There are none very rich, and none very poor. There are no large villages, and but two small ones. There are no manufacturing establishments in operation now, but 25 years ago there was a potato-starch factory doing good business at the Centre, and there is now a tannery about a mile east of the Centre, which has turned out good work and received fair patronage. There are also several blacksmith's shops now scattered through the town. Charles Marks does the blacksmithing at the Centre, and Sylvanus Chase, has a shop for doing various kinds of wood-work, while Joseph Lonnelle & Co. have a boot and shoe-shop.

At the lower village, called BINGHAMVILLE, Wm. K. Lamb runs a carriage-shop, and does some good cabinet-work. Horace Woods does the blacksmithing, while H. W. Scott makes boots and shoes. N. R. Bingham has a carpenter and joiner's shop, and R. T. Bingham runs a saw-mill which boasts a circular saw.

But tilling the soil, raising the various kinds of stock, and the manufacture of butter and cheese, is what gives employment to the community, and brings a comfortable wealth into the town. The town has never been wealthy enough, however, to make it an object for gentlemen of legal or clerical profession to settle within its limits; and men of eminence are to be looked for in some other locality. But for men of solid worth, men of stern integrity, men of unimpeachable character, Fletcher is, by no means wanting. And although none of its inhabitants are collegians, there is a good degree of general intelligence among the people, a commendable zeal in the cause of education;

desire for general information; and, probably, there are few towns in the State, whose inhabitants are more nearly on a level, than in the town of Fletcher.

It is believed the first school in town was taught by James Robinson in the house of Lemuel Scott; but in what year this writer is not able to say. The town was early divided into school districts, and new ones have been organized as the wants of the people demanded, until there are now ten in operation. The common schools are maintained by a tax on the grand-list free for all, and several select schools have been supported in town by individual liberality, which have been a credit to the community. And although Fletcher has never been called on to furnish a governor or a member of Congress, it has furnished quite a number of excellent school teachers, who have made their mark in the Southern, Western and Middle States, and there is no lack of material for the governor and congressman, whenever they are called for
gold, &c.

SOIL.—A portion of the soil is somewhat sterile but when properly cultivated yields the laborer a fair remuneration. Excellent crops of wheat were frequently raised while the land was new, but it is not so well adapted to the growth of wheat, as to corn and oats; still there are some of the more elevated farms that produce good crops of wheat and of excellent quality; but take the town together, it is best adapted to grazing. Large quantities of really excellent butter and cheese are made yearly. Some good oxen, horses, cows, sheep and hogs are raised for market, and since rail-roads have been introduced, although they do not come within our lines, they afford such facilities for transportation that our surplus produce finds a ready market at our doors, at remunerative figures.

WATER.—The town is well watered, having the Lamolle river for its southern boundary, and Metcalf pond in the northern part. The pond is about 1 mile in length, and half as wide, and some portions of it very deep. It discharges its water at the south end, and after running about one mile, crosses the town line into Cambridge, and continues about a mile further in a southerly direction, when it turns north and runs into and through its native town into Fairfield, where it becomes Black Creek,* affording some excellent mill privileges in Cambridge, Fairfield and Sheldon, where it falls into Missisquoi river, and finally into Lake Champlain. About a

mile west of the Centre is another pond of similar growth, called Half-moon pond, probably from its having some resemblance in its shape to that planet when but half its disk is revealed to our vision. It is, perhaps, half a mile in length and half as wide, discharging its waters easterly, and uniting with Stone's brook on the farm of Abial Wetherboe. Some effort has been made to stock it with fish, but none have ever done anything except pickered, and they are generally caught before half-grown. Stone's brook has its rise in the northern part of the town, on the farm of G. G. Taylor, and running S. and S. W. receives several smaller streams as tributaries, affording some good mill-privileges, and empties its waters into the Lamolle, half a mile below Fairfax Falls, on the farm of A. Wilcox; and there are other smaller streams in the western part of the town, capable of propelling machinery.

PHYSICIANS.

The people were dependent on adjoining towns for medical assistance until 1827, when Dr. Sanford Emery located at the Centre, and announced himself ready to undertake the cure of any and every ill that flesh is heir to. He was a man of great energy, and some shrewdness, but he did not succeed, and abandoned the undertaking and went to Rochester, N. Y. His successor was Dr. Swain, who also staid but 1 month, and was then succeeded by Dr. Ira Hatch, who 3 years later (1837) was succeeded by an old school steam Dr. named Johnson whose name—or was Dr. Cassander Lyle, who staid long enough to gain the confidence and good will of the people, and the office of town clerk, and left the field to be occupied by Dr. Drew, who became so disgusted with the people because they chose not to be doctored while in good health, that he left them to their own destruction, which they escaped by the timely arrival of Dr. Benedict from Underhill; who, though not as popular as some, was very successful in his treatment of croup, canker-rash and many other diseases. But his stay was short, and after his departure came Dr. Andrew Parsons, a young man of skill and energy, but who remained but 3 years. He began his practice of medicine here, and having become established as a physician and gained considerable popularity, sought a larger field in Fairfax, where he married, and then went West.

Dr. C. F. Hawley came next, and commenced his first practice. He married and settled here, took an interest in society, and was one of the

* Dr. Fairfield River.

people by whom he was so well liked as a man, that we flattered ourselves we had at last obtained a physician who would be a permanent resident. But he must needs deem Fairfax better adapted to his capacity, or as offering greater inducements for his practice, and in 9 years from his coming, sold out and moved there, where he still remains, enjoying the confidence and respect of his patrons and fellow-townsmen.

Dr. Hawley was succeeded by a young man from Massachusetts named Andrews. His stay was brief, and his practice limited; the more, however, he was known, the better he was liked.

Our next resident physician was Dr. Sylvester Wilson, whose practice terminated with his death, April 6, 1866. His successor was a young man from Panton. Enoch W. Kent, who remained but 18 months.

Then came a young man from Underhill,—Darwin H. Roberts, of the Homeopathy School. He has made a fair beginning, and seems likely to do well, secure a permanent residence and be one of the people.

VERNON D. BOOD,

born in Fletcher, April 20, 1842, pursued his studies at New Hampton Institution, Fairfax, with a view to the legal profession, but subsequently studied medicine, and graduated at Burlington Medical University, receiving his diploma in June, 1867, and is now located at North Hydepark, having an extensive patronage.

NORMAN F. WOOD,

born in Fletcher Nov. 4, 1833, an earnest and ambitious scholar; taught one or two seasons in town; attended school at Johnson; married Miss Sarah Jane Leach, of Fletcher, August, 1853, and went to the State of Georgia as teacher; returned in 4 years; pursued his studies at New Hampton Institution, Fairfax; studied law and was admitted to the Franklin County bar in 1859, and located at Bakersfield. He was elected state's attorney in '63, and county senator in '64, and died of consumption, April, 1865, aged 31 years and 5 months.

CLINTON S. KINSLEY,

born in Fletcher, September, 1840; attended school at Johnson, and studied law, and was admitted to the Franklin County bar in 186—, but has never practiced his profession.

MARCELLUS A. BINGHAM,

born in Fletcher Feb. 21, 1846; attended school

at New Hampton Institution, Fairfax; studied law; admitted to the Lamoille County bar June, 1868; is now located at Cambridge Borough, Vt., in the practice of his profession.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

Two men named Jefferson Fulton and Abial Chase, living on the east side of Metcalf pond, on adjoining farms, had a difficulty about their lot line, which finally grew into an open quarrel, and on the 5th day of Sept., 1855, Fulton procured a pint of rum and a butcher-knife, and proceeded to the premises of Chase, who with his son (a lad of perhaps 10 years) was making fences but a short distance from the house.

When within a few yards of Chase, he thus accosted him, "Well, old Jeff, has come!" Chase answered, "And what does old Jeff please to want?" By the time Chase had asked the question, Fulton had approached within reach, and, drawing his butcher-knife from his bosom, plunged it into Chase's breast; whereupon Chase turned and ran; but as he turned to run, Fulton again plunged the bloody knife into his back so as to pierce the aorta, and then pursued his victim about ten rods, and the boy some three or four rods further, and would undoubtedly have killed him, if he could have overtaken him, so that he should not testify against him. He then turned back to his bleeding victim, who was already dead, gave the lifeless body two or three malicious kicks, and left the premises. The alarm was immediately given, and a search instituted for the perpetrator of the bloody deed. The highways were carefully watched, railway stations were guarded and telegraphic dispatches were sent in every direction. An army of men were searching the hills and ravines, at that time covered with timber and brush, and finally it was determined to search the cave,* which was accordingly explored, but all to no purpose, and the search which commenced Wednesday afternoon was continued until the next Monday at sunset, when he was discovered in a little swamp near the highway just north of Michael McGetrick's, and about one mile and a quarter from where he had committed the terrible deed. Seeing himself fairly surrounded, with no hope of escape, he deliberately cut his own throat with his old and dull jackknife; which is proof positive that he was determined not to be taken alive. With regard to his whereabouts during all this time, there are various conjectures.

* Some account of which will be given in another paper.

Some are of the opinion that he went just as far away as he could and get back at the time he was found. Others think he kept himself hid in some of the many hiding places found among the mountains and ravines in the vicinity. Still another class are firm in the belief that he was hid in the cave. But wherever he was is of little consequence now that he is dead.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

June 16, 1860, Elias Blair, Jr. left his home in Fletcher for Burlington, with a light express wagon loaded with two bales of hops, upon the top of which he was seated. In passing over a rough place in the road near Essex Centre, the fore-wheel became detached from the wagon, and he was thrown violently forward, striking his head upon the axle-tree. He was conveyed to a hotel where he expired about 3 o'clock P. M., some 5 hours after the accident.

He was 58 years of age, and the oldest son of Elias Blair, sen., one of the first settlers in town.

CASES OF DROWNING.

One Sunday, July 1858, two boys, residents of Fletcher, went to meeting as usual, and after Sunday school endeavored to persuade some of their comrades to go with them to bathe in Lamoille river, but failing in this they two went alone together. Their parents felt no anxiety about them, each supposing the other had gone home with his friend for the night, as they were quite intimate. Monday morning their clothes were found upon the bank of the river, on the farm of Lewis Terrill, sen., just in the edge of Cambridge. Alarm was instantly given, and scores of men were soon searching the river. A few hours later their bodies were obtained. They were found lying several rods from each other. Their names were Henry Crosier, aged 17 years, and John St. Johns, aged 16 years. Neither of them could swim. Tuesday P. M. their funeral sermons were both preached at the same hour and place, at Fletcher meeting-house.

SERIOUS BUT NOT FATAL ACCIDENT.

In the winter of 1852, *Honest** John Kinsley slid from the top of a hay-mow upon a pitchfork-stail, which entered the body at the lower part of the abdomen and extending upward 14 inches came nearly through at the pit of the stomach, impaling him alive. He was alone, but succeeded in withdrawing the fork, and his

physician with the aid of time and a good constitution, succeeded in restoring him to health, and he has worthily represented the town in the Legislature the present year.

CASUALTIES.

In 1827, James Chase, living on the farm now owned by Van Ness Chase, was clearing a piece of land and drawing poles with an ox-team, when a pole got cramped among the stumps and flew around in such a way as to hit Mr. Chase on the head, inflicting a severe wound, and fracturing the skull in a shocking manner, so that it was found necessary to trepan. After a long time he recovered and lived till the 7th day of Nov., 1833, when he, with his son Lyman and another young man, went into the woods to chop timber for rails, and felling a tree, or in attempting to fell it, it lodged against other trees in such a way that a piece of a large pole over 13 feet in length was hurled back several rods to where Mr. Chase was standing and hit him upon the head, rendering him senseless. He lived an hour or two, but never recovered his consciousness. He was an industrious, hard-working man and worthy citizen.

In the summer or autumn of 1840, a young man of Irish descent, named Nicholas Owen was found, on the farm now owned by Charles Robinson, dead and half consumed by fire. He had been engaged burning off a piece of ground on which some dry trees were standing, and it being dry and windy the fire was blown into them; and it is supposed that one of them burned off at the ground and fell upon him, knocking him down and falling upon him, where it was on fire, burned him as above stated. He had no relatives in town, but a brother living in an adjacent town being sent for, came and took charge of his remains. He was carried to Fairfield, and buried by the Catholics.

In the month of April, 1850, four young men had been to a raising and were returning home through the woods. One of them named Thadeus Chase, had a gun in his hand, and as one of the party named Thomas Risdon was passing over a tree fence, the gun in the hands of Chase (who was several feet behind) was accidentally discharged, lodging its contents in the body of young Risdon, who survived but a little more than 24 hours.

In December, 1850, two men named Julius D. Scott and John H. Bailey, living in the same neighborhood, had a quarrel which

* An appellation given to him by his neighbors for proverbial honesty.

resulted fatally to Bailey. The origin of the difficulty is not known, and is of little consequence; it had been festering a long time, and came to a head on this wise: It was a matter of convenience for Bailey to go through Scott's sugar-bush with an ox-team after poles for fence; so he went and got a load, and Scott forbade his crossing his premises again. Bailey swore he would, and defied Scott to hinder him. Accordingly he took his team and started for the woods, probably with a determination to go through or die in the attempt. Scott was aware of his movement and prepared to meet him, and undoubtedly determined to prevent it or die in the attempt. Thus it was the belligerents met; but as no eye, except that which never slumbers, witnessed the sanguinary conflict, no description can be given. Suffice it to say, Bailey was repulsed and driven from the field without materially injuring his antagonist, and survived only about four weeks. But the principal injury being in the head, he soon became delirious, so that little could be gathered from him in relation to what had taken place, except what his appearance indicated. After his decease, a post-mortem examination disclosed the fact that the skull was fractured, and a coagulum had formed upon the brain which was sufficient to produce death; but whether the contusion was caused by a blow received in mortal combat, or by a fall upon a rock, or upon the sled-beams upon which he might have been riding, we may never know for certainty. Scott was arrested by the civil authority on a charge of murder; but at the preliminary examination holden in Fletcher, that charge was abandoned and he was bound over for trial on a charge of manslaughter, and the testimony not being sufficient to convict for manslaughter, he was convicted of assault and battery, and fined \$30.00. He has lived in town ever since, and has the reputation of being a quiet, law-abiding citizen.

In 1850, Elias Chase, living near Metcalf Pond, had occasion to cross in an old canoe in the night and was drowned.

SUICIDES.

The first case known to this writer is that of Francis Wetherbee, by hanging himself with a small skein of shoe-thread, on the old Thurston place, on the south side of Lamouille river, in October, 1817. In 1849, Mrs. Freeman, the 2d wife of Erastus Freeman, hung

herself in the wood-shed on the farm now owned by Loren C. Lee. In 1854, a French boy, called Charlie Potter, hung himself in Mr. Potter's barn, on the farm now owned by Ira Rickard. In 1858, Isaac Flood cut his own throat on the farm of John Thomas. Sept. 13, 1863, Capt. Oren Hook ended his mortal existence by tying one end of a rope around the bed-post and placing a slip-noose knot around his neck. He was found soon after, with his head barely raised from the floor—his neck resting on the rope. Cause, insanity—induced no doubt by an inordinate love of money, and want of energy and skill to accumulate it.

CRIME.

On the 3d of Dec. 1868, a party assembled at the house of Hiram Boomhour for a dance, and being *old folks*, they stayed all night, and some of them nearly all the next day to play cards, and of course such business could not be done to advantage without ruin; and as the company was an amalgamation of Dutch, Irish and "Yankee," a spirit that was not ardent sprung up among them—even a spirit of jealousy—and in the afternoon of the 4th, which was Friday, a drunken row was indulged in, which resulted fatally to the man of the house, who, instead of being knocked down and dragged out, was knocked down and stamped out, and so effectually was it done that he died in less than 36 hours. A post-mortem examination disclosed the fact that he died of congestion of the brain, which might have been caused by the tramping to which he had been subjected, or it might have been induced by some other cause. At any rate somebody had been killed, and somebody had killed him, and thereby the peace and dignity of the State had been disturbed, and the case must be investigated and the majesty of the law vindicated. So three men were arrested, viz. Thomas Ryan as principal, and Patrick Ryan and Truman Ellis as accessories. At the examination before R. T. Hingham, Esq., conducted by Ira S. Blaisdell and M. A. Bingham of Cambridge for the State, and George Ballard of Fairfax for the respondents, so much proof of guilt was shown that they were all held for trial at the county court, in the sum of \$100.00 each.

BEAR STORIES.

We too have our bear stories, which if not thrilling with the jeopardy and bravery of

old John Strong's bear traditions in Addison, yet have been very enjoyable and laughable to us.

Oct. 6th, 1816, there being a fall of snow on the hills a foot deep, Mark Flood, Samuel Montague, Seth and Levi Scott, four fine young men, started out for a bear hunt on the hills surrounding Metcalf pond. They soon started one and gave chase, but it was snowing fast, and their guns became wet and useless, and their dog could not be made to believe that bear meat was good raw; neither could they persuade the bear to climb a tree and wait for them to go and get another gun, so they followed him all day, and much of the time so near him that they could almost reach him with their guns; but bruin, though hard pushed, remained master of the field, and the boys had their labor for their pains.

In the summer or fall of 1818, another bear having committed some depredations on the Montague farm (now owned by Zina Chase), a dead fall trap was prepared, into which he carelessly entered, was held for trial and executed. It weighed over 400 pounds.

The next spring a bear was one day seen quietly eating sugar from a sap-bucket in the sugar-place of Samuel and Rufus Montague, a little west of where John Montague's house now stands. He was seen from the house of Samuel Montague, now Zina G. Chase's. There being several young men present with guns and ammunition it was decided to have a fight, and the order of battle was arranged and charge made upon bruin. The bear reluctantly retreated under a heavy (if not well directed) fire, to a less exposed position; and the assailants retired to devise a more effectual plan of attack, when remembering the success of the previous year with the dead-fall trap, they decided to make a rude floor of boards near the boiling place where the battle had been so valiantly fought. So they made a figure four (4) trap, using the potash kettle for the tail, and what was left of the tub of sugar for bait. Thus far all things had worked together. The trap was set, and the expectant host retired for the night and to contemplate the victory that awaited them in the morning, when a new and unlooked for difficulty presented itself. There was no doubt but what the bear would be caught, but how was he to be got out from under the kettle? Who would volunteer to raise one side of the kettle and let the others fire under,

and kill the bear? The idea was preposterous! especially when it was recollected how ineffectual the firing of the afternoon had been, when they were within a very few feet of him. No one. Well, at length the long looked for morning came, bringing with it no solution of the question. However the time had arrived when something must be done. The host was marshaled and proceeded to the hunting ground, where they found the trap sprung and the kettle all right. And then followed an elaborate display of generalship in placing the men so that the bear must surrender, or die if he attempted to escape! When at this juncture the whole affair assumed a new complexion, by some reckless creature going to the trap, who made the important discovery that the bear had gone, after eating up the sugar. The kettle instead of falling over him had just rested on him while he took his fill of sugar, then backed out and evacuated the field, scraping off a handful of his hair upon the edge of the kettle, as proof of his having been there and gone.

WOLF STORY.

In the winter of 1829 and '30, a huge wolf came into Fletcher and began operations as inspector of muttons. And the people determined to hunt him down. They accordingly assembled at the house of James Tinker, where he had killed his last sheep, formed a line, and swept the mountain from west to east without success. Two men took his track and followed him for a week, when he killed another sheep—I think for John Strait, and the people turned out again with dogs and guns, and after thoroughly scouring a large tract of territory, succeeded in capturing him upon the grounds now occupied by D. B. Rood. Hiram Church brought him down with a rifle ball at short range, and had the skin. The State bounty (\$20.00) was divided among the captors. The wolf was minus one foot, but made good use of the three he had left, judging by the business he accomplished and the manner in which he had eluded the vigilance of his pursuers.

SWINE STORY.

The following remarkable swine story will undoubtedly tax the credulity of those who may be ignorant of the fact that the hog and bear closely resemble each other in their ability to exist without food. The writer is urgently requested to give it, by several persons who can testify to its truthfulness:

In January, 1838, a hog belonging to D. B. Rood, of Fletcher, suddenly disappeared. Search was made and no trace being found, it was given up for lost property. But one morning, the next March, a very slim, sleek and smooth-looking hog was observed in the yard with the swine of Thomas Tabor, of Fairfax. The lost hog had been taken to Mr. Tabor's, the day previous to its having been missed.

On looking about, it was discovered that the animal had been imprisoned in the hatchway, which was off at an unfrequented part of the house. It was then remembered that the plank had been removed from the hatchway the morning before, and replaced on the hatchway the evening after the hog was missed. The family had heard strange noises in the cellar during the winter, which were now easily explained.

The straw, with which the hatchway had been packed weeks previous to the last plank being put on, was completely munched, being all the food the hog had tasted for forty-nine days. A long time to exist with neither food, drink nor light. It appeared well, but took very little food for a long time—from 10 to 15 kernels of corn being all it would eat at first! It was driven to its owner's house the same day found, and raised 5 pigs the following summer, and dressed 250 lbs. the next fall!

LONGEVITY.

Mrs. Sarah Woodworth, who has been mentioned as being the first resident in town, died in the spring of 1848, aged 95 years. Elizabeth Fleming was born in Blanford, Mass., 1757; moved to Fletcher 1828, and died Sept. 14, 1852, aged 95 years. Richard Thomas died April 30, 1858, aged 94 years. Sukey, his wife, died April 8, 1858, aged 92 years. Samuel Kinsley died in June, 1854, aged 85 years. His widow, Belinda, still lives at the age of 91 years, and is as smart in body and mind as many people at 70. Lucy Kinsley died Feb. 11, 1850, aged 85 years, less one day. — Gregory died in 1865, aged 88 years. Daniel Read died January, 1863, aged 87 years. Jonathan Bailey died June 4, 1864, aged 87 years. Thomas Munsell commenced the first clearing on the farm now owned and occupied by Amasa Walker, and also on the farm adjoining Walker's now owned by Dudley B. Rood. He was a Revolutionary pensioner, and died in October, 1855, supposed to be over 100 years. Abner

Bates, a colored man, and Mr. Samuel Peirre (French), were citizens of Fletcher, and supposed to be over 100 years old. The former died October, 1864, the latter a few years previous to that. Briggs Rood was born in Lebanon, Ct.; moved to Shoreham, Vt., in 1797, and to Fletcher in 1806; was a Revolutionary soldier, and died Dec. 30, 1849, aged 87 years, 2 months, 8 days. Cens Caswell died Sept. 22, 1856, aged 85 years. Lota, widow of John Strait, died Dec. 20, 1863, aged 87 years. Sally Chase died July 5, 1857, aged 82 years. Philura Woodworth died April, 1867, aged 80 years. Asenath, born in Thetford, Vt., widow of Ira Scott, lives in Fletcher, aged 86 years. George King, still living, is aged 81 years. John Risdon died in 1862, aged 82 years. Sarah Hunkins died May 29, 1866, aged 80 years. Polly Parsons died Oct. 31, 1866, aged 87 years. Joseph Smedley died June 24, 1866, aged 87 years. Elias Bingham was born in Windham Ct., July 23, 1780; moved into Fletcher in 1809 and settled on the farm now owned and occupied by his son Benjamin F., where he resided until his death, June 28, 1860, aged 80 years. Dexter Wood, died April, 1863, aged 82 years; Cynthia, his widow, died May 28, 1867, aged 83 years. Phebe Sibbey, born in Sutton, Mass.; came to Fletcher in 1812; died October, 1845, aged 93 years. Daniel Bailey, died Sept. 6, 1832, aged 84 years. Thaddeus Elliot died June 22, 1844, aged 81 years, 4 months. Nancy Woodworth, now living, is aged 80 years. Sarah Flanders, now living, is supposed to be 87 years. Elias Blair died October 15, 1861, aged 85 years. Samuel Church, died June, 1831, aged 83 years.

ECCELSIASTICAL.

The Ecclesiastical chapter in the history of this town is a sad one, indeed, to contemplate, and I enter upon it with feelings of sorrow. There was probably no particular demonstration of a religious character until the winter of 1817, when there was considerable interest manifested; and in the spring a man named Joseph Wilcox, living in the S. E. part of Fairfax, established religious meetings, and preached in the school-house at the Center once in 2 weeks for a year. July 5, 1817, a

BAPTIST CHURCH

was formed, by advice of council, comprising the following persons: Joseph Wilcox, James

Belmont, Thomas Spalding, John Hall, Leonard Hunt Jr., Sarah Armstrong, Lucy Church, Polly Hall and Betsey Blaisdell. Aug. 6, 1817, brethren from Fairfax, Georgia and Cambridge, met with them and gave the hand of fellowship as a sister church, wishing them Godspeed, - and Lucy Bruch, Polly Huntington and Alpha Thomas were admitted, by baptism, into the little church thus duly organized. It was first represented in the Baptist Association, Sept. 1817. Mr Wilcox was succeeded by Eld. David Boynton, from Johnson, who was with the church, alternate Sabbath, for 2 years. And here I will state that the fact of its pecuniary inability to support more, and of its occupying a Union house, combined, has prevented the church from ever sustaining Baptist preaching more than half the time.

In 1822, Eld. Ephraim Butler, of Fairfax, began laboring here, and united with the church by letter Sept. 17, 1825, was dismissed Dec. 10, 1842.

A temperance society was organized in 1840 and while some members of the Baptist church espoused the cause heartily; others, with the minister at their head, opposed the movement with acrimony. Bitter feelings produced bitter words, and bitter words alienation of affection and Christian love; the adversary was not slow to take advantage of this state of affairs to sow discord; and it soon became apparent that the church was held together more by paper covenant, than love for each other.

Aug. 21, 1841, Eld. Chester Ingraham, of Essex, united with the church as its pastor. In the winter of 1845, Rev. C. W. Babcock, then residing in Westford, came, and finding the difficulties existing in the church could not be amicably settled, it was thought advisable to disband, which was done April 12, 1845. The number when organized was 9. From the time of the church organization in 1817, to its disorganization in 1845, the whole number included in its membership was 98. James Robinson served the church both as deacon and clerk, during its whole existence, and June 20, 1840,

A NEW BAPTIST CHURCH

was organized, consisting of 9 of the original members of the old church. Rev. Alvah Sabin, of Orange, moderator, and Rev. C. W. Babcock, scribe, and subsequently, at differ-

ent periods, 9 others of the original members, united with the new organization. Alvah Chase was chosen church clerk, which office he held until his death in 1851. In 1852, Willis D. Leach was chosen church clerk, and in 1853, was appointed to fill the office of deacon.

In the year 1847, Rev. J. C. Bryant, then settled with the Baptist church at Cambridge Center (now Judge Bryant of Enosburgh), began laboring here, also, and remained until the spring of 1851, when Rev. P. C. Himes, from Wells, Me., came and settled at East Swanton, ministering to the Baptist church there and in this place, alternate Sabbath. From Sept. 1852, until the spring of 1856, the Baptist pulpit was supplied by various theological students, together with Dr. Smith from New Hampton Institution, Fairfax. Then Rev. George W. Bixby was with the church a year. From that time until 1866,* the church was again dependent upon students, with the exception of a few months, when Prof. Charles Ayer, of New Hampton Institution was here. He gave much satisfaction, and would doubtless have accomplished great good, could he have remained. The last member admitted, was by baptism, May 14, 1865. From the time of its organization in 1816, the whole number included in its membership is 55.† The members have always been scattered and unable to support a settled minister. Removals and deaths have reduced the church to a very limited number, and having no suitable house for public worship, there has been no Baptist preaching in the place since the summer of 1867, when Rev. J. C. Small, teacher at N. H. Institution, Fairfax (now Professor of the same), closed a year's labor with this people.

Sept. 25, 1852, the church granted J. W. Buzzell license to preach. He studied theology at New Hampton Institution, Fairfax, and was ordained minister of the Baptist church at East Sheldon in the year 1856.

July 7, 1855, Corwin Blaisdell received license from the church to preach. He studied theology and graduated at N. H. Institution, Fairfax, and was ordained minister of the Baptist church at Colton, N. Y., in 1862.

The church has not been represented in the Baptist Association for 2 years, as it is

* A mistake. Prof. Comings, of N. H. Institution, Fairfax, was also connected with this church as its pastor, I think in 1856 or '58.

therefore no longer recognized by that body as a church—but as extinct.

UNION CHURCH, OR TRUAIRISM.

In the year 1833, a Mr. Truair, formerly Congregational minister of Cambridge, came among us promulgating a new doctrine; viz: that all covenants and creeds were an abomination in the sight of God, and should at once be discarded, and all church organizations be blown away, and all Christians "see eye to eye," belong to one church, and that must be called the *Union Church*. Well, the thing was new and attractive, and many wondered they had never seen it before; and nothing was easier than to organize a new church which should be free for all, and what was better it would be free from sectarianism! So said, so done; the Union Church of Fletcher was organized, and went into operation; but, *was as short lived as Jonah's gourd*.

FREEWILL BAPTISTS

There are some persons of this order living in town, and in the summer of 1851, a small church was organized in the school house at Binghamville. Eld. Fay, of Jericho, and other ministers, whose names are unknown to this writer, were present. John Smith of Fletcher, was appointed deacon, and Robert Darling, of Georgia, ordained a Freewill Baptist minister, at the same time and place. The members were very few and scattered, and its existence brief.

METHODISM

has never been very popular in Fletcher, though it dates back to its first settlement. Dea. Peter Thurston, one of the first settlers, was a Methodist, and others came in later; but they were so few in number, so remote from each other, and the state of the roads was so bad, that no class was organized until the year 1850.

In the winter and spring of that year there was quite a revival and several conversions. A Methodist minister, named Ford, laboring here at the time, formed a small class, which was increased, in 1858, to quite a respectable size, so far as numbers were concerned; but for some reasons of which the principal, and perhaps the only one, was want of love for God and each other,—a predominating love for self and a strong sectarian spirit,—the class in one, or less than 2 years, got into an inexplicable tangle, which seems likely never to be unraveled. It is now almost extinct, a faith-

ful few being all that remain of a class at one time numbering 36.

The names of those who have labored here in the ministry, as far as can be recollected, are in order as follows: Revs. Ford, Loveland, Mott, Gregg, Osborne, Puffer, Truax, Hyde, Lyon, Lamphear, Fisher, Brown, Bragg and Scribner. The last named, living at Waterville, preaches here also, once in 4 weeks. "Hoping against hope."

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

was organized in Fletcher, Jan. 8, 1826, by Rev. James Johnson, but of what place is not known to me. The original members were Rufus and Joseph Montague, Daniel Farrar, Daniel Kinsley, Chapin Taft, Albert Kinsley, Lucy, Sarah, Elmyra, Betsey and Nancy Kinsley, Harriet Taft, Nancy Nichols and Jannette Boynton, all from Cambridge; Hiram and Hannah Hitchcock and Polly Lamb from Fairfax; Lois Boynton from West Boylston; also Patty and Emily W. Read from Townsend; Cynthia Wetherbee from Templeton, and Sally Fleming from Brookline, all from the Congregational church in their respective towns.

Some few additions were made subsequently, and the church enjoyed the labors of Rev. Mr. Reynolds of Fairfax, one-fourth of the time for a season. Also, Rev Chauncey Taylor and Rev. Septimus Robinson (since settled in Stowe, and more recently a missionary from Massachusetts), has labored here. Several of the members were aged persons when the church was organized, and were soon called to their rest. Some of them moved away, by which the number of the members was diminished still more, until at this present writing, Nov. 10, 1868, there is but one member living within the limits of the town.

MEETING-HOUSE.

In 1829, there being two organized churches and a number of professors of the Methodist persuasion and no church-edifice, it was deemed advisable to unite in building a meeting-house. Accordingly, the Baptist, Congregational and Methodist people united and formed a constitution, providing that the "house shall be the property of the Baptist, Congregational and Methodist Societies of Fletcher, to be owned and occupied by said denominations, in proportion to what each hall own in it." There was also provisions made in the constitution for any one who

desired to own property in it, subject, however, to the control and occupancy of said denominations, except on funeral occasions, when it should be open and free for all.

On this constitution a commodious house was erected the following year, and dedicated July 7, 1831.

There was a good degree of liberality manifested in building the house, and the proprietors enjoyed it much, for perhaps 3 years, when there began to be a declension in the churches, and some of those who had property in the house, not belonging to either of the above named denominations, at once declared themselves Universalists, and demanded the occupancy of the house by ministers of their own order, and finally succeeded in making their way into the house, and keeping possession of it until this day; but for that, or some other reason the house was struck by lightning and considerably shattered. It was repaired at the time, but the foundation has entirely failed, and the body of the building being of brick, it has cracked and the walls have bent and crumbled until it has become so dilapidated as to be now condemned as unsafe and unfit for use.

And, what makes the matter still worse, the proprietors and people have become so divided and so irreligious, that it is very questionable if there will ever be anything done with the old house, or a new one built; at least by the present generation.

Daniel Kinsley and his wife Lucy moved from Cambridge, Vt., to Fletcher, in 1816. Their children were Clarissa, Hannah, Lucretia, Ben Alvan, Elvira, Guy, Earl, Nancy, Samuel, Chellis and Cahsta.

Said Daniel died in 1828; his widow, Lucy, survived him until Feb. 11, 1850, being 85 years of age, less one day.

BEN ALVAN KINSLEY*

was born in Cambridge, Jan. 11, 1796; in 1812, he served 6 months in the N. Y. State

* Some remarkable incidents and circumstances connected with their eldest son and his family, seem to call for record in the historic papers of this town, which he is writing for the State Gazetteer. If the like could have been written of any other family, he would certainly have recorded it; but is now reluctant that it should appear among them, lest it should be credited to himself. And we, therefore, state that this, and the paper concerning his sister Elvira, were furnished by an acquaintance and friend of both. Ben is not an abbreviation of Benjamin, as some may suppose; but the name is Ben, and the surname is spelled without a g, as will be seen, wherever it is mentioned in these papers.—*Amenensis*.

militia; and April 27, 1813, enlisted in the 2nd Co. 30th Vt. Vols., and served one year in the army commanded by Wade Hampton, Sen. Here, in common with other soldiers of that time, he endured such terrible privations and hardships, as would have appalled the soldiers of our late war, brave men though they were. In the battle at Lacole Mill, Odelltown, Ca., his hat band was cut off and a hole made in his hat (which was thick felt) 3 inches long, by a bullet which left its track of fiery red upon his head for the same length, without breaking the skin.

In private life, also, he has had many hair-breadth escapes from instant death. Some thrilling incidents we briefly record.

In the early part of December 1823, Mr. Kinsley was at North Hero, where his brother Guy was dangerously ill at their brother-in-law's;† from whence he came to Fletcher to get Samuel Montague to go and take care of him.

On his way back, arriving in the evening at St. Albans' Point, and failing to obtain a boat, Mr. Kinsley undertook the hazardous task of wading over to Johnson's Island—a distance of 60 rods—on a ridge of gravel formed by the motion of the waves.

His companion, having just recovered from small pox, not deeming it prudent to wet his feet got upon Mr. Kinsley's back, until the water became so deep, that he was obliged to climb upon his shoulders to keep his feet dry, and with this heavy burden, Mr. K. succeeded in reaching the shore, following the ridge by the white caps or breakers, when he fell prostrate to the earth, his lower limbs perfectly paralyzed with cold and fatigue.

Mr. Montague set himself to the work of vigorously rubbing his legs, until action was restored. For a time he was in an agony of pain, but finally was able to get upon his feet, and by leaning on his companion succeeded in getting through the woods to a house some 80 rods distant, and the next day they crossed over to North Hero in a boat.

A few days later, he was called to St. Albans on business, which being done, he returned as far as Butler's Island, where, being headed by the wind, his boat was detained.

During the night the wind ceased and the Lake froze over. The urgency of his business was such that he deemed it expedient the next evening to attempt crossing on foot;

† Dr. Buck's.

taking a stake in hand, to try the ice, which bent beneath his weight at every step.

Being dark, he could not determine how far he had proceeded, but judged himself to be nearly half way across, when he found it was impossible to go further, and turned back; keeping at a little distance from the weakened track he had just passed over.

Getting perhaps half way back to Butler's Island, he instantly dropped through and went down, but fortunately in coming up, his head and shoulders popped through the cavity just made in the ice, and throwing out his arms he drew himself from his unwelcome bath. In attempting to get upon his feet, the ice gave way again, and he went down a second time, and this was repeated thrice, but profiting by his experience, on coming up the fourth time, he spread himself out, and crawled off several feet from the spot, when he succeeded in getting on his feet and safe back to the Island.

Here he waited a day, for the ice to strengthen, and the following morning started again on foot, accompanied by Lovina Knowlton, a young lady of 18, and a boy of 14 years, who were also ice-bound and as anxious as himself to go to North Hero. The ice was still very thin, but as far as they could see, there was a zigzag crack, extending into the lake through which the water had oozed and mingled with a light snow which had fallen the night previous, thereby strengthening the ice for a foot and a half on either side of the crack.

They left the house and going down the lake shore, perhaps the distance of half a mile, ventured upon this narrow bridge: Mr. Kinsley going in advance with a stake to try the ice, Lovina, following at a distance of 10 feet, and the boy bringing up the rear at an equal distance from her. Thus they started on their perilous journey and proceeded about a mile when they came to the end of the bridge.

Here they counseled together as to what should be done. It seemed impossible to proceed as the ice could easily be broken by a blow with the stake, and equally impossible to go back, as their weight in coming had greatly weakened the bridge in many places.

But the fearful peril to which they were exposed was made more imminent by an approaching storm of wind and snow, and something must be done at once. The dan-

ger of returning seeming greater of the two, Mr. Kinsley started forward; but on taking the first step dropped through and out of sight, but rose immediately, where he went down, and the first thing he saw was Lovina coming to his rescue. With great vehemence he warned her back, as any attempt of that kind, would, as he imagined, bring greater peril to both. But doubtless forgetful of her own danger, having naught before her vision but his struggling form, she heeded not a word he said, but stepped forward and plunging her hand in his hair, and clutching it in her fingers, she drew him out upon the end of the ice-bridge, which sank so far beneath their weight, that the water came over the tops of her booties.

Without a word being spoken by either of the party, they returned as they came, and when once more they set their feet on *terra firma*, but not until then, the brave girl was completely overcome, and yielded to a paroxysm of tears.

While out upon the lake they discovered an open glade at the north of the Island, extending apparently to Long Point, North Hero. In the evening, Mr. Kinsley and Miss Knowlton (the boy, unwilling to risk his life again, remaining behind), attempted to gain the other shore by passing through this glade in a boat. Breaking away the thin ice at the shore, he got his boat in open water and started, although surrounded by continual danger from floating ice which was driven about by a strong wind. Getting within perhaps a 100 rods of Long Point, they found the glade extended no farther, and an attempt was then made to draw the boat upon the ice, as they could not leave it in the water, lest it should be drifted away, and they be left to find another opening, where they should need it.

After long and tedious efforts, in which they exerted all their strength, without success, they hallooed loudly for help, but failing to raise it, again seated themselves in the boat, and rowed back to the Island. This was Friday night, and on Sunday morning the ice had become so firm that the whole party ventured to start again on foot, and this time succeeded in reaching their destination in safety.

Mr. Kinsley was married to Miss Catherine Montague of Fletcher, Feb. 24, 1824. Their children were Guy, Lucretia, Daniel, Rufus, Jason, Alonzo, Edgar and William L.

For the last 14 years of her life, Mrs. Kinsley was a great sufferer, being perfectly crippled in her lower limbs and obliged to use a wheel-chair. She endured this trying dispensation with much patience and fortitude. For many years the only daughter and sister took (in a great measure) her mother's place in the family. Mrs. Kinsley's sufferings terminated Feb. 15, 1849, when her Heavenly Father said, "it is enough, come up higher."

Sept. 23, 1854, Mr. Kinsley married Lucy, widow of M. P. Blair of Fletcher. The first year of the rebellion, four of his sons, viz Alonzo, Jason, Rufus and William L. went forth to defend the Flag, and, the third year, a fifth, Edgar, enlisted under the same glorious banner. During the war it was suggested by one of the soldier-brothers that if they all lived to see its close they should have a family-gathering at the house of their father.

This proposition was heartily acceded to by the other members of the family. At the time it was made Guy and Lucretia were in Iowa, Daniel in Worcester, Mass., Rufus in New Orleans, La., Jason in Texas, Alonzo in Annapolis, Md., Edgar and William L. in Virginia. This meeting took place, a brief account of which, published at the time, we here copy verbatim:

Fletcher, Vt., April 4, 1866.

To the Worcester Palladium:—Perhaps a more remarkable family gathering never occurred than one assembled in this town to-day. Remarkable, not on account of numbers, but because there were present five soldiers, all brothers who enlisted early in the war, from different parts of the country, and have served, in the aggregate, 17 years. All returned, one after another, war-worn, weary and wounded; but every one with body unimpaired and constitution unbroken. And here we have this day assembled around the fire-side of our aged father (himself an old soldier), an unbroken family of seven sons and one daughter, with a large number of relatives, to make glad our hearts and to praise God for his preserving care over us.

After spending a good portion of the day in social conversation, war-stories, addresses from Rev. Edwin Wheelock, our father, and several of the soldier-boys, and doing justice to the luscious collation prepared for us, we were invited to meet the people of this our native town, in the sugar-woods near by, where we feasted ourselves around a sugar pan of hot sugar prepared for the occasion. After which we returned, and were treated to a few patriotic songs in the evening by a company of five sisters,* and the following poem by one of the soldier-boys:†

* Daughters of Chella. † Jason.

HOME FROM THE WAR.

The cruel, bloody war at last, thank God! is done;
Slavery is vanquished now; Justice and Right have won.
Father round thee to-night, behold each wandering son
Returned; once more to claim a blessing from thy hand:
To-night we're gathered here, a happy, joyous band,—
A band of brothers dear, war-worn, and scarred, and tanned.

Yet each still bears aloft a strong and true right hand,
Ready to fight
For Truth and Right,
Justice and Liberty, God, and "Our Native Land."

We stood forth for the Right in danger's early hour,
When first the clouds and storms round us began to lower,
When men, controlled alone by selfish pride of power,
Would have Slavery's dark stain o'er all our land ce-
tailed;
And when the traitor-horde the dear Old Flag assailed;
And men with craven souls grew sick at heart and
quailed;
We sought the field of strife, in truth and justice mailed,
Each sworn to fight
For Truth and Right,
Till Wrong was crushed to earth, and Truth and Right
prevailed.

We can thank God to-night it hath not been in vain,
These years of bloody strife, of weary toil and pain;
The war, so fiercely waged, hath rent the Bondman's
chain,
And Freedom sits enthroned upon our victory;
From Slavery's blighting curse our land at last is free;
And as it is to-night, so shall it always be,
The land of "Equal Rights" the Home of Liberty!
Here, God, to Thee
We bow the knee
And swear we will maintain our land forever free!

Then let us all rejoice, as we are gathered here,
Amid the scenes of youth to every heart so dear,
Surrounded by old friends, so faithful and sincere,
While every heart is warmed with friendship and with
love;
Let no sad thought, to-night, of one, whose smiles we
miss,
Cast one dark shade of gloom o'er this bright hour of
bliss,—

A Mother's fond caress, a Mother's loving kiss
Awaits each one,
When we have done
With this dark, weary world, and soar to worlds above.

Oh! how each heart
Doth thrill and start,
As so fondly we gaze round this circle so bright,
And return the glad welcomes that greet us to-night:
We're Home to-night!
All Home again,
Safe from the fight
And free from stain:
No tongue can tell,
Nor voice reveal
The heart's deep swell,—
What joy we feel.

All Home at last,
Safe Home once more;
Our dangers past,
Our trials o'er;
Each heart to-night with joyful music rings,
A glad thanksgiving hymn to God the King of Kings!

Mr. Kinsley is a man of good judgment, deep feeling and religious principle. Is noted for his eccentricities, originality and stern independence of thought and action, and has a vein of good humor underlying his whole character, which shows itself in everything he says and does. He still has a young heart, and has ever taken an active interest in all religious meetings, in communion, select and singing schools, and in whatever pertains to the improvement and advancement of society in general. His house has always been open and free to entertain ministers of all religious denominations; and for many years he was superintendent of the sabbath-school.

To say that he had no enemies would be to make him more than a god, or less than a man. Such a character as his always gains warm friends and bitter enemies; but the friends usually come from the more intelligent, and the enemies from the more ignorant portion of the community.

It seems that the heart must greatly desire to pass the declining days of life amid the associations and friends of former years, and that after "life's fitful dream" is over, the form should be laid to rest among its kindred dust, but Mr. Kinsley and his excellent wife are about to leave the town where they have spent the greater portion of their lives, and form new associations among strangers. They go amid the good wishes, but deep regrets, of those who knew them best.

MISS ELVIRA KINSLEY

was born in Cambridge, Vt., Jan. 5, 1798, and died in Fletcher July 3, 1859, at the residence of her brother, Guy Kinsley. Her education at home was strict and reverent, at school, firm and obedient; and so diligently did she improve her opportunities, that she became a teacher at the early age of 16; pursuing this work with christian devotion, for 35 years; keeping pace with the advancing knowledge of the times, by studying later books during vacations between the terms of school; not at academies or institutions of learning, as commonly practised in these days, but by taking private lessons, being her own expounder and instructor.

She taught her first school in a barn in Fletcher, and her parents moving here 2 years later, her home was here ever after, though she spent some time with her invalid sister, at North Hero, and with relatives in North Brookfield, Mass. The following extracts are taken (with his permission) from an eulogy delivered

by Rev. Edwin Wheelock, of Cambridge, on the day of her funeral: Referring to her life-work as teacher, he says:

"Her religion enabled her to bring to this most useful and honorable work a rare combination of intellect and of heart, and to leave behind her a noble result, worth ten thousand worlds." . . .

"But what I desire to note in her is what I would have as an example to all women. She had a love so great for her peculiar work, that her heart and mind were entirely absorbed into it. To instruct children was no mercenary employment with her. She thought the same thoughts, and loved the same likes with them. She breathed in their souls, and lived in their presence as one who had an interest in them, and all she was or did, was for their good." . . . "They found her prudent and fit to govern, because she governed herself, and yet open-handed and apt to reward—a just exacter of their duty and a great rewarder of their diligence." . . .

Referring to her whole life and character, he says: "She was a most charitable soul, extremely fond of obliging others—so free in all acts of favor, that she would not stay to hear herself thanked." . . . She was an excellent friend and sister." . . . "In her brothers' house a pattern to the household." "She always lived a life of much bodily suffering, and of great inconvenience, but endeavored by patience in suffering, to have her life convey nothing but health, and a good example, and a blessing." . . . "She had not very much of the forms and outside of godliness, but was extremely careful for the purity of it." . . . "She was tender of reputation. Of the pleasures of this world, she took small share—as not loving to take her portion of good things here below." . . . "In prayers she was fervent and constant. They were not *improvised* for a Sunday, but the sweet, every-day atmosphere of all the week." "She loved the Bible; she was a great reader of it" . . . "not for the purpose of vanity and impertinent curiosity, not to seem knowing and become talking, not to expound and rule; but to teach her all her duty." "The glory of her religion was a rare modesty and humility of spirit—an undervaluing of herself. For though she had the greatest experience of things and persons, for one of her sex and circumstances; yet, as if she knew nothing of it, she had the humblest opinion of herself; and, like a fair altar-lamp, when she shined to all in the room, yet round about her own station she had cast a shadow, and she

shined to everybody but herself. But the perfectness of her prudence and excellency could not be hid; and all her humility and arts of concealment made her virtues more amiable and illustrious. When death drew near, she was ready to die as if she were glad of the opportunity. . . . Amid the sufferings and solemnities of her late sickness, she was as calm as though angels conversed with her, and her Saviour was guiding her by his friendly hand; her head leaned upon His breast, and these things were not illusions with her." . . . "She lived as we all should live, and she died as I fain would die." . . . "Such was her death that she did not die too soon; and her life was so useful, that she could not have lived too long."

. . . "Death consecrates that person, whose excellency was such that though we mourn their loss sadly, yet think we can never commend them sufficiently."

MERCANTILE.

Nothing was attempted in the mercantile line until the year 1820; when Hon. Zerah Willoughby opened a store in his dwelling house, on the farm now owned by Sumner Carpenter, where he sold rum, tea and tobacco to some—tobacco, tea and gin to others—for about 3 years; but was not dependent on the profits of his store for a living, as he owned and cultivated a good farm. In 1825 Lucas Lathrop & Levi Carlton opened a small store at the Centre, and sold goods for a brief period, and were succeeded by Hiram Hopkins, who was followed by Horton & Armstrong; and they were succeeded by Martin Armstrong. In 1837, M. P. Blair built the store now owned and occupied by E. O. Safford and H. P. Seegar, filled it with goods, and looked for customers. Ira S. Scott & D. Bailey kept a *shoemaker's* shop in the store opposite. H. M. Vilas succeeded Seegar; but no man could be found to succeed Scott & Bailey; so that institution failed. In 1848 Oel, and his son E. O. Safford, began trade here, and did a lucrative business, until 1861, when Oel died, and E. O. has since conducted the store alone; and by energy, industry and economy has accumulated a good property, and is an honored citizen. In 1852 Elias Blair, jr., built a store on the corner at Binghamville; and it was occupied by different ones until 1861, when it was converted into a dwelling house; since which time Safford has had no competition in trade.

MILLS.

The first saw-mill was built by Elisha Woodworth; but in what year, is not known to the present generation; but it is known to be of au-

cient origin, and occupied the same ground as that now owned by Hon. R. T. Bingham, of Binghamville. An accident, or incident, connected with this mill, while in its youthful days, may be worth recording: A Mr. Fullington, who ran the mill, left his home, where L. C. Lee now resides, in the morning, and came through the woods to the mill; and while engaged in cutting the ice from the wheel, so that he might start the saw, the wheel started unexpectedly and drew him under and held him there, while the water poured upon him its pitiless flood of cold, for several hours, when he was providentially found and rescued alive, and lived many years to tell the story of the saw-mill.

No attempt was made to start a grist-mill until 1831, when John and Jesse Carpenter erected one on Stone's Brook, on the farm now owned by J. B. Leach; but the stream was quite too small at that point to run a grist-mill, and the enterprise was abandoned as unprofitable.

NATURAL CURIOSITY.

A little north of Metcalf's pond is a cave, which would be a great thing in some towns; but in Fletcher is scarcely known. It is situated in the side of a hill, a little west of the road leading from Fletcher to East Fairfield.—The entrance is upon the south side of the hill, and near the base. The passage is narrow, but high, and is quite smooth and level for 75 or a 100 feet, when an opening at the right leads you down about 12 feet into an apartment of perhaps 12 or 15 feet square, with level bottom.

From this apartment there are openings into other apartments on a level with this, and others still lower down—some larger and some smaller. And though parties from Montreal, Boston, Troy, New York and other places, have visited this cave, it has never been any thing like thoroughly explored—a sufficient reason why no perfect history can be given of it.

Report has it that Fulton, whose bloody deeds are recorded elsewhere, once kept a man who was a fugitive from justice concealed in this cave 3 weeks, furnishing him with food daily; and this circumstance has led many to believe, that he went directly there from the bloody field, and that he remained there through all the search, until just before he was found, and that he had then started for Canada—though others think differently.

The store built by Elias Blair, jr., was occupied successively by Dorman Smith, Dr. Johnson, formerly practising physician in town, Elias Blair, jr. and Charles K. Blair.

SOLDIER GUY.

BY VERNON D. ROOP.

The sun has sought his nightly rest,
Behind the curtains of the West,
The farmer has returned from toil,
And softly murmurs the Lamoille.
The woodland wears a deeper shade,
The tinted clouds begin to fade,
The wild birds rest among the trees,
Rocked by the gentle evening breeze.

Within a farm-house low and red,
The evening meal is daintily spread;
The linen plain, but snowy white,
The glass and silver sparkling bright;
Two little girls are turning o'er
A picture book upon the floor;
Just at their feet in playful glee,
Two pet Maltese roll joyously;
Within his chair beside the hearth
The grandpa views his young pet's mirth;
The house-dog stretched beside the door;
The father looks the "daily" o'er;
The mother busied with her care,
Can yet find time a smile to spare—
A "smile, that is not all a smile,"
But speaks a heart-ache all the while.

And now arranged around the board,
To Heaven a fervent prayer is poured,
As grandpa bows his hoary head
To thank their God for daily bread.
A name is blended with that prayer,
The name of one who is not there.

Each bowed head still lower falls,
As on God's name he trembling calls.

Each brow heaven, each eye grows dim
Invoking God's good care of him,
Who carries still their know not where,—
They offer up a hopeless prayer.

'God's ways are just,' the mother said,
'But could I know that Guy had bread
Like this to-night, or could I see
Him smile, as oft he's smiled on me,
Or could I know that he had rest
E'en though in death, 'twould ease my breast.'

'Wife,' said the husband, and his eye
Grew dim as he made her reply,
'A score of years have passed away,
A score of years this very day,
Since you with blush like maiden shy,
Begged me to bless our baby Guy.

Mother, he grew to man's estate
With love for right, for wrong a hate.
His int'lect, his manly grace,
The beauty of his form and face
Were our just pride, but prouder far
Were we when at the cry of war,
He with a heart so loyal and true,
Donned honor's garb—the loyal blue;
And whether he has gone to rest,
Or whether still by foes oppressed,
We'll not complain, submit we must;
Our Country's saved, and God is just!

'For in the past,' the grandfere said,
'Ere gray the locks upon my head,

When you were young as Effie here,
I left you and your mother dear,
And joined the others of our town
To fight the hirelings of a crown;
On the west shore of Lake Champlain
A battle put their pride to shame;
The English crew were glad to see
And leave our Country proud and free.
But now alas!"—he said no more
For a faint knocking at the door
The sad words checked, the father rose
And quickly did the door unclose,
And as the faint light glimmered through
It brought a wasted form to view.

'Good evening friend,' the farmer said.
The stranger raised his bowed head,
'Good evening sir; I'm on my way
To yonder town, but now the day
Has yielded to the shades of night,
Weak with my walk, I saw your light
And thought I'd call; and will you pray
Permit me for one night to stay!'

'Come in, come in,' the farmer said,
And through the door the stranger led.
'I have a son, if not in Heaven,
To whom a shelter one night given,
Would make me grateful all my life,
And more than grateful, my dear wife.
He is our Country's, so are you;—
I see you wear the loyal blue.'

'Yes sir, three years 'tis now and more,
Since last I crossed my father's door,
Enlisted in our Country's cause,
To save her flag, maintain her laws.
One year with our brave men, I stood
In open field, or in dense wood;
But on a day, 'mid cannon's roar,
They left me weltering in my gore.
Since then, within a prison cell
I've suffered what no tongue can tell.
Those Southern cells like vampires take
Their victim's life, or spirits break.'

The soldier ceased, the farmer broke
The silence, as he gently spoke,
'But now at last the war is o'er,
You will return to fight no more.
I thank my God! that it is done,
And victory at last is won.
Be seated at our table here;
Enjoy with us our evening cheer.'

The stranger came with feeble pace
And sat in Guy's accustomed place;
His cheek so wan, his eye so wild,
His mother had not known her child.
He simply took whatever they gave,
Nor food, nor drink did seem to crave.
The farmer, courteous and free,
Still urged his hospitality.
'Kind sir, I pray, think me not rude
That I decline this drink and food;
They bring so plainly to my mind
The quiet home I left behind
When I went forth to meet my fate
In war, from this Green Mountain State,

Were hunger mine, I could not eat—
As 'tis I'll no excuse repeat."

The eve wore on, the hour of rest
Had come, and still the stranger guest
And farmer talked, with greatest zest.
The wife, her evening labor done,
Sat dreaming of her absent son.
The little girls had hushed their mirth,
And sat by grandpa near the hearth.
And grandpa, with his kindling eye,
List'd to the talk nor made reply.
'It grieves me much,' the stranger said,
While on his breast he bowed his head,
'To think perchance, I'll not be known
By those most dear, when I get home.'
The sorrowing mother made reply,
Still thinking of her absent Guy,—
And soft she spoke, and sweet she smiled,—
'Your mother sure would know her child.
A mother's heart can not forget;
Nor time nor space has power yet,
From her fond bosom to erase
The magic of the form and face.
Eternity might pass, and I
Should ne'er forget my poor lost Guy.'
'No, not forget, but camp and field
And prison cells make youth to yield
Its freshness up, and we grow old
Ere our appointed time is told.
Disease, despair, combined, will break
The stoutest heart,—hunger will make
The cheek grow wan, and fade the eye;
But if you sit it would know your Guy;—
He rose and went to her, 'bless me!
For Guy is I, and I am he!'

Autumn of 1865.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

AN EXTRACT.

Better have been some pebble small,
Beneath Niagara mighty fall,—
Better have been some forest bird
Whose lonely song men never heard,—
Better some flower man never knew
Nor ever blest with rain or dew,—
Better have been the smallest drop,
Within old Neptune's briny cup,—
Better have been some unearthened ore
Or forest tree, where none explore,—
Than thus to thwart kind Heaven's plan
And to the monster, change the man!

VERNON D. ROOB.

FOREVER WITH THE LORD.

BY MISS MARTHA A. ROOB.

Forever with the Lord!
So sang the poet olden,
And thus to-day, the choir above,
Striking their harp-chorus, golden.

Forever with the Lord!
So sings the ran-omed sinner,
Both in the life that is without,
And in the spirit inner.

Forever with the Lord!
When at His table meeting,
He at the solemn feast provides,
And gives us gracious greeting.

Forever with the Lord!
In all life's joys and trials,
In all the blessings which He gives,
In all His firm denials.

Forever with the Lord!
As ope' the gates of glory,
Through them shall come the glorious round
Of that repeated story.

Forever with the Lord!
Join thou, my soul, the measure,
Forever with thy sovereign God;—
How great, how sweet the pleasure.

Forever with the Lord!
The soul's most ardent lover,
The sound rolls on, but still aroun
The echoed echoes hover!

Forever with the Lord!
Both here and o'er the river,
And while eternity shall last,
Forever and forever

FRANKLIN.

BY EDWIN RUTHVEN TOWLE.

Franklin is situated in the northern part of Franklin Co., lat. 44° 58' and long. 4° 2'; bounded N. by St. Armand, C. E., E. by Berkshire, S. by Sheldon, and W. by Highgate; contains 19,010 acres; in form somewhat irregular, as the surrounding towns were surveyed first, leaving this tract a little deficient in measure and outline.

The surface of the land is uneven, but not abrupt. There are only two hills worthy of mention, Bridgeman Hill lying west of the Center village, and Minister Hill about a mile north—the former, according to Prof. Hitchcock, being a peak or "uplift," of the Red Sand-rock Mountains, a distinct range, running through the N. W. part of the State.

The soil is mostly a gravelly loam, with an occasional mixture of clay and sand, and is well adapted to all purposes of agriculture. The timber consists of maple, beech, hemlock, pine, &c. There are several swamps, abounding in cedar and ash, furnishing excellent fencing material. There is also plenty of stone, but little of it is adapted to building purposes. Slate and limestone are occasionally found.—The only mineral yet discovered is hematite, a species of iron ore. There are no streams of importance. Rock River, a small stream that passes through the western part of the town,

and several brooks, furnish the available water-power, which is, however, quite meagre.—There are at present in operation on these streams, 1 grist-mill, 1 carriage-shop, 1 carding-mill and 6 or 8 saw-mills. A little east of the center of the town, is Franklin Pond, a pleasant body of water, pleasantly surrounded, about 2½ miles long from south to north, and 1 mile wide; connected with this by a brook, on the east line of the town, is another body of water, known as the Little Pond, surrounded on three sides by an extensive marsh, which is gradually extending into the water—the pond being only about one-half as large now, as at the time of the settlement of the town. In the north part of the town is also an extensive marsh, containing 224 acres. There are no natural curiosities worthy of mention.

This township was not inhabited by Indians, previous to its settlement by white men; but the St. Francis, a Canada tribe, employed it as a summer hunting ground, where, game being plenty, they procured their winter's stock of provisions. They used to drive the moose and deer from the hills adjoining the Little Pond, into the marshes, where they succeeded in killing them, and then prepared their flesh, with that of other animals, for transportation, by drying upon racks in the sun. There were plenty of deer, and even for a time after the first settlement of the town, they were so tame as not unfrequently to feed in the adjoining meadows. Bears and wolves also were plenty, and committed their usual depredations upon the corn-field and sheep-fold, and afforded many occasions for the rally and the spirited hunt, but these inhabitants of the forest have long since disappeared, and it is rarely now one is heard of. Otter have been taken in this town, and the remains of beaver-dams is conclusive evidence that that animal once inhabited these regions. The mink, musk-rat, fox, and raccoon are still occasionally found, but gradually disappearing, and perhaps, a generation hence, will be curiosities, preserved only in the museum of the naturalist.

SETTLEMENT.

Franklin was granted Oct. 24, 1787, and chartered by Governor Chittenden, to Jonathan Hunt and his associates, March 19, 1789, by the name of Huntsburg. The township was, according to charter, to be divided into 69 equal parts and shared by the proprietors as follows—with the reservations

for public purposes: Hon. Jonathan Hunt, 31 shares, Samuel Hubbard, Esq., 18 shares, Joseph Fay, Esq., 7 shares, John Bridgeman, Jr., 4 shares, Hon. Ebenezer Walbridge, 3 shares, Dr. Ebenezer Marvin, 1 share. Three equal shares were reserved for educational and two for religious purposes, making in the whole, 69. At a meeting of the proprietors of the township of Huntsburg, held at the dwelling-house of Joseph Fay, Esq., in Bennington, March 18, 1789, all being present, the following business was transacted, viz.:

"1st, Made choice of Hon. Ebenezer Walbridge, Moderator.

2nd, Made choice of Joseph Fay, Esq., Clerk.

3rd, Agreed to pitch the Public rights, or shares, according to charter.

4th, Agreed to allow Jonathan Hunt to pitch lot No. 2nd in the 8th range, and No. 2nd in the 7th range; and John Bridgeman, Jr., lots No. 2nd and 3rd, in the 6th range; to encourage them to make immediate settlement, erect mills, &c.

5th, Proceeded to make a division of the township, as the law directs, having sized the lots for the first division.

6th, Voted to adjourn without date.

EBENEZER WALBRIDGE, *Moderator.*
JOSEPH FAY, *Clerk.*"

The first and second division of lots among the proprietors, was made at this time, according to charter. The first survey of the township, I think, was made by a Mr. Walbridge, under the superintendence of Samuel Hubbard. Jonathan Hunt, of Vernon, Vt., the principal grantee, and from whom the town derived its name, was never a resident. That he was a prominent citizen of his native State may be readily inferred from the following statistics, derived from Deming's Vermont Officers. He was lieutenant-governor in 1794 and '95, councillor from 1786 to 1792, town representative in 1783 and '84, and member of the constitutional convention in 1791 and '93. Ebenezer Walbridge and Joseph Fay, proprietors, were never residents of this town. [For history of these distinguished men, see Bennington Co., p. 172.]

The first settlement in town was made by Samuel Hubbard, in 1789. He left North-field, Mass., in March of that year, with 3 hired men, 1 yoke of oxen and 1 cow, and came by way of Skeneboro', down the lake to Missisquoi Bay, C. E., where he found a few settlers, and 10 miles to the eastward of here, in this town, selected the site now occupied by his son, Hon. J. H. Hubbard, where he commenced a clearing, sowed 10 acres to

wheat, and then returned to Northfield. The following spring he came again to Missisquoi bay; this time accompanied by his wife (having been married in the interim), and John Webster and wife. Here the women remained until suitable habitations could be constructed in the wilderness.

Mr. Hubbard built the first log-house, frame-barn, grist and saw-mills, took active part in all matters of private or public importance, and, being a large landed proprietor, must have had business transactions with most of the early settlers—yet have never heard aught against his name.

John Webster settled on lands at the center of the town, where his descendants still reside. For facts relating to Mr. Webster's life, see biographical sketch.

Samuel Peckham settled a little to the west of Mr. Hubbard, where he built and kept the first public house. He remained here a few years, and then with his son, Samuel Peckham, Jr., commenced a settlement at the Center, where he resided until his death.

John Bridgeman, Jr., proprietor, settled a little to the west of the Center, near the hill that bears his name—time unknown. Dr. Ebenezer Marvin, proprietor, was the first physician in town, and a very prominent man. He built the first frame house, which is still standing—a relic of the past, about a mile north of Mr. Hubbard's, near the Province Line, now owned by Mr. Alvah Richard.

Uri Hill, of Timmouh, and Stephen Royce, father of ex-governor Royce, first came to town in the fall of 1789, and settled near the Province Line, north of the center of the town. They did not remain here long, as I find that Stephen Royce was the first representative of the town of Berkshire, in 1796, and Uri Hill went either to Canada or Highgate.—They had quite an adventure upon first coming to town, in trying to find their "pitch," as related by Ebenezer Hill, Esq., of Highgate: They came up on the north-west corner of the town, and proceeding a short distance to the east, turned southward, passing through a low hemlock-timbered region, thence over Bridgeman's hill, into the low lands now occupied by the mill-ponds, in the vicinity of the Center village; taking a turn eastward, they came to a "stand-point" in "Cranberry Marsh." Not liking the "lay of the land,"—at least that portion through which they had passed,—Royce ascended a

tree for the purpose of making any discovery that might lead them out of the seeming labyrinth of swamp and hill, in which they had become involved. After surveying the surrounding prospect awhile, Hill asked Royce "what he saw?" "I hardly know what I see," exclaimed Royce, "but I know what I think: I wish the first man that ever visited Huntsburg had had his tongue cut out before he had the opportunity of telling any others what he saw,—so vexed was he at the unfavorable country through which they had passed, and perhaps, supposing the rest might be of the same character. Taking a different course, they next passed over "Minister's Hill," and finally emerged upon a hard-wood tract of land, the most beautiful they ever saw, found their "pitch," and probably felt somewhat compensated, in the great change of the landscape, for the fatiguing tramp they had undergone.

Paul Gates, a native of Worcester, Mass., came into town from Orwell, this State, about the year 1790. He settled a mile south of the Center, where his descendants now reside.—He drove the first sleigh into town.

Samuel Hitchcock lived in town previous to June, 1792, as I find the first proprietary meeting was called by him, as justice of the peace, and runs as follows:

"Whereas, application has been made to me by more than one-sixteenth of the Proprietors of Huntsburg, in the County of Chittenden, to warn a meeting of said proprietors: This is therefore to warn them to meet in said Huntsburg, at the house of Samuel Hubbard, on the first Wednesday in October next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., to act on the following articles, viz.:

1st. To choose a Moderator and Clerk.

2d. To see if they will establish the boundaries of the late survey and draught of lots in said town.

3d. To see if they will vote an allowance to those proprietors, whose lots have been drawn or laid, partially, in the pond, or are otherwise deficient in quantity.

4th. To see if they will provide ways and means to finish the survey, and divide the commonage into severalty, and to do any other business proper to be done when met.

SAMUEL HITCHCOCK, *Justice of the Peace*.
Huntsburg, 12th of June, A. D., 1792."

At said meeting as warned,—Samuel Peckham, Moderator, and Samuel Hubbard, Clerk.

"Voted, to establish the boundaries of lots agreeable to the late survey.

"Voted, to establish the late draught of lots in said town.

"Voted, an allowance to those persons who drew lots in the pond, by taking a like quantity on the south and east sides of the Great Pond, so called, if there is a sufficiency; if not, out of the other commonage on an average.

"Voted, to complete the survey for the division of the commonage in said town.

"Voted, to raise Six Pounds for the purpose of scaling the two ponds in said town.

"Voted, to choose a committee of three, to procure a surveyor to scale the two ponds and pay him.

"Voted, to choose a Collector—and made choice of Samuel Peckham.

"Voted, to choose a Treasurer—and made choice of John Bridgeman, Jr.

"Voted, to adjourn this meeting to the last Wednesday in May next, to again meet at this place.

SAMUEL PECKHAM, Moderator."

The Proprietors met according to adjournment,—but there is no record of the proceedings of that meeting. As there is no record of any further meeting of the proprietors, of interest, until 1807, I will now proceed with the early settlement of the town.

The town was organized in 1793, Ebenezer Sanderson, first town clerk, and Paul Gates, first treasurer, Samuel Peckham first representative in 1794. There are no town records in existence previous to 1802, so that possibly some matters of interest are thus rendered unavailable. Clark Rogers settled early at the Center, and built the first tavern-stand at that place, near where the store of Alonzo Green now stands, where many of the proprietary meetings were held.

DR. EKOCH POMERY,

a native of Southampton, Mass., came to this town in 1794, taught school and practiced medicine for a year or two. After this he married Miss Mary Tinney, of Bennington, and became a permanent resident. He followed the occupation of a farmer, having made a "pitch" where his son, Jesse Pomery now resides, and also practiced medicine, until within 3 or 4 years of his death. In those days of "roads anywhere you might happen to find them," the doctor used to visit his patients on horseback, guided on his way by marked trees to the scattered settlements.—He died January, 1833, aged 62 years. His wife died August, 1863, aged 85 years.

HEZEKIAH WEED

settled early in the south part of the town, about where E. H. Cleveland now lives. He was justice of the peace, and town representative in 1811.

CAPT. KENDALL.

I find that Capt. William Kendall settled on what is since known as the John Hammond farm, in the S. E. part of the town, as early as 1794, and that a man by the name of Robert Young lived on the same tract about that time. Capt. Kendall was killed by the falling of a building, used as an ashery, a little south of here in the edge of Shelton, in 1798.

WILLIAM FELTON,

I should have mentioned previously, came into town in 1806, and settled at the Center, where his son Alonzo Felton now resides. He was a prominent and respected citizen, and was seven times elected to the state legislature, and twice to the constitutional convention.

The eastern part of the township was early settled by quite a number of persons who only remained a few years and then removed to the West. The time of settlement of each is not known, but probably extended from 1794, the year when Capt. Kendall came into this part of the town, down until 1800, or perhaps later. The most prominent of these early settlers were

DANIEL DEAN,

or, as he was more familiarly known, "Elder Dean," for the reason that he sometimes officiated on funeral occasions in the absence of a regular clergyman. He lived on the place now occupied by William Stanley.

SALMON WARNER,

or Squire Warner, as he was called, lived on the place now owned by A. Pearson. I think he was the first school-district-clerk in this part of the town, and was representative to the legislature in 1806.

CAPT. LEMUEL ROBERTS

lived on the place now owned by Dolphus Dewing. He was in the Revolutionary war, and while a resident of this town published an account of his life and adventures. It is to be regretted that a copy of this work has not been preserved, as doubtless some matters of interest would have been found therein.

The first permanent residents of this part of the town were Trustum C. Colcord, John Hammond, Reuben Currier, James Stevenson, William Sisco, Asa Fay, Eleazer Olmstead, &c.

T. C. Colcord died in 1800, and at so late a date no clergyman could be obtained to attend the funeral services, and Elder Dean,

previously mentioned, made a prayer on the occasion.

The soil in some sections of the eastern part of the town, seems to have undergone a considerable change for the better since its first settlement; for, where quite a number of individuals became discouraged at the uncertain prospect before them and disposed of their farms or clearings for a small sum and emigrated—some with ox-teams—to the West, are now our most prosperous farmers, who have, by their own exertions, transformed the barren wastes and wilderness into fruitful fields, and secured a goodly heritage.

Having thus sketched, although but imperfectly, the early settlement of the town, I will refer again to the records for such items of interest as may deserve a place in this chapter. At the first proprietors' meeting held in this town, Oct. 3, 1792, it was voted to choose a committee of three, to procure a surveyor to scale the two ponds, and pay him.

I find at a meeting of the proprietors, held at the house of Clark Rodgers, inn-holder, May 26, 1807, Samuel Hubbard of this town, Ebenezer Marvin, jr., of Sheldon, and Adolphus Walbridge, of Burlington, were appointed a committee for the proprietors to scale the several ponds in town, to ascertain the number of acres covered by each; also the number of acres contained in the swamps and other lands unfit for cultivation, and to survey all the undivided land in town for a 3d division.

This committee were also instructed to prepare a correct chart or map of the town, with the allotments of the several surveys, divided into 69 rights or shares, with the different ponds, swamps, streams, &c. At this meeting Ebenezer Marvin, jr., was appointed agent for the proprietors, to prosecute any trespass on the common, or undivided lands of said proprietors; who was directed also to take suitable measures to ascertain if the proprietors were in danger of losing any of these common lands, by reason of the "statute of limitations," and to prevent any such loss by all means within his power.

Report of the Committee appointed to scale the ponds, &c., and prepare a chart of the town: Quantity of land covered by the great pond, 1684 acres and 80 rods; by the little pond, 140 acres water and marsh; Cranberry marsh 224 acres and 80 rods. Amos Fay surveyed the town for the committee, 3d

division of land, March 25, 1811. This closes the proprietary records.

We find that quite a number of men have and are now residing in town who served in the war of 1812, viz: John Webster, Jabes Keep, Erasmus Osborne, William Felton, William Wright, Benjamin Sisco, Horace Gates and Henry Bowman, the last two only of whom are now living.

The name of the town was altered from Huntburgh to Franklin, Oct. 25, 1817. The legislative proceedings in relation to the change are as follows:

"In General Assembly, Oct. 14, 1817, Mr. Hubbard, on motion and leave, introduced a bill entitled 'an act altering the name of the town of Huntburgh to that of Franklin,' which was referred to the members of Franklin County. (Journal, page 35.)

Oct. 18. The members aforesaid, made a report, that the bill ought to pass and become a law. (Journal, page 63.)

Oct. 20. The bill was read a second time, and referred to Dr. Farnsworth of Fairfield, for amendment. (Journal, page 72.)

Oct. 22. The bill was passed to be engrossed for a third reading, and Oct. 25, 1817, it became a law."

ITEMS.

Ebenezer Marvin, jr., first attorney in town. First birth, John, son of Samuel Hubbard, August 4, 1791. First marriage, Nov. 29, 1792, by Samuel Peckham, Esq.—Paul Gates to Zeruah Spooner. First death, Susannah, wife of Samuel Peckham, Jan. 30, 1798. First cemetery laid out in town, the one adjoining the Center village. First person buried, Mrs. Susannah Peckham. First highway surveyed, the one leading south, through the town, from Samuel Hubbard's to some point on the Missisquoi river in Sheldon,—time unknown. John Webster kept the first articles of merchandise for sale, composed of groceries, iron ware, nails, &c., which he brought with him into town from New Hampshire. Thomas and Uri Foot kept store in a log building belonging to Samuel Hubbard; and Thomas erected the first building for this purpose about the year 1819. First military company formed in 1808—Samuel Hubbard, Capt.; Ephraim Joy, Lieut.; Thomas Foot, Ensign, and William Felton, Sergeant.

The inhabitants of Franklin are mostly farmers, and in general pretty intelligent and successful. Sheep and horses are raised to some extent, but dairying is the leading occupation, and in consequence, large quantities of butter and cheese are yearly manufactured.

Farms vary in size from 100 to 1000 acres, and are generally under a good state of improvement.

FRANKLIN CENTER, a small and pretty village, is pleasantly located and contains a tavern, two stores, four blacksmith shops, a harness shop, a tannery, a saw-mill, a carding-machine, a furniture shop, two carriage shops, two churches, an academy, post-office and about 30 dwelling-houses.

EAST FRANKLIN has a church, post-office, store, saw-mill, blacksmith shop and several dwelling-houses.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

TOWN REPRESENTATIVES.

Samuel Peckham, 1794, '96, '97, 1801, '04. Samuel Hubbard, 1795, '98, '99, 1800, '02, '05, '07, '08, '12, '13, '14, '15, '16, '17, '19, '20. Salmon Warner, 1806. Samuel Peckham, jr., 1809, '10. Hezekiah Weed, 1811. William Felton, 1818, '21, '25, '29, '31, '34. Joshua Peckham, 1821. Reuben Towle, 1822, '23. Geri Cushman, 1827, '28. Philip S. Gates, 1830, '32, '33, '43. Elisha Bascom, 1835, '36. Henry Bowman, 1837, '38. Jonathan H. Hubbard, 1839, '40, '41, '46. Dolphus Dewing, 1842. Isaac Warner, 1844. Peter Chase, 1845. 1847, '48, '49, not represented. Lathrop Marsh, 1850, '51. John P. Olds, 1852. Solon Kinsman, 1853, '54. Charles Felton, 1855. Vincent Horskin 1856, '57. Alonzo Green, 1858. John E. Whitney, 1859, '60. Philo Horskin, 1861, '62. John Colcord, 1863, '64.

TOWN CLERKS.

Ebenezer Sanderson, 1794. 1794 to 1802 no record. Sam'l Peckham, 1802—'04. Samuel Peckham, jr., 1804—'12. Samuel Hubbard, 1812—'27. Philip S. Gates, 1827—'45. John Adams, 1845—'51. Alonzo Green, 1851—'53. Vincent Horskins, 1853—'59. Alonzo Green, 1859 (present incumbent 1864.)

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Ebenezer Marvin, Chief Justice in 1796, '97, '98, '99, 1800, '01, '02, and '03. Jonathan H. Hubbard, Assistant Chief Justice in 1845, '46, and '47. Ebenezer Marvin jr., State's Attorney in 1807, '08, '12, and '15. Ebenzer Marvin, State's Attorney in 1813.

STATE SENATORS.

Jonathan H. Hubbard, 1843, '44, '48. Alonzo Green, 1859, '60.

MEMBERS OF CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Samuel Hubbard, 1814; William Felton, 1822; William Felton, 1823; Orville Kemp-

ton, 1836; John J. Deavitt, 1843; Charles Felton, 1850.

JUSTICES, WITH TERM OF OFFICE.

Jonathan H. Hubbard, 25 years; Philip S. Gates, 23 years; Nahum Temple, 22 years; Enos Pearson, 22 years; Peter Chase, 19 years; John K. Whitney, 15 years; Dolphus Dewing, 12 years.

CENSUS.

1791—46; 1800—280; 1810—714; 1820—631; 1830—1129; 1840—1410; 1850—1647-1860—1781.

GRAND LIST.

Owing to imperfections in the record of the grand list I have been unable to obtain that of an early date.

ATTORNEYS

who have lived and practiced in town: Ebenezer Marvin, jr., J. J. Beardsley, — Basford, John J. Deavitt, J. Eugene Tinney, Romeo H. Start.

PHYSICIANS.

Ebenezer Marvin, Enoch Pomery, Geri Cushman, George S. Gale, Enos Pearson, Sheldon S. Scarles, C. N. Burleson, E. J. Powers, Geo. S. Briggs.

THE WAR OF 1812 AND THE SMUGGLERS.

During the war of 1812, a pretty extensive business in the line of smuggling was carried on by some adventurous citizens of this and adjoining towns. Many droves of cattle were taken across the "lines," on which a good price was realized, and numerous loads of merchandise found their way "this side," notwithstanding soldiers were stationed along the border, to prevent the illegal traffic.— This being the case, there must have been numerous exciting adventures between the United States officials and the "contraband dealers," some of which are still remembered, as related by the participators. The "smuggler's road," as it was termed, extended from some point on the Missisquoi river, in Sheldon, through this town, on the east side of the pond, to the lines adjoining St. Armand, and the whole distance was then an entire wilderness.

William McKoy, a Scotchman, who came to this town with John Hammond, from Clarendon, about the year 1800, was a shrewd, wide awake man, and one just suited to this line of business, in which he took an active part,—and as a consequence, participated in some novel adventures, one of which we will relate and style, *The Smuggler's Stratagem*:

At the same time preparations having been made to take a drove of cattle across the "line," a certain night, and it being necessary to divert the attention of the Berkshire custom-house officer from the movement, McKoy undertook this part of the proceeding. During the day he persuaded the officer to accompany him to Franklin Center, for the ostensible purpose of intercepting the drove that was to pass, he said, on *that side* of the town. The officer was rather suspicious that all was not right; and, as night came on, and no cattle made their appearance, he became uneasy, and demurred at staying *there*, when the drove was probably passing on the *other side*. McKoy thought it would soon be along, when they would secure the prize,—but after remaining as long as he thought necessary for the safety of his companions, he concluded he might be mistaken in the course taken, and they had better correct the error at once. Proceeding with all haste to the north end of the pond,—when they reached the "smuggler's road," McKoy, being a little ahead, plunged into the path, and riding a swift horse was soon out of hearing, in pursuit of his companions, leaving the out-witted officer in the forest, three miles from home in the dead of night.

McKoy was once arrested for debt on the "other side" of the line, taken to a tavern, and placed under a guard for safe keeping. Pretending to be in no way alarmed or disconcerted, he removed his hat, coat and boots, and seated himself by the fire, as it was winter and cold. Some men and boys getting up an excitement in the street, he asked permission to witness the scene. Not expecting any attempt to escape in his exposed condition, his request was granted. Watching his opportunity, when the guard was not very vigilant, he took advantage of their remissness, and *left*. Taking a bee-line across the fields, and being in a good condition "to run," he distanced all pursuers, and escaped to "this side," freezing both feet in the race. He effected numerous other escapes from officers and keepers, some of an amusing character,—being always in trouble with some one,—but their relation would fill a large space, and the above will suffice.

I notice a relation of Col. Clark's excursion to St. Armand, and attack upon the British at that place (see Burlington chapter, p. 502.) The colonel, with a number of men, visited the same township on another occasion, for the

purpose of arresting a company of smugglers with a drove of cattle they had taken across the line. The latter, supposing the former to be a British officer come to purchase their cattle, gathered around, eager for a *good bargain*, when, upon a given signal, part of the company were taken prisoners—the others succeeding in escaping. The confiscated cattle were now turned upon their back track, while their former owners were obliged to assist in driving. This they did so cleverly, that upon arriving in Sheldon, the Colonel having no further need of their services, generously allowed them to proceed to their homes. After the conclusion of the war, the smugglers were summoned to Rutland, to answer for their misdoings. The father of the Hon. Geo. P. Marsh was employed as their counsel.—Upon his raising a question of law, "that driving cattle on foot was not *transporting beef*,"—and the point being carried,—they were released.

EDUCATIONAL.

BY A. M. BUTLER.

The men of this town were men of discretion and intelligence—not ignorant adventurers, seeking their own personal aggrandizement merely, but men of sound practical knowledge—men of prudence and foresight in the establishment of schools, and the organization of churches.

Three grants of land were made for educational purposes, in the charter of the town: one for the University of Vermont, one for the first County Grammar School, and one for the schools in town.

In 1795 and '96 there was a school taught by Josiah Allen, in a log house $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of the Centre, near the orchard of Esq. Hubbard. This school was small. The only persons now living who attended this school are Ebenezer Hill, Esq., of Highgate, and Ex. Gov. Royce,* of Berkshire. In the summer of '96, Miss Easton taught school in the house of Esq. Hubbard.

In the winter of 1796 and '97, Dr. Enoch Pomery taught in a house in this vicinity. Scholars came from all parts of the town.

There appear to have been no other schools in town up to this period, and no regular school-houses—schools being taught in "back-kitchens" and sometimes in small log-buildings. The houses of Esq. Hubbard, Mr. Coburn and Dr. Marvin were each of them opened for this pur-

* Since deceased.

pose. These schools were supported by voluntary contributions—Esq. Hubbard paying one-half, and others the remainder.

I am not able to learn the amount of wages paid at this time, as there are but few living who attended either of these schools.

In 1798, the town was divided into 2 districts called the North and South Districts. The school in the South District was taught by Dr. Robinson in a log-house, north of the present house, near the garden of Dr. Enoch Pomery. This log-house was the first school house built in town.

In 1799, John Van Ormand taught school in the house of Samuel Peckham, Esq., near Hubbard's mills. This year two more districts were formed—Centre and North-west Districts. In 1800 a log school-house was built in the North District. An elm tree standing on the west side of the highway—south of Mrs. Letta Peckham's house—marks the spot. Judge Barnard taught school in this house. He is said to have been a "superior teacher—a man of liberal education." Scholars from St. Albans and Vergennes attended this school. In 1803 a log-house was built in the N. W. district, near where the North and South road meets the east and west road—by Hubbard's. This house was known as the "Democratic School House." Mr. Geo. Holbrook and sister were the first teachers—afterwards Dr. Stephen Cole and others.

In 1806, three more districts were formed—called the North, Middle and South districts, east of the "Great Pond." No school appears to have been taught in either of these districts until a much later period.

In 1809, a school was taught at Franklin Centre—in the house owned and occupied by Win. Felton, sen.—by John Hubbard. A school is said to have been taught in this district as early as 1794, by Mrs. John Bridgeman—in a log-house near the residence of Mr. Charles Felton. If this be true, it was the first school taught in town, but I can find no persons living who attended this school. The first school-house in this district was built in 1800, and occupied the ground where the shop of Esq. Temple now stands.

In 1809, a school was taught in the South district—east of the "Great Pond," by Miss Almira Warner. No school house was built until 1815. Three families sent each 7 children to Miss Warner, who taught in a private house.

In 1810, there were 5 districts containing 250 scholars. Amount of public money for use of schools, \$86.17.

In 1812, the districts were remodeled, but there appear to have been no schools taught except in these 5 districts until 1823.

In 1820, the number of scholars returned was 227. In 1823, the first school was taught in the North district, east of the pond by a Mr. Stevens, in a log-house north of the present house. In 1825, a school was taught in a log house west of the residence of Mr. Samuel Bliss, by a Miss Betsey Brigg.

In 1830, number of scholars returned 325. About this time a school was taught in the S. W. part of the town by Miss Angeline Beach. Some years later the districts were numbered.

In 1840, No. of scholars 400. In 1850 No. of scholars 500, No. of districts 12. In 1860, No. of scholars, 525, No. of districts, 14.

For the past few years the schools have been making a constant but steady progress. The public money for several years has been about \$110. Annual expense of schools \$1250.

FRANKLIN ACADEMY

was incorporated in 1849, and went into successful operation the following year. Mr. Smith was the first preceptor, since which time there have been several changes. The school is increasing in popularity.

Average No. of students per term during the year 1863, was 72.

The present principal, A. M. Butler, M. A. has had charge of the school four years.

RELIGIOUS HISTORY.

The different religious denominations in town are the Methodist, Congregationalist and Baptist.

There was provision made in the charter for the support of the Gospel, and two grants of land were devoted to this purpose, the income of which is annually divided among the different Societies, according to membership.

Previous to any church organization, there were occasional services held in town by clergymen of different denominations, but at so late a date, it is difficult getting at either dates or names, with any degree of certainty.

Rev. Mr. Nichols, sent out by the Society for the promotion of Christian Knowledge, from Montreal, is either the first, or one of the first, who conducted religious services in town.

Rev. Mr. Stuart preached in town about 1807. He afterward became Bishop of the Diocese of Quebec. Others will be noticed in connection with this history.

METHODIST.

This church is the largest in town, and is composed of three different societies, so distinct in location as to require a separate history.

FIRST METHODIST SOCIETY.

This society is located on the west side of Franklin pond.

During the latter part of the year 1799, Lorenzo Dow was sent by the New York Conference, to labor in Northern Vermont and Canada, and preached several times in the south part of the town.

The next year Russell Bigalow emigrated from N. H. and was the first resident Methodist in town. About this time, also, a Mr. Wallace, an exhorter from Sheldon, came to Franklin—then Huntsburg—and held religious meetings with good success. Dr. Enoch Pomeroy and wife and three children of Mr. Bigalow were subjects of conversion.

In 1802, Rev. Henry Ryan formed the first Methodist class in town, of 12 members, with Mr. Bigalow as leader.

At this time there was only occasional preaching, by different clergymen, yet the little church in the wilderness, struggled manfully forward, with no place of worship other than a private house or barn, and each year witnessed addition of numbers, and increase of strength.

In 1812, the New York Conference extended into Canada, and Wm. Ross was appointed to the Dunham Circuit. Upon the breaking out of the war between England and the United States, the former government issued a proclamation requiring all American citizens, then in the province, to take the oath of allegiance, or leave the country within three months.

Mr. Ross was a young man of character, and being strongly imbued with republican principles, refused to take the required oath, and left his field of labor.

On hearing this, the patriotism of Esquire Peckham—although no Methodist—was so aroused, that he invited the young minister to make his house his home, and preach to the people at the Centre, during the remainder of the year. Mr. Ross gladly accepted this generous offer, and under these circumstances Methodist preaching was first established in this town, and has been maintained ever since.

In 1822 the first Sabbath-school was organized—Winsor Pratt, superintendent.

In 1828 the Methodist and Congregational societies united in building a house of worship,

to be occupied alternately by each; and was so occupied until 1843, when the Methodist sold their interest to the other society, and erected an edifice of their own, which they occupy at the present time.

Says Mr. Cleveland, who has kindly furnished the statistics contained in this sketch, "After the lapse of 58 years, our church has increased from 12 members to 200: it occupies a respectable position among other churches; but the best of all is, the unmistakable evidence, *that God is with us.*"

SECOND METHODIST SOCIETY.

Previous to 1809 I find that a Methodist class was formed on the east side of the pond, with Salmon Warner as leader. Capt. Roberts, Abram Hurd—who was an exhorter, I think—and a few others, composed the society, or class.—There is but little to be learned concerning its operations, as all, or nearly all of the original members emigrated to the West, soon after the period stated above.

In 1822 or 3, another class was formed a little south of here, composed of 15 members, with Simoon Welch, of Sheldon, as leader. At this time there was no stated preaching; but the people assembled on the Sabbath for religious worship, and enjoyed great seasons of prosperity. Cyrus and Hiram Meeker, then of Sheldon, used occasionally to preach at this place—also some others.

In 1825 this society was embraced within the limits of Sheldon circuit, when, for the first time, it was favored with regular preaching, which has been maintained ever since. It now forms part of the West Berkshire circuit.

The greatest number of members at one time was about 80, when the society embraced a large extent of territory—present number 35.

THIRD METHODIST SOCIETY,

(In East Franklin.)

This society was formed in 1838, and at first consisted of only 5 members. Soon after its formation, there was an extensive revival, when this number was largely increased.

Circuit-preaching was established in 1838, and has been ever since maintained. It now forms a part of the West Berkshire circuit.—In 1860 the Methodist society united with the other denominations in building a union meeting house, to be occupied alternately by each. The present number of members of this society is 35—making in the aggregate some 275 members of this denomination in town.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

BY REV. L. S. FRANCE.

The Congregational Church in Franklin was organized Oct. 9, 1817, and consisted of 14 members. Like most of the pioneer churches in this part of the State, it had no pastor or stated preaching for years, and had to struggle with all the difficulties which attend a small Congregational church attempting to keep up meetings on the sabbath, and enjoy the ordinances of the gospel, according to the adopted rules of that denomination.

In 1824 the number of members was 27—Jan. 1, 1855, 44—May 1, 1861, 44.

For quite a number of years previous to 1845 the church and society were enabled to secure the labors of a Congregational minister one half of the time, and having united with other denominations in erecting a union meeting-house, they alternated with them in its occupancy.

In 1844 the church and society commenced arrangements to be more by themselves in public worship. Accordingly, for this purpose, they purchased that part of the meeting-house owned by other denominations—mostly Methodists—and, in the fall, called the Rev. L. S. French to preach to them, which he did through the winter season.

In the following spring he accepted a call from the church and society, and on the first day of May, 1845, was installed their first pastor.

During the 16 years' pastorate of Mr. French, the Church was aided by the V. D. M. Society, and during the whole of this period, every thing relating to the public worship of God, and the regulations of the society, were conducted strictly upon Congregational principles.

The church and society steadily increased in pecuniary ability to sustain their pastor: in consequence, however, of the removals by death and constant emigration, the increase in numbers was small.

At the time of the settlement of the pastor, there was a very undesirable state of feeling between them and their Methodist brethren, with whom they formerly united in the occupancy of a house of worship—but this troublesome sectarian spirit gradually subsided, and a better state of things came in its stead. By mutual consent the two congregations now unite, on special occasions—the ministers alternating in the exercises at these times.

Although the church, during this period, was classed among the feeble Congregational church-

es of Vermont, yet it was considered the most able and staid, of any in the county, according to numbers.

We have a good choir of singers, with a small church-organ, a good attendance at the house of public worship, and a large sabbath-school, in proportion to the number of the congregation.

During the last year of Mr. French's ministry, the meeting-house was reconstructed and finished in as good style as any other in the county.

Mr. French was dismissed in Jan., 1861, and in the following August the church and society hired the Rev. William Spaulding to preach to them one year—since which they have secured the services of the Rev. Mr. Levering, and are at the present time (March, 1863) enjoying his ministrations.

BAPTIST.

BY REV. J. COFFRIN.

The Free-Will Baptist Church was organized in West Franklin, Feb. 12, 1832, by Rev. Leland Huntly, and consisted of 12 members.

The church did not have any regular pastor previous to April 5, 1845, but was supplied by the following itinerant clergymen: Messrs. Huntly, Stickney, Austin, Davis, Kilburn, &c. At this date the church made choice of their present pastor, the Rev. J. Coffrin, who is assisted by Rev. J. M. Nelson.

The church has gone through various changes during the last 17 years; many of its members having removed to other places, and a few by death, leaving the present number but 42, and those somewhat scattered in locality, and low in religious enjoyment—yet we trust they are striving for Heaven.

The society erected a house of worship in 1859, and has also a convenient parsonage and grounds.

HON. SAMUEL HUBBARD.

BY THOMAS S. HUBBARD.

On the 10th of August, 1777, while a little boy, not quite 14 years of age, was cradling oats on one of the high flats in Northfield, Mass., followed by his father, Rev. John Hubbard, raking and binding, their ears were saluted with the booming of cannon apparently at a great distance, and they concluded there must be a battle progressing somewhere, and probably in Southern Vermont. Whereupon the old gentleman retired to an elm tree, fell upon his knees and continued in prayer most

of the remainder of the day,—but the boy continued cradling. What might have been the patriotism of the father, we do not now know, we suppose an older son was in that battle, and doubtless his paternal heart was wrung with anguish and anxiety for his dear boy. He must have felt also at that dark day as if the last hope of his country was in the immediate favor of God on our arms, or Burgoyne would make good his threat and march from north to south through the whole land, completing entirely our subjugation. So having given his Roswell to the army and kept his youngest, Samuel, at home to labor for the support of the family, what should he do but fall down on his knees in the field on the day of the battle of Bennington and continue all day in prayer?

This Samuel was quite a boy in his way. His forte was incessant and intense labor.—He literally fulfilled the Scripture: "Whatever thy hand findeth to do, do with thy might." After he had fulfilled the duties of his minority, he went to work for his uncle, Jonathan Hunt, of Hinsdale (now Vernon), subsequently lieutenant-governor of Vermont.—In 1787 he was associated with Jonathan and Arad Hunt, Lewis P. Morris, and one or two others, in procuring the charter for the town of Hunt-burg. After spending one whole summer in surveying the township, he returned to Hinsdale, and the next summer with a hired man commenced clearing land on which he determined to settle. He sowed wheat in the spring on a piece early cleared, and having made all arrangements he could, returned again to Hinsdale in the winter. He then married Elizabeth Swan; and in March following, or in 1789, with an older brother, started with two teams, horses and oxen, provisions and some furniture,—his wife on the load drawn by horses—bent their course as best they could for Rutland and Whitehall, probably on the old military road leading from Charlestown, N. H., to Concord, N. H. From Whitehall they proceeded on the ice to Missisquoi Bay, Canada, where was a settlement, mostly of the Dutch refugees of the Revolution, from the vicinity of Albany; or of the Hessians from the British army who settled in that quarter. Within five or six miles of this settlement, Saxe of Highgate had a rude grist and saw-mill, and so they had some conveniences within reach. Mr. H. went east and south, ten miles through the

woods to his chosen place of residence in Hunt-burg, in that spring of 1779—the first settler, though others followed very soon. Encountering all the hardships of settling a perfectly new and wooded country, his courage seemed adequate to the emergency, and he never acted for a moment as if his lot was hard; it only demanded of him patient endurance of penury, severe labor, inconveniences, and personal suffering.

He soon began to think of mills, and on a small stream near his house there was an opportunity which he determined to improve. After erecting the frame of the grist mill, a granite boulder was discovered not far off which some one supposed would make the mill-stones. But to split this the right way, and work it for their purpose, was a task that taxed their ingenuity and resources to the utmost. They had few tools there, little material to make them of, and no blacksmith nearer than eight miles in direct line, on the nearest possible route, which was through woods by marked trees, the ground often very wet and in an uncomfortable state for a traveler. Yet Mr. H. carried the chisels, pecks, hammers, wedges, as occasion required, on his back, and went a-foot to that blacksmith's all that summer and until he finished the preparatory work and had the pleasure of seeing his grist-mill running.—Then settlers could come. They could have their grain ground. He also set about the erection of a saw-mill which was attended with very many of the trials he had gone through in the erection of the grist-mill, but it must be done. Providence favored him, however, with health and with an unwavering will. Before him the forest must become the cultivated field, and the cultivated field must be furnished with all the appliances of comfortable living. He would, for this end, labor early and late, wade swamps, cut out and build roads in every direction necessary, undergo any privation, in any expense, that others might enjoy privileges. His first yoke of oxen on which he depended for life itself nearly, he was obliged to sell to pay his assessment of \$30 of the \$30,000 which Vermont paid to New York for her freedom from New York's pretended claims to the right of domain. Yet he survived, and having an excellent opportunity to devise, as well as physical strength to execute plans for obtaining subsistence, he continued rather to im-

prove in pecuniary means, and made his little settlement more and more attractive. The town of Huntsburg was organized in 1793 (name changed to Franklin in 1817), and he always bore a conspicuous part in its duties and responsibilities. He was first captain of the militia, 15 years town clerk, 17 years representative, and for 40 years was identified with every interest of the town.

Thus he lived along, his associations being mostly with the people of Canada. His market was at Montreal, as soon as he had much to sell, that was not needed for the incoming population. There he bought most of his necessities, which in those days were few. In Canada he and his family attended worship, and most of his business was transacted there. So when the embargo was laid, it came near separating very friends. When the war of 1812 commenced, all market was stopped with Canada and the dwellers on the northern line of Vermont were deeply distressed. They really had no place of business. Troy, or Albany, N. Y., were too far away to be reached by teams, and little farm produce would pay to be carried so far in the winter, and in the summer they had neither the time to go, nor much produce that would pay transportation. But some British subjects, neighbors, and friends of those who dwelt in Vermont, sometimes appeared on the south side of the line, and left with their old friends sums of money, and soon after cattle, hogs, or horses were missing from their stalls and pens, and nothing more was ever heard from them south of 45°. Mr. H. had eight heavy hogs slaughtered in his corn-barn, and one night they disappeared. He was at home, but made no search for them. Col. Fifield who was then in command of a regiment at Burlington, arrested and marched him between two files of soldiers with fixed bayonets to Burlington. He was thrown into a guard-house, without fire, without a bed, with only a loose floor, and poor rations until some acquaintances told Col. F. he might expose himself to an action of civil law for abuse of a prisoner. Comforts were then supplied him, and he wearied out 20 days in confinement, when he was marched back to Swanton for trial. As the colonel could not there substantiate his charges, and feared the result of a civil suit for false imprisonment and abuse—he was glad to settle by paying \$350. Further disturbances did not occur. The war

soon closed, but attachments to Canada and Great Britain generally, were rather strengthened,—and though he would not have done one thing positively injurious to his country, he had those prejudices which always go with favors received in behalf of those who bestow them, and those which follow injuries done, against those who do them. But he was no tory. He could distinguish between right and wrong, between the accidental and the inherent, and was an unwavering friend of republicanism to the last.

Mr. H. was unfortunate in business transactions, having been bondsman for too many friends. He had the weakness of inability to say no. Inclined to assist all who wanted a name to help, he probably paid nearly \$10,000 as bondsman, for which he received little or nothing. Still he possessed a comfortable fortune and lived in the style of a well-to-do farmer. At 72 years of age, or in the winter of 1836 and '37, he became interested in religion and hopefully pious. He had seen his wife and several of his children turning their attention to the subject, one after another, and at last his attention was deeply arrested, and for six years the old man walked with the church visible, giving comfortable evidence that his peace was made with God. At last, in April, 1844—being 80 years and 7 months old, he was gathered unto his fathers, and his weeping children buried him.

DREBENEZER MARVIN.

BY HON. STEPHEN ROYCE, OF BERKSHIRE

East Berkshire, June 21, 1864.

Mr. E. R. Towle:

Sir:—According to family tradition my grandfather, Ebenezer Marvin, was born in the south-west part of Connecticut, in April, 1741. His occupation until some years after he became settled with a family, was that of a farmer. But the extreme solicitude he felt for the preservation of his first-born, a very dear son, who long suffered and finally died of disease which baffled the skill of physicians, induced him to study medicine. His first professional location of any permanence was at Stillwater, N. Y., where he became widely known and patronized. And when the Revolutionary war broke out he soon became involved in it, first, as Captain of a volunteer company which went to the assistance of Ethan Allen and Benedict Arnold at Ticonderoga, and afterwards as surgeon in the Continental army, till that was

moved South, after the capture of Burgoyne. The celebrity of Dr. Marvin soon led to his settlement in Lansingburgh N. Y., where his professional eminence and ability were duly appreciated and acknowledged.

But as a New Englander he sympathized strongly with the settlers upon the New Hampshire grants; and when they succeeded in erecting a local government, and practically establishing their independence, he determined to cast his future lot with the young *State of Vermont*. Accordingly, in 1761, he removed to Tinmouth in this State, then and for years afterwards a town of more than ordinary note. The supreme and county courts held their early sessions there, and it was long the residence and nursery of many able and distinguished men.

On becoming a citizen of western Vermont, where his reputation had preceded him, Dr. Marvin was at once assigned a place in the front rank of his profession. His practice soon became extensive and laborious, reaching at times as far south as Arlington and as far north as Burlington. There being then but few, if any, physicians or surgeons in that wide range, who, in difficult or dangerous cases, ventured to compete with him. Thus with no superior in his profession, and scarcely a rival, he long occupied as high an eminence in public estimation as his ambition had ever aspired to. But, as a matter of course, the demands upon his time and services were correspondingly large; and prompt compliance with these, when the country was new, and traveling for most of the year was only practicable on horse-back, operated as a heavy and wasting tax even upon his vigorous constitution. It is not strange, therefore, that we come to consider that the devotion of a whole life to such exhaustive labors would be a sacrifice not needed to establish his own reputation, nor justly to be required by the community. And beginning to feel the weight of years Dr. Marvin virtually relinquished the medical field in 1794 and removed to Huntsburgh (now Franklin) in which, and the adjoining town of Berkshire, he had considerable real estate. To that property was soon added, by special grant from the State, the tract long known as Marvin's Gore, adjoining Huntsburgh on the west, and now forming part of the town of Highgate. He thus became a somewhat extensive and wealthy land-owner. In accordance with his expectation and wishes, his labors as a physician and surgeon now became greatly

lessened; being mostly confined to his own neighbors, and the occasional treatment of patients having chronic diseases, and coming from a distance.

It was not, however, as a professional man simply that Dr. Marvin was recognized and honored by the State of his adoption. He soon became a public man, as well in a legislative as judicial capacity. For 20 years or more he was a member of the executive council, by annual election through the State; and the second State constitution, adopted in 1793, was said to have been due, in considerable measure, to his opinions and counsels.

Within some two or three years after he settled in Tinmouth he became a judge of the county court in Rutland Co., of which, for several years, he was chief judge. In 1786 there was a popular rising in a portion of that county, with a view to silence and stop the courts; it being a sort of offshoot of the simultaneous Shay's rebellion in Massachusetts. The insurgents having assembled in the vicinity of the court-house in Rutland, most of the leaders abruptly and defiantly appeared before the county court, *bedegons in hand*, and Judge Marvin, in no flattering or submissive terms, addressed them from the bench. A few hundred of the neighboring militia were hastily collected, and the mob disappeared. In the autumn of 1794, after his removal from Tinmouth, he was elected chief judge of the county of Chittenden, which then and for a few years after included Huntsburgh, together with all the territory which was subsequently erected into the County of Franklin. Upon the organization of this last county, he was again elected chief judge, and remained such by successive elections until two or three years after the change of political parties in 1801. It is thus seen that he held the office of chief judge in the three counties in succession for a period of nearly 20 consecutive years. And when it is remembered that almost the entire litigation of the State necessarily passed through the county courts, and that much the greater portion of it ended there, the fact of his long continuance in that office evinces a very strong and uniform confidence of the communities over which he presided in the wisdom and probity of the judge, while it indicates on his part uncommon qualifications for his responsible position. He certainly possessed those qualifications, though destitute of any preliminary education in legal science. His habits of thought always led him to seek for

fundamental and controlling principles. And when these were made thoroughly familiar, he could trust his powers of discrimination and judgment to determine when and how far they should be modified in their application to particular cases. By this process his comprehensive and distinguishing mind enabled him, with the aid of discussions at the bar, and a few years' experience, to become what may justly be styled a great *common sense* lawyer. Though a man of strong and decided views upon all subjects which agitated the public, and by no means averse to their open avowal and vindication, yet a marked official impartiality always shielded him from the imputation of being in any sense a political or partisan judge. For the remainder of his life he was in retirement, except for a single year, (in 1808 and '09) during which he again presided in Franklin Co. court.

In person, Judge Marvin was august and impressive, being at least 6 feet in height, with broad shoulders, full chest and stout limbs, every way strong and muscular, and withal quite corpulent. A larger human head than his is rarely if ever seen. In politics he was a federalist of the Washington school, and in religious preference and profession an Episcopalian.

It was his fortune to have a wife (my revered grandmother,) who was a keen observer, a quick judge of character; and endowed with a ready and often pungent wit, which rendered her society interesting to appreciative persons, while it secured her, without an effort, the unquestioned and absolute control of her neat and well ordered household. He was a liberal provider of all that was deemed essential to good but economical living; and she was an excellent cook, according to the customs and tastes of the age.

Being thus eligibly situated, he was always pleased to welcome to the hospitalities of his house well-bred and intelligent people from any quarter. And, through a long course of years, he enjoyed the not unfrequent visits of such persons, not only from the extended circuit of his personal acquaintance, but from points more remote where his name and standing had become known. With means amply sufficient for all wants, and with most of his children settled within easy visiting distance, his was a dignified and serene old age. But this with its comforts brought also its infirmities. And these at last terminated in paralysis, of which he died in November, 1820, when in the latter half of his eightieth year.

Respectfully yours, STEPHEN ROTCH.

EBENEZER SANDERSON.
BY MISS SARAH E. FELTON.

Ebenezer Sanderson, the first town clerk of Franklin, was born in Petersham, Mass., in 1751. He resided in his native town until after the death of his first wife, a Miss Brog of Petersham, when he married Sarah Stone of Ashby, and moved to Westmoreland, N. H. From thence he removed to Chester, Vt., and finally, in the year 1790, settled on a tract of land a little to the south of the Centre village in this town, now known as the "Gallup farm." During the year he cleared land, sowed wheat and built a log-house, to which he moved his family in March of the succeeding year.

Upon the organization of the town in 1793, Mr. Sanderson was elected clerk, and discharged the duties of that office until his death, which occurred April 19, 1800, of hiccough, his being the first adult male death in town. His oldest child living, Mrs. Harriet Tunney, of Orwell, this State, the only person from whom any account of him has been obtained, was only 13 years of age at the time of his death.

She says that in the spring of 1791, the snow was so deep that they were obliged to remove their most necessary articles of house-keeping into town, upon a hand-sled, from Missisquoi Bay, Canada East. Their first home in the wilderness was constructed of the trees of the forest, roofed with bark, with floor of rifted logs—no saw-mills being at hand in those days—and chimney built of sticks of wood, the back being formed of a large rock, against which the house was built. A blanket served in place of a door, and she well remembers sitting upon the end of the floor to warm her feet at the fire.

This house, a fair specimen of a Vermont frontier's residence, has long since fallen to decay; the large rock alone remaining unchanged, to mark the spot where once it stood.

JOHN WEBSTER

was born in Franklin, N. H. in 1755, and was first cousin to the late Hon. Daniel Webster. He received a liberal education and was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1778.

In the spring of 1789, in company with Samuel Hubbard, he came to this town, and settled on lands at the Centre still occupied by his descendants. The first house that he built was constructed of logs, and roofed with bark. The first season he cleared a considerable area of land of the original forest, and sowed a nursery of apple-seeds from which in the short space of 17 years, he had the pleasure of gathering fruit

According to reliable information, Dea. Webster kept the first articles of merchandise for sale in town, composed of groceries, iron ware, nails, &c., which he brought with him from New Hampshire.

He always followed the occupation of a farmer, and was very retired and unobtrusive in his habits, consequently he never took an active part in town affairs. He was the principal founder of the Congregational church in Franklin, of which he was a worthy member and officer until his death, which occurred Jan. 7, 1828, in the 84th year of his age.

BETHEM TOWLE, ESQ.

was born in Chester, N. H., Oct. 24, 1762. He joined the army of the Revolution at the early age of 16, and was at West Point when the traitor Arnold undertook to deliver that post to the British.

He was here visited and talked very kindly to by Washington, as he lay sick of the fever and ague. At the close of the campaign he returned home without pay, sick and on foot, reduced to the necessity of begging for food and lodging upon his way. Not discouraged, the following year he enlisted again, and served through another campaign.

At the close of the war he married Miss Sarah Clough, and removed to Enfield, N. H., where he experienced the grace of conversion, and united with the Congregational Church. In Feb., 1815, he, with his family, removed to Franklin, and settled in the eastern part of the town, where he followed the occupation of a farmer, and where many of his descendants now reside.

His wife, Sarah Towle, traveled from Enfield, N. H., to this town, a distance of 130 miles, and back again on horseback, part of the way being through the wilderness, with little or no roads; a feat that the ladies of the present time would hardly care to undertake.

Mr. Towle took an active part in town affairs, filled several important home offices, and was elected representative. He died after a long life of usefulness, Sept. 17, 1849, aged 87 years. From an obituary notice the writer begs leave to extract the following:

"Here in Franklin he continued to live, until the time of his death, highly esteemed by all who knew him. He lived to see his children converted to God, and pleasantly settled in the vicinity about him, with a large circle of grandchildren and great grandchildren, most of whom

"Are traveling home to God,
In the way their fathers trod."

He was greatly afflicted in body for many weeks before his death, but he exhibited great patience and composure. As an instance of this, when he became sensible of the near approach of death, he called his son to his bedside, and said to him, 'I want you to be calm. I am going, but Jesus is here.' In his expiring moments he was even more than peaceful,—he was triumphant."

SAMUEL PECKHAM, ESQ.

was a native of Petersham, Mass. He came to this town about the year 1790, and at first settled just across the stream to the west of Samuel Hubbard's. He kept the first house for the entertainment of travelers, married the first couple—Paul Gates and Zerviah Spooner, Nov. 29, 1792; was first representative upon the organization of the county in 1793, and alternately thereafter with Mr. Hubbard for 10 years.

He owned the tract of land occupied by the Centre village, where he resided during the greater part of his lifetime.

Mr. Peckham was a wheelwright by trade, an enterprising citizen, and a worthy man. He died April 3, 1826, aged 79 years.

JAMES STEVENSON,

a native of Ireland, came to this country with Burgoyne's army; was taken prisoner at the battle of Saratoga, and afterward joined the American forces, with whom he served during the remainder of the war. He was one of the first settlers in the eastern part of the town, and occupied the south part of the farm now owned by Reuben Towle, where he died about the year 1822.

Mr. Stevenson lived at a time when all articles of wearing apparel were made to serve to the utmost of their capacity. He said they considered their boots and shoes but half worn out when they were obliged to bind them together with withes to keep the uppers and soles from coming apart. It was in those days that the pioneer wore deer-skin breeches; and Mr. S. relates, that on a winter's morning they would be so stiff with the cold that he could stand them up on the floor and "jump right in"—an expeditious way, surely.

MAJOR LEONARD KEEP

was a native of Westmoreland, N. H., where he was born in 1741. He belonged, for years, to the celebrated "Green Mountain Rangers," and was with them at the taking of Ticonderoga and Skeensborough. His business was principally that of quartermaster and recruiting officer, to obtain men and supplies for our army. Upon the organization of the militia of New Hampshire he was chosen major. By trade he was a

blower, and for several years previous to 1814 he resided in Sheldon, Vt., where he built the first forge for melting iron ore in town, for Major Sheldon, which was afterwards, with other buildings, consumed by fire, supposed to have been the work of Indians.

He came to Franklin in 1814, where he resided until his death, which occurred Jan. 20, 1830, in the 90th year of his age.

ELIAS TRUAX

is supposed to be the oldest person now living in town, and was 90 years old July 4, 1862.—Jan. 1, 1863, he skated across Franklin-pond, and back again—a distance of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and is said to have done it as cleverly as a boy 15 years old.

At present (February, 1863,) he is busily engaged in manufacturing sap tubs, and from present appearances bids fair to complete a century of years.

He came from Albany, N. Y., 71 years ago, and says there was not a frame-building in St. Albans at that time.

He has lived part of the time in Canada, and part in Franklin, where he now resides with his son, Elias Truax, jr. Truly time has wrought great changes in this part of the State, within this man's remembrance.

REV. THOMAS SWAN HUBBARD,

son of Hon. Samuel Hubbard, was born in Franklin, then Huntsburgh, Dec. 20, 1811, and was fitted at the Franklin County Grammar-school, in St. Albans, graduated at Middlebury College in 1834; was teacher in Bennington in 1834 and '35; studied at Andover Theological Seminary from 1835 to '38; was pastor of the Congregational Church in Stockbridge from 1838 to '46; since 1847 has been pastor of the Congregational Church in Chelsea for — years; was superintendent of common schools in Windsor county 1 year, and at present resides in Illinois.

JOHN SAWYER, JR.

was graduated at the Vermont University, in the class of 1858. At the commencement of the great rebellion Mr. Sawyer left the quiet scenes of home to aid in the defense of his country; and as a reward of merit has arisen from the position of private to that of first Lieutenant of company B, 1st Vt. Cavalry, by date April 1, 1863.

GOOD-BYE.

BY MISS SARAH E. FELTON.

Sometimes 'tis but a common word,
Convenient for the friend of but a day—

A parting word—that claims no lingering thought,
But, soon as spoken, vanished quite away.

And sometimes 'tis a sad-toned word
Uttered by quivering lips, and looked by tears,
And pressed by friendship's hand in fervid clasp—
And oft its tone remembered through long years.

But oh! the anguish of that word—
Who, who can tell?—when life from life is riven—
When snap the very life-strings round the heart,
As loved ones go, and the last sad look is given?
Thank God! the word 's unknown in Heaven!
No "good-byes" there; but glorified on high,
Angelic friends salute, embrace, and stay,
Hold converse sweet, but never say—good-bye.

LITTLE KATIE.

"For some crime the husband and father had been committed to prison. The blow fell with crushing effect upon the wife and mother, and she sunk under its influence. Before she died, she commissioned her little daughter to seek out her father, and bear her forgiveness to him. With faithful fidelity and tender love, the now motherless child started on foot, friendless and alone, to deliver the sacred message to the erring father. In the lonely prison she found him; and, by the blessing of God, the memory of the departed wife, and the living presence and influence of that tender child, the wicked man was saved from a life of sin, to become once more a fond father and useful citizen."

Bless thee, little winsome Katie,
With thy azure eyes,
And the rosy-tinted sunlight
That thy pale cheek dyes:

'Tis a long road thou 'st to travel
With thy weary feet,
Ere that lone and erring father
Shall thy presence greet—
But a holy purpose nerves thee,
And a tireless zeal—
'Till that mother's fond forgiveness
Thou to him reveal!

Stranger-eyes look pitying, Katie,
On the fragile form,
As they see thee bowing meekly
To the world's rough storm.

Haste thee, little wearied traveler,
For thou 'rt almost there—
Will that wayward, erring father
Listen to thy prayer?

Yes, those speaking eyes proclaim it—
With bright tear-drops laved—
'Tis a brand plucked from the burning,
For, thank God, he 's saved!

EDWIN RUTVEN TOWLE.

RESIGNATION.

BY AMY R. NIMES,

[Born in Franklin, May 21, 1816, and died Sept., 1847.]

This world for me hath lost its charm;
I love it not as once I did;
My tears have ceased, my brow is calm,
Deep in my heart is sorrow hid.

Yet there 's a hope that 's pure and bright—
'Tis not of earthly m. aid or form—
But came from Heaven, and filled with light,
Shines brightest in the darkest storm.

Jesus will comfort, He will guide,
If I but trust Him for His grace;
In His paths my feet abide,
He'll find for me, in Heaven, a place.

GEORGIA.

BY A. A. ALLEN.

Georgia is the S. W. town in Franklin County. It has been successively in Bennington, Rutland, Addison, and Chittenden Counties. Several deeds on record speak of it as in Charlotte County, New York. Its area is 36 square miles; its form that of a trapezoid; the S. line, by Milton, 9 miles long and that by St. Albans 2½ long, being parallel. The E. line by Fairfax is about 8 miles long, and that upon Lake Champlain is fixed by the charter at 6 miles in a straight line from end to end. It was chartered by Gov. Benning Wentworth, Aug. 17, 1763, with all the privileges, reservations, and conditions common to the "New Hampshire Grants."

In the autumn of 1773, Levi Allen, of Salisbury, Ct., bought the interests of most of the original grantees, his purchases amounting to over 50 of the 67 shares,—Heman Allen, Ethan Allen, and Remember Baker, each at about the same time, or during the next year buying a small interest. Ira Allen subsequently became the principal proprietor, buying some part of Levi's interest and all of Heman's at private sale, but most of Levi's at public sale for taxes. There are on record in the town clerk's office over 90 deeds from Abraham Ives, a Rutland County collector, to Ira Allen, and at a later date, Caleb Henderson, a Chittenden County collector, deeded at one time 45 shares to Ira Allen. It is said that this last sale was permitted because of some irregularity in the Ives' transaction, and to perfect the title; and, in proof of this, it is stated that at that time single lots were worth more than the 45 shares brought at public sale, although there was not wanting a goodly number of residents who had the means to make the purchase, had there been free and open competition.

PROPRIETORS' MEETINGS.

The first proprietors' meeting was held at Salisbury, Ct., the record of which is as follows:

"Salisbury, March 23d, 1774,—then the proprietors of the township of Georgia, a township lately granted under the great seal of the Province of New-hampshier, now in the

Province of New-york, met according to a legal warning in the Connecticut Currant, at the dwelling-house of Capt. Sam'l Moor, Innholder in Salisbury, in Litchfield County, and Colony of Connecticut, in New England.

1. Voted—that Heman Allen shall be moderator for this meeting.

2. Voted—that Ira Allen shall be proprietors' clerk for said town.

3. Voted—that we will lay out said town, and that every proprietor or proprietors may, on his own cost and charges, lay out all his right or rights as soon as he or they shall think proper.

4. Voted—that the proprietors' clerk shall record all deeds of sales and survey bills in this town in this book, when brought to hand, if paid a reasonable reward for the same and all survey bills shall stand good that are first recorded or received to record without regard to the date of said survey bills.

5. Voted—that this meeting be adjourned to Fortfradrick, in Colchester, on Onion River, to be held on the third of October next—Test, I. Allen, Propr Clk."

The meeting on the third of October, and one other adjourned meeting, were held and adjourned without transacting any business. At an adjourned meeting held May 1, 1775, it was voted to adjourn to the first Monday in Sept. next, of which meeting there is no record, and the succession seems to have been lost. The next record is as follows:

"From the Connecticut Courant, number eight hundred and twenty-nine—Tuesday, Dec. 12th, 1780.

"66 STATE OF VERMONT,

"Whereas, application hath been made to me the subscriber, by more than one-sixteenth part of the proprietors of the towns of Colchester, Essex, Jerico, Georgia, Swanton, and Highgate to warn said proprietors to meet at the dwelling-house of Brigadier General Ethan Allen in Sunderland on the 31st day of Jany. next at two of the clock afternoon, there to transact the following business, viz:

1st, to choose a moderator; 2ly, a clerk; 3ly, to make or establish such division of lands as may there be agreed upon, and to transact any other business that may be thought necessary.

"These are therefore to warn sd. proprietors respectively to meet at the time and place aforesaid for the purposes before mentioned. Sunderland, Nov. 21st, 1780.

IRA ALLEN ASSISTANT.

Sunderland, January 31st, 1801;—

The proprietors of Georgia being convened agreeable to the above warning in the Connecticut Courant, proceeded to business:

1st. Voted—That His Excellency, Thomas Chittenden, Esq. be moderator of this meeting.

2ly. Voted—That Col. Ira Allen be proprietors' clerk of this town.

3ly. Voted—That Col. Ira Allen be treasurer of this town.

4ly. Voted—That we will examine the proceedings of the former proprietors' meetings.

5ly. Voted—That on examining the former proceedings of the proprietors and considering the peculiar situation of the town, and New Hampshire grants being claimed by New York, expenses in defending, settling, &c., and the proceedings appearing consonant with the laws and usages of the government of New Hampshire and the proceedings of the people of the New Hampshire Grants before the late Revolution, we do therefore hereby ratify and confirm all the votes and proceedings of the several proprietors' meetings as heretofore recorded in this book respecting the division of land, recording of survey bills, and every other matter and thing as fully and amply as though said proprietors' meetings had been held under the present laws and customs of this State.

6ly. Voted—That the manner of proceeding in future to convene a proprietors' meeting shall be by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors making application to the proprietors' clerk, who is hereby authorized and directed to issue his warrant for that purpose, setting forth the time and place and several other matters and things to be acted upon, which warrant shall be inserted in the same newspaper or papers as now are or hereafter may be by law directed as legal notice for convening proprietors' meetings, three weeks successively, the last time of which shall be at least twenty days before the convening of such meeting.

7ly. Voted—That this meeting be adjourned without day.

Test, I. ALLEN, *Prop. Clk.*"

Thus ends the first book of records of meetings of the proprietors of Georgia. This book also contains records of 58 deeds mostly from original grantees to Levi Allen, Ethan Allen, Stephen Keyes, and Heman Allen. One deed from Remember Baker, of Colchester, in the County of Charlotte and Province of New York to James Evarts, of Guildford, in the County of New Haven and Colony of Connecticut, bearing date Nov. 7, 1774, is the only recorded evidence that the town had been surveyed or divided. The tract of land conveyed by this deed is thus described:

"Viz, two hundred acres in two different hundred acre lots and numbered as follows, forty-six and forty-seven. Beginning at a white ash pole, the northwest corner, marked 48, then east 20°, south 160 rods to a beech tree marked 40," &c., &c.

In a deed from "James Claghorn, Commissioner for the State of Vermont for confiscated estates, in the probate district of Rutland, in the County of Bennington," to Paul Dewey, reference is made to a deed from Remember

Baker to Caleb Henderson and to survey-bills "on record in the proprietors' clerk's office of the township of Georgia, in the County of Bennington," &c.; but there is no other existing evidence that such survey-bills were at any time on record or file in the said proprietors' clerk's office.

There are deeds on record in this book bearing date as late as Oct. 24, 1788, several months after the organization of the town. This book was never deposited in the town clerk's office, and is not generally known as forming any part of the records of the town. It is now in the collection of the Vermont Historical Society, in the State House at Montpelier, and is supposed to have been found among the papers of Ira Allen by Henry Stevens, after which in some unexplained manner it came into the possession of M. B. Curtis, proprietor of the Lake House, at Burlington, by whom it was presented to the Historical Society.

Although at that time the town had been many years organized and most of the lands had passed out of the hands of "the proprietors," and the people were doing the town business and managing the public lands in their corporate capacity, and strictly in accordance with the charter of the town and the laws of the State, a proprietors' meeting was warned by Stephen Pearl, a justice of the peace in the town of Burlington, June 20, 1804, to be held Aug. 19, 1804. Heman Allen was moderator—not the same, however, who was moderator of the first proprietors' meeting at Salisbury, Ct., 30 years before, but Heman Allen, of Colchester, a nephew of the former, and of Ira Allen, the principal proprietor, and generally known as "Chili Allen." There is no apparent recognition, by this meeting, of any previous proprietors' meeting, and Hon. Alvah Sabin in an unpublished history of the town,* speaks of this as the "first proprietors' meeting." Reuben Evarts was chosen clerk. This meeting was kept up by adjournments till the first Monday in March, 1807, when it expired

* A brief historical chapter, rather, compared with the papers of Mr. Bliss, but which Rev. Mr. Sabin by our invitation kindly and early prepared. Upon resuming our publication, however, which we had suspended during the war, Rev. Mr. Sabin having removed to the West, we gave the Mas. for Georgia, for counsel to our County Historian at St. Albans, who selected Mr. Bliss to complete the history for Georgia.—Ed.

without attendance, and the record-book was deposited in the town clerk's office, Jan. 11, 1808. This book contains a certified copy of the original charter with a list of the grantees; a copy of the survey of the boundary lines of the town certified by James Whitelaw, surveyor-general of the State; a survey and description of every original lot with the contents expressed in acres and hundredths, without allowance for highways, certified by John Johnson; and the final apportionment of the several lots to the individual proprietors. The only business of general interest transacted at the meeting, or more properly, series of meetings, grew out of an attempt on the part of the late proprietors, to make and hold a fourth division "of the town, consisting of 68 lots of 19 acres each from the excess over 101 acres of the original lots. This is the only recorded recognition of the original survey by a proprietors' meeting. To accomplish this the town was entirely and very carefully re-surveyed, not after old survey-bills, but by tracing the old lines and the "overplus lots," as they were called, were as far as practicable, made up at the corner where four lots came together; nevertheless most of them consisted of several small, or very irregular plots. The whole scheme was of course obnoxious to the settlers and finally came to nought. There is a tradition that one law-suit grew out of the transaction. There is also a tradition that John Johnson, the eminent surveyor-general of the State, made the re-survey on the condition that his pay for the service should be dependent upon the success of the attempt to hold the overplus, but there is nothing on the records that would seem to verify this statement.—The result of the whole scheme, and the only real result, was that all the old lines were re-established and the town supplied with a very neat and complete chart to accompany the before-mentioned description of the several lots, all in the best style of that accomplished surveyor. It is said that in this respect Georgia excels all the other towns in this part of the State.

ORGANIZATION—TOWN MEETING, &c.

The town was organized March 31, 1788. The town-meeting for that purpose was warned by John White, assistant judge of the county of Chittenden, of which Georgia at that time formed a part. The warning was dated "Milton, March 12, 1788," although Judge White was at the time a resident of Georgia. James Evarts

was moderator, Reuben Evarts, clerk, Stephen Davis, Stephen Holmes and Richard Sylvester, selectmen, Frederick Bliss, constable, Solomon Goodrich and Abel Pierce, haywards, William Farrand, Noah Loomis and Stephen Fairchild, surveyors of highways. Just enough business was done to organize the town—the town clerk took the oath of office nearly 2 months after, and the selectmen not until about 3 months after the town-meeting.

At the second town-meeting held March 19, 1789, John White was chosen moderator, Reuben Evarts, town clerk, John White, Stephen Holmes and Francis Davis, selectmen, John White treasurer, Titus Bushnell, constable, Nathaniel Naramore, Abraham Hathaway and John W. Southmayd, listers, Titus Bushnell, collector of town rates, Noah Loomis, grand juror, Stephen Holmes, pound-keeper, Solomon Goodrich, tything man, Daniel Stannard, hayward.

"The officers chosen are each sworn to their respective office, as the law directs."

"Voted, that Stephen Holmes' yard be a pound for the town of Georgia, the ensuing year." "Voted, that the town raise forty shillings on this year's list, for to purchase books for said town's use."

EARLY SETTLERS.

The family of William Farrand from Bennington, was the first to make a permanent settlement in this town. There had been many men without families here a portion of the year preceding that in which Farrand moved here. There is no positive evidence of the date of Farrand's settlement, but it is believed to have been in the spring of 1785. At about the same time Andrew Van Guilder, from Egremont, Mass., came into town, and he has for many years been accredited with having made the first settlement; but there is indubitable evidence that to Farrand is due the credit. Farrand resided in the N. W. part of the town, and Van Guilder in the S. E. some 10 miles apart. Farrand was present at the organization of the town in 1788, and was elected to office on that occasion. He was the first man to take the oath of allegiance to the State of Vermont, in Georgia, Feb. 23, 1789, but left town soon after. It seems that every man was required to take that oath, whatever may have been his position before he came here, or wherever he came from. There is no evidence that he acquired a title to real estate in the town. He quit-claimed his improvements on the governors' right, to Reuben Evarts, in a deed dated at Montreal, Feb. 5, 1801. He then resided at Lechene, Canada.

A son was born to him here, the first child born in town, and named by Ira Allen, Georgia Farrand. Allen promised to give the boy a 100-acre lot of land; but there is no evidence that he did so, and it is inferred that this promise was unfulfilled. Van Guilder settled on the south side of Lamoille River, and owned all the intervalle in this town—over 400 acres, some part of which remained in the hands of his descendants until quite recently. He was very eccentric, and is said to have been of Indian extraction.

Thomas, son of Abel Pierce, born Dec. 4, 1787, was the second male born in town. He still resides here, and is generally spoken of as the first male born in town, a very natural error, since it is quite probable that the Farrand child was removed from town about the time of Pierce's birth. Sally, daughter of Stephen Fairchild, jr., acquired the reputation of being the first-born child in the same erroneous manner.

Whose was the third family that settled here is not now known; but tradition says that when Judge Frederick Bliss moved here, in the spring of 1786, there were three families in town who remained through the winter. It was customary for men to spend the summer here, and return during the winter to their homes in the southern part of this State, or in Massachusetts or Connecticut, and some quite large openings in the forest had been made and several buildings erected. It is probable that the buildings were only of logs, and covered with bark; as it is stated on undoubted authority that when Ruth Chaffee, wife of Solomon Goodrich, died March 27, 1789, there were not boards enough in town to make a coffin, and there was no saw-mill to make them; whereupon, Thomas Terrence, a carpenter, felled a tree, split out suitable pieces, and with his broad-axe hewed them down into shape for a coffin.

JUDGE BLISS

settled at the centre of the town, where he had the summer previous begun to clear his farm, on the lot of land west of the main road, opposite the white meeting-house, and the lot adjoining it on the north was subsequently given to his wife by her father, Capt. Stephen Davis. All of the village on the west side of the main road is on the land that he originally took up. He was the first constable in the town; was many years a selectman, and held first or last, nearly every town office. He represented the town in 1819, was 9 years a member of the

Governor's council, 12 years assistant judge of the county court, and 1 year judge of probate for Georgia district. He was of easy, quiet, unobtrusive habits, benevolent almost to a fault, beloved by all, and by all deferred to. He was the peacemaker of the town, the arbiter of all difficulties, and the promoter of every good cause. He was not ambitious of wealth or honors, yet both came to him to his heart's content. He died childless, Nov. 8, 1827, aged 65 years.

Capt. Solomon Bliss, a younger brother, also married a daughter of Capt. Davis, and resided in the north part of the town, on the main road to St. Albans. He almost constantly held some town office, and was twice chosen to represent the town in the legislature. He had a large family of children, and on his son Solomon, jr., and grandson, Abel, have successively fallen his official mantle. He married for his second wife, the widow of Edmund Town and mother of Hon. Alvah Sabin. He died Sept. 4, 1834, aged 65 years.

Abner, another brother of Frederick, settled on the farm adjoining his, on the south.

Shiverick Weeks and young Blair, who married sisters of Judge Bliss, were among the earliest settlers, but of the date of their coming we have no authentic information.

In 1786, many persons commenced making farms, though few brought their families. Beside those already named, several of Judge Bliss' brothers and sisters came with him, or immediately after, though it is believed that all did not come this year. They were originally from the town of Western, now Warren, Mass., though some of them had for a while resided at Williamstown, Mass.

STEPHEN DAVIS,

the father-in-law of Judge Bliss, was here this year, and did much toward clearing up and making a farm. He bought lands here and in Milton, but there is evidence that he did not at this time contemplate coming here to reside himself, but rather to provide homes for his sons. Hon. Alvah Sabin says that he moved here with his family this year, but that cannot be, for he was an active participant in the Shay's Insurrection in Massachusetts, which did not take place 'till 1787.

Capt. Davis was a wealthy farmer and speculator in lands, rich for those days, and resided at Williamstown, Mass. He was energetic and obstinate, ready for such an enterprise as the Shay's Insurrection, but the last to abandon it,

and when it was put down, notwithstanding his sympathizers stood by to defend him, he was arrested and put in irons, coupled to another, to be conveyed to prison for trial. He, however, contrived to escape and took to the woods. He found his mate too slow and feeble to keep up with him, and contrived to break loose from him. He then made his way here. The next winter he sent Abner Bliss to Williamstown to bring away his family and moveable effects. They came by way of Skeensborough, now Whitehall, and down the lake on the ice. Tradition says, that there was a "drove" of the horses and cattle, and that all were very fine animals, and in very high condition. Capt. Davis and his sons after him, practiced killing cows, oxen and sheep, to be returned with increase, or for a rental payable in labor; and in this way they not only aided many beginners in making and stocking their farms, but they were enabled to control sufficient labor to make more extensive improvements upon their own farms, than any others of the settlers.

They planted extensive orchards, and sold immense quantities of apples and cider; though we are unable to credit the oft-repeated tale, that Capt. Davis, in his life-time, made 200 barrels of cider a year, besides selling large quantities of apples; since his oldest trees could not have been over 12 or 14 years from the seed, at the time of his death.

They always had a large number of dependants about them, to whom they granted many favors, and over whom they exerted a very great influence. Their dislikes were quite as intense as their likes, when once aroused. Capt. Davis was respected in town, and elected to office on several occasions; but he never overcame his intense objection to paying taxes, that led him into the Shay's rebellion. He was especially opposed to taxation for the support of preaching, or schools, and contributed largely, by his loud opposition, and dogged, and sometimes forcible resistance to the collection of such taxes, to the spirit of animosity that characterized the parties to that contest, to which allusion is made in the "Ecclesiastical History" of the town. At one time, aided by his son, Stephen, jr., armed with pitchforks, he defeated the collector in an attempt to seize property for taxes. The collector procured more assistance, and made the second attempt. When it became apparent that he would succeed, Capt. Davis announced his determination to go to jail—an alternative which the law at

that time permitted the delinquent to choose—rather than have his property taken. Georgia was then in Chittenden Co., and the collector got up his team to carry him to Burlington, to jail. Meantime he put on his over-coat, and seated himself in a chair from which he would not arise. The collector, equal to the emergency, procured help, and loaded him, chair and all, into the sleigh, and took him to Burlington. On his arrival there, his numerous acquaintances flocked around him; and, for the first time in his life, he was persuaded to recant. He gave his note for the amount of the tax and costs, and came back with the collector. Of course he paid the note on his arrival at home, for that was a debt of honor—and no man was more scrupulously exact, when his word was given.

He died in 1801; and his wife, also, in 1801, leaving 3 sons and 5 daughters, who lived quiet and unobtrusive lives in this town and Milton. Their descendants, in considerable numbers, still reside here and in Milton.

In 1787, Reuben Evarts, who had married a daughter of Heber Allen, moved into town. He settled in the N. W. part of the town, where several of his children and grandchildren still reside. He was the first town clerk, which office he held 7 years—the last proprietor's clerk—and representative in 1796.

James Evarts, his brother, also came this year. He had bought lands of Remember Baker, 12 years before, it being the first purchase of land ever made by an actual settler of the town.

He was the first representative in the legislature from this town. His son, Jonathan Todd Evarts, still resides on the old homestead. A notice of James Evarts in connection with that of his son, Jeremiah Evarts, may be found on page 241, vol. I. of this work. Col. Benjamin Holmes and his brother Stephen moved from Clarendon here this year. The "old white meeting house" was subsequently built on Col. Holmes' lot, and his house stood where Deacon John W. Hinckley's now does. He opened a tavern at an early day, where most of the public business was transacted for several years. He and his wife, a sister of Shiverick Weeks, familiarly known to everybody, in town at least, as "aunt Betty," were well known for their benevolence and hospitality. They always visited the sick, and supplied the wants of the needy, and their doors were open and their tables spread for the poor wayfarer, as well as for those

who had abundant means of paying. They were Baptists, and Col. Holmes was ordained a deacon on the organization of that church, and is said to have been more efficient in conducting the affairs of the church, than the average of ministers. He represented the town 10 years, and was chosen to many important trusts. He died of heart-disease, Feb. 14, 1817, leaving 2 sons, Shiverick and Stephen. Shiverick was 4 years sheriff of this county, and now resides in Stockholm, N. Y.

The brothers, Noah, Elijah, Jonah and Enos Loomis, came from Clarendon in the spring of 1787. They were eight days on the way. Noah bought 600 acres of land here, and more in some of the northern towns. Elijah's wife died some two or three years after their arrival here, and he soon after. He was the first person buried in the "Loomis Burying Ground," and she was removed thither from the place where she had been first interred.

Stephen, the brother of Col. Holmes, was a prominent citizen here, and held several important trusts, but subsequently removed to Fairfax, which town he several times represented in the legislature.

Roger E., a son of Elijah, died in Feb., 1868, aged 91. He was the oldest man in town, at the time of his death. He was the father of Rev. Harmon Loomis of New York. Their descendants still reside here.

JUDGE JOHN WHITE

also came in 1787. How much he may have been here before does not appear. His family were residing near the high bridge, in Burlington, during the summer of 1787; but on the organization of Chittenden Co., Oct. 22, he was appointed a judge, as "John White of Georgia." He was descended from a younger son of a wealthy contemporary of Gov. Penn, of Pennsylvania, and was born in Esopus, N. Y. He resided for a time at Arlington, and was an associate of the Allens and Remember Baker. He was a man of character and ability, making up for his want of education by habits of close observation, and the practice of a sound common sense. He was county judge in Burlington Co., from 1783 to 1787; in Chittenden Co. from 1787 to 1796, except 1793; and in Franklin Co. in 1796 and '97. He was a member of two Councils of Censors of two Constitutional Conventions; 3 years member of the General Assembly, 10 years a member of the Governor's Council; and, during the 29 years of his residence in this town, almost always a town officer.

JOHN WHITE, JR.,

then a lad of 12 years, came with his father; and as he afterward acted an important part in the history of the town and county, a notice of him may not be inappropriate in this place. He was a boy of studious habits, prosecuting with avidity any subject in which he became interested; yet, lacking the guidance of a master, and unable to procure just the books he would have chosen, his reading was desultory; as, indeed, were all his habits. It was nevertheless said of him, by the late Hon. Asa Aldis, in whose office he read law for a short time, that he possessed a better general knowledge of the classics than any other person of his acquaintance, not excepting those who had been graduated at college. He was admitted to the bar of Franklin Co., but never entered upon the practice of the law. He was for some time deputy-marshal of the District of Vermont, under Marshal Willard, of Middlebury; was appointed county clerk, in 1805, and held the office till his death, in the spring of 1807; and represented the town of Georgia in the legislature in 1805.

In 1804, the people of Georgia celebrated the anniversary of the national independence, in a manner becoming the most populous town in the northern half of the state; and Mr. White prepared an ode, wrote out all the toasts, and delivered an oration, not only to the acceptance of the people, but of several "gentlemen from abroad."

Never robust, his constitution became impaired by excessive application to study, and he was often quite feeble with incipient consumption. In a letter to Dr. Hira Hill, dated at East Guilford, Ct., Dec. 28, 1801, he says of himself:

"The old debility which long depressed
His genial spirit, and disturbed his rest,
Has gradually given way to change of air—
To luscious diet, and relief from care;
But those distortions which incur the spine,
Defy e'en Thetis and the god of wine."

In the spring of 1807, accompanied by his father, he left for another respite from care beside the rolling sea, in the hope to be benefited by the change of air; but he died on the way at Lee, Mass., where his remains lie interred.

Mr. White wrote much, both in prose and verse, though we do not learn that he published much. We have before us a series of contributions to the "*Wanderer*," a paper published at Randolph, written under the *non de plume* of "Tim Scribbler," during the last year of his

life. They are political articles referring to state and national affairs, and are possessed of much merit.

The following letter is interesting, as containing the whole history of the influences brought to bear, to secure the establishing of two post-offices:

"Georgia (Vermont) Jan. 26, 1805.

"To Judge Olin:

"Sir:—I presume that no apology, on account of the shyness of our acquaintance is necessary for thus approaching you to make a request proper to be granted, for the benefit of the State which you represent.

"The length of post-road, from Burlington to St. Albans, passing through the towns of Colchester, Milton and Georgia, on which the mail runs twice a week, is twenty-seven miles. The two last of these towns are large and populous, and continually increasing in numbers and business; yet there is no post-office nearer than Burlington or St. Albans—an inconvenience more and more felt by the inhabitants, by which they are nearly precluded the benefits of that excellent institution. The route leading through the eastern towns in the counties of Addison, Chittenden and Franklin, is furnished with post-offices within 8 or 10 miles of each other, where the population bears but a small proportion to ours.

"To give an opportunity for the ample diffusion of that share of public information which is a necessary prop of republican government, and to extend to us those equal advantages which the post-office establishment was intended to secure, we wish the establishment of a post-office in each of the towns of Milton and Georgia.—Many reasons might be furnished in favor of the request; but the propriety of the measure must suggest itself from a simple view of the fact. From Burlington to Milton is 13 miles, thence to Georgia is 8, and thence to St. Albans is 6. Gen. Chittenden will be able to give any particular information which may be desired. I have not written to him; but he undoubtedly will be disposed to co-operate in a thing so reasonable, and entirely abstracted from all party concerns.

"Should it succeed, as the mail is already running on the route, the next question will be the appointment of post-masters. I have taken some pains to select the most proper persons for this purpose, and would nominate Abel Blair, for this town, and Thomas Dewey, for Milton; they both live in the most central situations in their respective towns; are firm republicans, and men of integrity; have been consulted and are willing to accept of the appointment.

"If you will use your endeavor for the attainment of this object, and mention the above characters to Mr. Granger for post-masters, you will much oblige the people in this quarter, and render a service to the public, besides considering a particular obligation on

Your friend and very humble servant,

JOHN WHITE, JR.

AN ODE FOR INDEPENDENCE.

Sung at Georgia, July 4, 1804.

BY JOHN WHITE, JR.

When from the East our fathers came,
To settle on this western shore,
They fled from persecution's flame,
And from the scourge of lawless power.

To here, retire from priests and kings,
They crossed the wide extended flood;
Where silent peace, with circling wings,
Might smile within the lonely wood.

Where earth, unstained by human gore,
And where no tyrant's foot had trod,
They hoped their freedom to restore,
Their rights, and worship of their God.

But here, a race of savage men,
Uncultivated, wild and brave,
Lighted the torch of war again,
And sent their heroes to the grave.

Till armed at length by wild despair,
The little band o'erran the foe;
And fraught with industry and care,
The infant state began to grow.

Towns rose on every fertile plain;
And cities in the cultured vales;
While rising commerce o'er the main,
Displayed around, her whit'ning sails.

Then haughty Britain, fond of power,
Sent fleets and armies o'er the sea;
And strove in that eventful hour,
To bring us on the bended knee.

But firm in truth, and courage tried,
Each breast felt freedom's manly flame;
And in one common cause allied,
They drove the invaders back with shame.

Still stronger grown, we feel secure,
Nor dread the powers of Europe now;
Our independence shall endure,
And to the Almighty only bow.

IN TIMES OF YORE.

In times of yore, our matrons wore
A neat and homely dress.
Pride, with her train of trappings vain,
Was banished with disgrace.
No tawdry show of belle or beau
Was from the gallery seen,
But nymph and swain appeared most plain
In habits neat and clean.
Each house well stored displayed a board
Of strong and healthy food,
Which flushed each face with ruddy grace
And warmed the fluent blood.
The lawyers then were honest men;
The courts were short and few;
From farm or trade all debts were paid,
And nothing left to sue.

JOHN WHITE, JR.

AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY.

He who obeys the will of God,
 Who tills the ground and breaks the sod,
 And cultivates the soil;
 Blest is his basket and his store;
 Prosperity attends his door,
 The product of his toil.
 While from his cot his eye surveys
 The gaudy fields of stately maize,
 He scarce himself contains.
 His heart elated thanks the Lord,
 While rich profusion spreads his board
 To compensate his pains.
 Hail Industry, thou friend of health,
 A check to vice, and source of wealth,
 Thy palaces are pure
 From poverty's distressing power,
 From gout and spasms which devour,
 Thy votaries are secure.

— JOHN WHITE, JR.

STEPHEN FAIRCHILD,

and his four sons, Stephen Jr., Daniel, Joel and Truman, came from Arlington, the same year, and settled on lands adjoining Judge White's on the north, and extending quite to the N. E. corner of the town. Judge White's wife was a daughter of Mr. Fairchild. The Fairchild family took an active part in all the affairs of the town, were good citizens, and left an honorable record. Several of Joel's and Truman's sons and daughters still reside in this town, St. Albans and Milton.

Joseph, William, Henry and James Ballard, and Titus Bushnell, came from Timmouth, and settled south of the centre, Bushnell's farm lying next to Abner Bliss's. Descendants of all these except William Ballard, still reside in town.

The brothers, Samuel, Abraham and James Ladin, also came this year, and their descendants still reside here.

Mr. Elijah Dee, from Saybrook, Ct., came to town in 1787: but did not move his family here till 1791, for the following sketch of him and his son, Maj. Elijah Dee, we are indebted to Hon. Alvah Sabin.

MR. ELIJAH DEE.

BY REV. ALVAH SABIN.

He was a man of marked character; expressed his opinions in a confident manner, and dealt with sharp plainness with those that he thought deserved it. He was a man of strict integrity, and managed his affairs in a close and independent manner; and he himself was unshackled in all his deal with men. He died Dec. 24, 1827, aged 86. His wife, Miriam (Jones) died Jan. 26, 1845, aged 97.

His son, Elijah, Jr., was a man of strong mind and of decided principles. He received a Major's commission in the militia as early as 1808. He held the same office in 1813, when the brigade was called into the service of the U. S., in the war of 1812. He was a brave and generous officer, and enjoyed the good will of all his soldiers; and, when ordered home by Gov. Martin Chittenden, in November, 1813, he refused to go until he was discharged by authority of the United States. He was a Major in Gen. Strong's brigade of Vt. Volunteers, at the time of the battle of Plattsburgh.

His principles in relation to civil liberty were somewhat radical. He was opposed to a senate in a legislative body, on account of exerting an aristocratical influence on the popular branch. He was opposed to the veto power, in the state or general government. He was a strong advocate of the common school system, but had his doubts as to academics and colleges; as he thought they created a higher class in society, and that they exerted an aristocratic influence, prejudicial to civil liberty and general equality. He maintained the doctrines of universal liberty, almost with the spirit of an aristocrat. He represented the town in the state legislature 9 years, and enjoyed the confidence of the people as fully as any man of his day. He was a man of strong prejudices, but strictly honest in all his deal with his fellow-men. He was opposed to all temperance laws, because they infringed upon civil liberty. He was deistical in his religious views, and in the latter part of his life somewhat disposed to controversy, but he was fair in argument and gentlemanly in his language, and willing every man should enjoy his own opinion. He died respected by all who knew him, Sept. 9, 1842, aged 68.

BENJAMIN SABIN,

from Williamstown, Mass., came to reside here in 1790 or '91. In Jan., 1792, he was married to Polly, daughter of Robert McMaster, of Williamstown. He died May 11, 1796, aged 28, leaving a wife, and two sons, Alvah and Daniel, aged, one a little over 2 years, and the other about 6 months. The widow was married to Edmond Town, Nov. 7, 1797, and again left a widow, with 2 daughters Aug. 24, 1800. She was married the third time to Capt. Solomon Bliss, by her son Alvah Sabin, a minister of the gospel, May 10, 1825, and the third time left a widow, Sept. 5, 1834. She died Aug. 12, 1853, aged 88 years.

During the period of her second widowhood

she cleared up her farm; erected a good set of farm-buildings; acquired a comfortable little property, and educated her sons for that sphere of usefulness that they have so nobly filled—affording to the world another illustration, that to the mother's home-influence are the sons chiefly indebted for that training that fits them for the higher duties of life.

ELISHA BARTLETT,

born in Middletown, Ct., Dec. 16, 1754, was the youngest son of a Congregational minister. Two of his brothers were surgeons in the army of the revolution. He enlisted under his brother, Capt. Samuel Bartlett, for 1 year, some time in the autumn of 1773. He was under the immediate command of Washington during the whole of that eventful year, participating in the battles on Long Island, at White Plains, Trunton and Princeton, and in the skirmish at Haerlem.—He was also one of the party sent out to capture or destroy the British stores at Hackensack, marching 75 miles without rest. His term of service expiring at a critical time, it was voluntarily extended for some time. After his discharge he came to Bennington, and was a volunteer in the battle of Bennington, and was present, as a volunteer, at the surrender of Burgoyne. He removed to Sunderland, living a neighbor to Gen. Ethan Allen, in 1778. He removed hence to Charlotte, in 1783. He was constable and collector of Charlotte, in 1785; and we have before us the instructions accompanying his warrant for collecting the State tax. We have also his warrant as sergeant of the 2d company of the 2d regiment of the 6th brigade of Vermont militia, signed by Jonathan Spafford, Esq. Colonel, and dated May 4, 1790.

He removed to Georgia in 1796, where he died, Sept. 29, 1855, aged 100 years, 9 months and 13 days, respected and beloved by all who knew him—his faculties scarcely impaired to the last. Two grand-sons, Dr. H. O. and Samuel H. Bartlett, are still residents of the town.

DANIEL STANNARD,

the second representative in the legislature from this town, came from Fairhaven. His brother, Samuel Stannard, Jr., was the first trader in town, and was a man of influence, taking an active part in all town affairs. He was the father of the gallant Gen. George J. Stannard, of Gattyburgh fame, the present collector of customs for the district of Vermont. He died at at his residence on the mill road to, St. Albans, aged —

SOLOMON GOODRICH

settled on the farm where Mahlon Ballard now resides. His wife, Ruth Chaffee, was the first person buried in town. Allusion has elsewhere been made to the circumstance, that there were not boards enough in town to make her coffin.

The second person who was buried in town was

FRANCIS FERGUSON.

He was accidentally shot by a comrade, in a party who had assembled at Frederick Bliss's, to "wake him up." Bliss was the lieutenant of the militia company of which they were members, and the custom then prevailed of assembling on the morning of training-days, and going about to the houses of the officers to fire their guns, and accept the officers' hospitalities. It was called "waking up officers." The training was to have been at Bliss's house, on that day. The people all assembled—but no training took place. Ferguson lived about 4 hours—embraced and forgave Perry, the comrade who shot him. He was buried on the Goodrich farm, near where W. H. H. Potter now resides.

Such was the impression upon the minds of the community, that for many years the custom of "waking up officers" was not resumed; and for several trainings not a gun was fired during the day.

The early settlers of Georgia were not exempt from the privations and sufferings incident to all new settlements at remote points. At first Whitehall or Vergennes were the nearest accessible points where grain was ground.—Plattsburgh was for some time the most accessible point in winter. In 1783, there was almost a famine. There had been a large influx of people, and but small crops, the previous season.—A yoke of yearling steers were sold for 3 bushels of wheat, and a yearling calf for 3 pecks. Any thing that could sustain life was worth a price; and it has been remarked by one of the men of that day, that the man who had upon his farm a good run of leeks was esteemed especially fortunate. One citizen took his wife's gold beads, and, gilded by marked trees, went on foot to Gov. Chittenden's mill in Williston, and having exchanged them for a quantity of flour, returned with it by the same route, and the same manner that he went, the journey occupying 3 days' time.

Communication with the outside world was chiefly by the way of the lake, and on foot, or with ox-teams through the woods, with no pathway but marked trees. Judge White moved

from Burlington here by way of the Lake, and he must have traveled in getting to the lake at Burlington, and from it here, almost as far as to have come by land, had there been means for crossing the streams.

Among the earlier navigators of the lake and Champlain canal, were several Georgia men. Reuben, and Eben, and Reuben A. Hurlburt—(Hulabird) and several members of the Hill family, were well-known and trusty commanders of sailing vessels, and pilots of steamboats.

Samuel Stannard, Jr., Bohan Shepard, Bushnell B. Downs, Nathaniel B. and Nathaniel M. Torrey, Joseph and Joshua Doane, James S. Allen, Hezekiah and Erbor Wead, Pratt & Warner, Skiff & Losey, Lyman H. Potter, Orcutt & Hotchkiss, Loranzo Janes, Charles B. Pino, Albert Bliss and C. V. Bliss, have been the principal traders in Georgia: but there have been several others who have done business for short periods of time.

Manufactures have received but little attention. There have been 7 different grist-mills, 10 saw-mills, 6 carding and fulling-mills, with some facilities for manufacturing—1 oil-mill, 4 tanneries, and 2 wagon-shops. Lime was formerly made in large quantities; but wood having become scarce, and as the quarries are much farther from the R. R. than those in other towns, its manufacture has been abandoned since the opening of the railroad.

There are at present 2 grist-mills, 1 of which is inoperative most of the time for want of water, and the other a part of the time—2 saw-mills; and 1 shop where wagons are repaired.

With an exuberant soil, and water-communication with "the rest of the world," the people of Georgia have found the cultivation of the soil both congenial to their tastes and profitable; and although but few have become rich, in the modern acceptance of the term, none have necessarily failed to make a comfortable livelihood.

Like most communities possessing a rich virgin soil, the people of Georgia are not to be ranked among strictly good farmers. They have ever been content to reap good crops this year, and trust luck, rather than skilful farming, for a crop next year: and it must be conceded that the course has very much reduced the productive capacity of the soil.

PROFESSIONAL MEN.

Georgia has been the birth-place of quite a number of professional men, but never a liberal supporter of such. The names of those ministers who have been for any considerable

time residents here may be found in the "Ecclesiastical History." The ministers who were natives of Georgia, but not residents, since entering upon their profession, are: Dana Lamb, a notice of whom is appended; Harmon Loomis, Secretary of the American Seaman's Friend Society, of New York; Aaron M. Colton, of Easthampton, Mass.; John Fairchild, who went to Virginia many years ago; Daniel Bliss, President of the Mission College at Beyrout, Syria; Charles W. Clark, of Charlotte; George H. Clark, who died at St. Johnsbury; Orange Spoor; Albert W. Clark, of Gilead, Ct.; and John E. Hanslow; all of whom are Congregationalists. Rev. Walter Colton, for many years Chaplain in the U. S. Navy; Alcalde of Monterey, Cal.; and a popular author—although not a native of the town, came here in his second year, and is generally considered as such.

The following named Baptist ministers were born here: Alvah Sabin, Daniel Sabin, Paul Richards and Joseph Ballard.

ALVAH SABIN.

was graduated at Columbian College, in the District of Columbia, and preached at Cambridge, Westford, and Underhill; was settled at Georgia in 1825, and removed thence to Sycamore, Ill., in 1867, where he is still preaching at the advanced age of 76.

Daniel Sabin preached at Swanton, North Fairfax, and elsewhere in Vermont, but removed several years ago to Wisconsin. Mr. Ballard resides in New York city, and is officially connected with some denominational publication, or benevolent society. Of Mr. Richards we have no information.

Wyman B. Loomis, who resides in Michigan; Henry A. Bushnell, of the Vermont Conference, and now located at Fairfax; and Joseph B. Sylvester, of the Troy Conference now on a charge in Clinton County, N. Y.; Dwight Fairbanks and Warren Goddard, are Methodist Episcopal ministers who are natives of Georgia.

PHYSICIANS.

The first resident physician in Georgia, was Dr. NATHANIEL NABAMORE. He was universally esteemed, both as a physician and a citizen. He was the first *list* elected in town. He did not, however, long remain here.

Dr. ABEL BLAIR came here at an early day, but we are unable to fix on the year. He married Adah, sister of Luman Graves, and returned to Williamstown, Mass., where

he remained one year, thence removed to Butternuts, Otsego County, N. Y., where he resided one year, and then returned to Georgia. He was a successful practitioner, although not a graduate of any regular medical college; was the first post-master in town, which office he held many years, and was town clerk from 1809 to 1819. His son, Dr. HORACE P. BLAIR, his professional partner for several years, succeeded to his business. He still resides here, and visits in a sort of half-professional way a few families who claim him as their family-physician, although he retired from active practice more than 20 years ago.

Dr. HIRA HILL was here as early as 1796; was "surgeon's mate" in Gen. Strong's brigade during the war of 1812, and signed the reply to Gov. Chittenden's proclamation; and represented the town in the legislature in 1815.

Dr. HERCULES WASHBURN was a native of Randolph, a man of most eminent ability, a learned and skillful physician, but unfortunately for himself and the world at large, of intemperate habits. He married Sarah, daughter of James Evarts, a highly intellectual woman of refined taste, but not well adapted to battle successfully with adverse fortune. He had many friends, but was so unstable that they dared not trust him, and he was frequently compelled to abandon the practice of his profession and resort to teaching for a livelihood. In this profession he was an adept, and in the district school or academy here or elsewhere, he always succeeded to the satisfaction of all. Indeed it is believed that as a thorough disciplinarian and an apt instructor, he has rarely, if ever, been excelled. His good qualities were positive; his bad ones at the worst—failings—negative qualities to be regretted—overlooked if possible—forgiven.

Dr. Jonathan Taylor resided here several years, and removed to Shelburne where he still resides, retired from practice.

Dr. Seneca E. Park and Dr. Abraham Harding, and probably others whose names we are unable to recall, have practiced here for short periods.

Dr. Nathan Deane did an extensive business here for several years. He was town clerk in 1853 and '54.

Dr. Heman O. Bartlett, a native of the town, and Dr. Story N. Goss, from Waterford, are the resident physicians at this time.

Dr. ROCTUS FARMALEE was graduated at Burlington and removed to Waterloo, P. Q., where he was for many years in the successful practice of his profession, which he finally abandoned, to some extent, to accept an important position in the department of public instruction where he has proven himself a competent and thoroughly efficient officer. Dr. John Wood, Dr. Guy B. Shepard, of Michigan, Dr. Benjamin Fairchild, of Milton, Dr. Joel Fairchild, Dr. Uriah Ladin, Dr. Elijah Loomis, Dr. Gardner Q. Carlton, of New York City, Dr. Franklin B. Hathaway, of Milton, Dr. James Y. Godfrey, of Flushing, L. I., Dr. Daniel M. James, of Ohio, Dr. John J. Colton, of Philadelphia, Dr. Dana I. Jocelyn, of St. Louis, Dr. Hunt and Dr. Boyden, who died in the service during the late war, were natives of this town.

Dr. Rufus K. Clark, of South Hero, and Dr. Azro M. Plant, of St. Albans, though not natives, were long residents of Georgia.

LAWYERS.

Few lawyers have resided in Georgia. Levi House represented the town in 1793; in 1796 he was appointed State's Attorney, which office he held several years, moving meantime to St. Albans. Gardner Childs resided here a while. Judge Joel Barber resided here several years; represented the town 3 years; was judge of the County Court, &c.; but subsequently removed to Fairfield. He was Judge of Probate after his removal to Fairfield, and there have been several other lawyers here for short periods of time. The following is an imperfect list of those lawyers who were natives of the town: Kilbourn Smedley, Levi Jocelyn, Allen Barber, Theodore Barber, Hiram B. Smith, Douglas A. Danforth, David Blair Northup, Horace Johnson, Hubbell B. Bogue, Guy H. Prentiss, Lucas R. Stannard, James A. Kennedy, Geo. A. Ballard, Samuel W. Dorman, Albert B. Parmalee, Oscar E. Learnerd, Charles C. Colton, Jeremiah Evarts, of Illinois, Edwin C. Searle. Judge Ira Witters, of Chittenden County, and Judge John M. Hotchkiss, of Lamoille County, were natives of Georgia.

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS, &c.

Of the early settlers of Georgia, several had been engaged in the war of the Revolution, and several others had taken a somewhat active part in the contest for the independence of the "New-Hampshire Grants." William Post was in the battle at Hubbard-

ton, and was taken prisoner, but escaped. A notice of Elisha Bartlett occurs elsewhere. Fredrick Cushman was in the battle of Bennington. Among those who were honored as pensioners within the recollections of the writer, were Joseph Stannard, Ethiel Scott, Abel Parker and Abel Pierce.

In the war of 1812, this town contributed its full proportion of men. A militia company of mounted men was called into service from this county at an early day, and went to Plattsburgh, where they were in active service for some two or three months. They were chiefly employed in conveying dispatches, and on escort duty. At one time the members from this town were sent to escort a British flag of truce to French Mills, at that time Gen. Wilkinson's head-quarters. Of that company, Abner Bliss and Osmond Lamb still reside in town. When the Vermont militia was called into service in 1813, this town contributed a small company under the command of Capt. Jesse Post. Elijah Dee, Jr., was Major, and Hira Hill, Surgeon's Mate—and signed the reply to the proclamation of the Governor, ordering them to return to their homes, refusing to comply until regularly discharged by the United States authorities—(see vol. i. p. 672.) Some of the Georgia men enlisted in Col. Clark's rifle regiment of Volunteers, among them Alvah Sabin, whose connection with the "Gates affair" forms a part of the "History of St. Albans." On the first Tuesday of September, 1814, there was an alarm that roused every citizen. The British were moving on Plattsburgh, by land and water. At the close of the Freeman's Meeting, teams were provided and all set out for the Sand Bar, a fording place from the E. W. part of Milton to South Hero. It was after dark when they arrived at "The Bar," but nothing daunted, they undertook the formidable task of groping their way across. The wagons became entangled among the snags and the men were obliged to get into the water up to their waists, and sometimes to their arm-pits, to extricate them. When about half way over there was an alarm, several men insisting that the British barges were coming. All were ordered to halt, form in line as nearly as practicable, load their muskets and prepare to receive the enemy. But no enemy came, and after a short delay they proceeded, reaching the west shore of the island the next day, when they were organized

into a company, with Elijah Dee, Jr., for captain, Jesse Post, lieutenant, Seymour Eggleston, ensign, and Alvah Sabin, orderly sergeant. After much delay, boats or batteaux were sent from Plattsburgh and all were ferried over. Here, as men continued to arrive, a new organization was effected and Elijah Dee, Jr., was made major, Jesse Post, captain, and Alvah Sabin, orderly sergeant, as before. A new enrolment was made by Sergt. Sabin on the top of a high horse-block in the street. The roll was called two or three times, when it was lost and never re-written. The men were marched down to the Fort and supplied with arms until the supply was exhausted. The "Green Mountain Boys" were known by the sprig of evergreen in their hat-bands. The battle took place on Sunday, Sept. 11th, and by Thursday evening the Georgia men were all at home again, without having taken any very active part in the battle or suffered any casualties.

During the Canadian Rebellion of 1837, a company of militia from this town was in service on the frontier a short time under the command of Capt. Caldwell.

The town contributed its proportion of men for the suppression of the Rebellion of 1861, and several of the first young men of the town were killed, or died in Southern prisons of wounds, or from diseases contracted while in the service. We exceedingly regret that want of time compels us to pass over this part of the history of the town thus cursorily.*

TOWN CLERKS.

1788 to '95, Reuben Evarts; 1795 to 1809, Luman Graves; 1809 to '19, Abel Blair; 1819 to '20, Roswell Hutchins; 1820 to '34, Ira Hinckley, jr.; 1834 to '37, Solomon Bliss, jr.; 1837 to '50, Lorenzo Jones; 1850 to '53, Augustus H. Blair; 1853 to '55, Nathan Deane; 1855, Curtis M. Post.

TOWN REPRESENTATIVES.

1788, James Evarts; 1789-'92, Daniel Stannard; 1790-'94, 1800, John White; 1791, '95, '97, 1801, '03, '04, '09, '10, '12, '13, Benj. Holmes; 1793, Levi House; 1796, Reuben

*And the Editor and projector of this work had assigned the military department of the County to another contributor—to one man, whose one care should be to thus prepare a more complete and comprehensive paper on this interesting branch of our history, and leave the town historian more time and a better opportunity to trace and follow out his search for the things of the past and the earlier day, from which the more stirring and shifting scenes of our late grand historic period would but divert. See Military Chapter—this volume—by Warren G. Bbs.

Evarts; 1799, Stephen Fairchild, jr.; 1799, 1802, Francis Davis; 1803, John White, jr.; 1804, '07, '08, Sardius Blodgett; 1811, '14, '21, '22, '24, '28, '29, '30, '37, Elijah Dee, jr.; 1815, Hira Hill; 1816, '17, Solomon Bliss; 1818, '33, '34, no election; 1819, Frederick Bliss; 1820, '25, '27, Joel Barber, jr.; 1823, '41, Ira Hinckley; 1824, '35, '38, '40, '47, '48, '49, '51, '61, '62, Alvah Sabin; 1830, '31, Dennis R. Bogue; 1832, '43, '44, Solomon Bliss, jr.; 1839, William K. Warner; 1842, Lorenzo Jones; 1845, '46, '50, Isaac P. Clark; 1852, David P. Clark; 1853, Reuben S. Shepard; 1854, '55, Cyrus Hotchkiss; 1856, Geo. W. Hanslow; 1857, '58, Moses Wightman; 1859, '60, Curtis M. Post; 1863, '64, Hiram H. Hale; 1865, Benjamin F. Sabin; 1866, '67, Abel Bliss; 1868, Joseph Purmort.

POPULATION.

1791—310; 1800—1068; 1810—1760; 1820—1703; 1830—1897; 1840—2106; 1850—2688; 1860—1547.*

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS.

1791, '93, John White; 1814, Frederick Bliss; 1822, '28, '36, Elijah Dee, jr.; 1843, '50, Alvah Sabin.

STATE AND COUNTY OFFICERS.

COUNCIL OF CENSORS.—1792, '99, John White.

GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL.—1793—'97, 1801—'05, John White; 1807—'11, '15—'18, Frederick Bliss.

COUNTY JUDGES.—(Chittenden Co.) 1787—'92, '94, '95, John White. Franklin Co., 1793, '97, John White; 1801—'12, '15—'17, Frederick Bliss; 1821—'31, Joel Barber, jr.; 1838, Seymour Eggleston; 1846—50; — Alvah Sabin.

SHERIFFS.—1817—'20, Shiverick Holmes; 1833, '34, Seymour Eggleston; 1839—'42, Dennis R. Boyne.

PROBATE JUDGE.—1813, Frederick Bliss.

REGISTER OF PROBATE.—1810—'13, '16, Francis Davis.

COUNTY CLERK.—1805—'06, Jno. White, jr.

U. S. DEPUTY MARSHAL.—John White, jr.

STATE'S ATTORNEY.—1796—1803, Levi House.

SENATORS.—1841 '43—'45, Alvah Sabin; † 1860, '61, Cyrus Hotchkiss.

SECRETARY OF STATE.—1841, Alvah Sabin.

MEMBER OF CONGRESS.—1853—'56, Alvah Sabin.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—1861, '62, Alvah Sabin.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS DISTRICT OF VERMONT.—Gen. George J. Stannard.

THE GEORGIA OR SMUGGLER'S RIOT.

L. L. Dutcher, Esq., in his history of the "Black Snake" transaction, which may be found in this volume, has faithfully delineated the condition of affairs and the state of feeling in the community at large, in regard to the then existing revenue laws. Georgia at that time was the most populous town in Northern Vermont. The people were about equally divided politically, although the democratic party had a clear majority on a close vote, and the most intense feeling pervaded the whole community, several of the citizens held commissions in the customs department, while others were known to be in sympathy with the smugglers, if not actually engaged in smuggling themselves. So persistent had been the efforts of the government in attempting to break up the business, that the smugglers operated mostly in organized gangs, and the custom officers had been under the necessity of operating in concert and meeting force with force, and those of the citizens not actually interested, needed but little persuasion to induce them to join the party with which they were in sympathy, until collisions had become frequent and Georgia had acquired among the smugglers the *soubriquet* of Hell's Gate.

On the day of ——— 18— intelligence had reached the custom officers in Georgia, that a gang of smugglers would attempt to pass through the town during that night, and Sardius Blodgett and his three sons, Luke and Joseph Hopkins, Samuel Hubbell, Potter and Reuben Conger, Francis and Orin Davis and some others, several of whom were custom officers, had assembled at Blodgett's house, about half a mile south of the town line on the main road from St. Albans to Georgia, for the purpose of intercepting and overhauling them. Meantime a gang of about 100 persons, under the lead of Samuel H. Farnsworth, John S. Gallup, and Jeremiah Low, had assembled at

* There was an error in the census of 1860, a new enumeration made by order of the town showing the true number to be 1617.

† Elder Sabin says he was senator five years. I have not the time to review the list now, but I think he is mistaken.

the tavern kept by John Nason, about a mile south of St. Albans village, for the purpose of making a raid upon the Georgia custom officers, to direct their attention from a gang of smugglers who were to pass by some other route. Mounted on horses and accompanied by a wagon, they started for Georgia and made their first *début* at Blodgett's, where the government party on seeing that they were so largely outnumbered, had wisely decided to keep quiet and let them go by. But the raiders, intent on mischief, and not content to be "let alone," demanded that Blodgett should "come out and show himself," which he finally after much delay did, when he was most mercilessly assaulted and beaten, until one arm was broken twice and he was otherwise severely injured. They then seized the Congress, and having bound them hand and foot, piled them into the wagon and started on their way. At that time the road generally traveled from St. Albans to Milton, turned off from what is generally known as the stage-road, about three fourths of a mile south from the village of Georgia, where Curtis M. Post now resides, and crossed over on to the east road, coming upon the present road at the brick house, on the top of the hill, where Capt. Major Post now resides, thence on towards Georgia depot to what is known as Hyde's Ferry, where there was a tavern on the south side of the river, where Alvan Hyde now resides. Major Elijah Dee resided where his son Jared now does, in the spotted brick house at the four corners, where the road now turns off to Fairfax, and Capt. Jesse Post in the next house, south. It was arranged that Major Dee, accompanied by a small party, should leave his house and go north and west to the corner where C. M. Post now resides, and John C. Post and another party should go by the other road, that is, west and north, to the same corner to look for smugglers. The distance by the two routes was the same, and the two parties were expected to arrive at the same time. Post and his party on arriving at the goal, quietly waited a short time and hearing nothing of the other party started up the road to meet them. On arriving at the house on the top of the hill, they heard a violent altercation going on a little way down the road to the east, but the party seemed then to have got in motion. The Post party not learning anything of their coadjutors and ignorant of the

character of the gang, followed on as close behind as was deemed prudent, the darkness being so intense as to permit them to approach very near. As the raiders passed Capt. Jesse Post's, Maj. Dee called out with all his might to him to come to the rescue. This was the first evidence his friends had received that he was a prisoner. Capt. Post had been suffering from a rheumatic attack and had not deemed it prudent for him to be out in the evening, but forgetting all that, he saddled his horse and accompanied the pursuing party to "the river." Here a part of the raiders beginning to get over their zeal, and fearing the consequences, instead of ferrying the river, scattered to their homes. The Post party quietly pushed on to one of the first boats and went over with the leaders of the gang. The boat was small and only a small part of the raiders got over. They carried their prisoners into the house and the moment they were brought into the light, Capt. Post rushed in and cut the ropes with which they were bound, without resistance or demonstration on the part of the raiders, beyond some high words and a few blows dealt to the younger Post. Maj. Dee's injuries were somewhat severe, consisting of numerous contusions. Although in the dead of night, the news spread through the town like wild-fire, and it was unquestionably fortunate for all parties, and especially for the raiders, that the release of the prisoners occurred at the time it did.—Every democrat in town, including a company of militia fully armed, was aroused and came to the rescue, but Maj. Dee, Capt. Post, Col. Holmes, and others of the law-abiding citizens advised that the raiders be permitted to disperse, and quiet was at once restored in the community; but, so many of the raiders as could be positively identified, were subsequently prosecuted for assault, and poverty and infamy were ever after the lot of all of them in such a marked degree, that the people who were not in active sympathy with them, came to believe that their punishment, like Cain's, was greater than they could bear.

GEORGIA ACADEMY.

The people of Georgia have shown a good degree of interest in education. A select school was established at an early day, and taught for many years, with very slight intermissions, by successive teachers, most of whom were students or graduates of U. V. M.

The branches usually taught in academies

were pursued by students, both from this and the surrounding towns.

No building was erected until 1823, when by voluntary contribution an upper story was added to the building then being erected for the district school, for the purpose of an academy.

For the next 12 years the school was in a flourishing condition, and in 1838 through the efforts of Mr. George Blackman, then principal, it was incorporated as an academy, and supplied with apparatus. The subsequent years, from various causes, it gradually declined.

In 1852, the old white meeting-house, no longer used as a place of worship, was fitted up for the use of the school; new apparatus was procured, and for a while the school was maintained with its former vigor and success. But its light has at last gone out, and a small private school at the centre of the town, affords the only facilities for instruction now enjoyed aside from the common district schools.

The following is an imperfect list of the principals: Mr. Ralph M. Dodge, Mr. Hill, Mr. Lamb, Mr. Seymour Allen, Mr. George Alkn, Mr. Sabin, Dr. Washburne, Mr. Barber, Mr. Pierson, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Calvin Pease, Mr. Wood, Mr. Blackman, Mr. Mc-Masters, Mr. Dorman, Mr. Divoll, Mr. Sheldon, Mr. Walker, Mr. Dunsmore, Mr. Waterman, Mr. Butler, Mr. Lang, Mr. Ranslow.

ECCLÉSIASTICAL.

The first sermon preached in Georgia was by Rev. Mr. Murslock, of Saybrook, Ct. supposed to be the same who afterward became professor of languages in the University of Vermont.

In 1799, the population of the town amounted to 310. In the warning for the annual town meeting of that year appeared the following items:

"1st. To see if the town will take into consideration and propose some method for building a meeting house."

This subject was agitated for several years before any action was finally taken. In the warning for a town meeting, in 1796, appears;

"5th. to see if the town will agree on a centre to build a meeting house." It was "Voted to build a meeting house on lot No. 80, and to choose a committee to fix on a spot on said lot and set a stake for a meeting house."

On the spot finally determined upon, after

much discussion by several committees, there was completed in 1802, under the direction of Capt. Spratt, an English architect, a meeting-house of the Cornithian order of architecture, which, for many years, was the largest and best finished in Northern Vermont. It was not, however, built by a tax on the town, as had all along been contemplated, but by individual subscriptions. It was built of the best materials, and it may well be doubted if there was ever another so thoroughly built in this section of country. Notwithstanding there was plenty of the best timber to be had for the cutting, and labor was then comparatively cheap, the house cost over \$7000. Although long since abandoned as a house of worship, it still stands a monument of the liberality and taste of the earlier residents of the town.

The early settlers were mostly Congregationalists; but there were a few Baptists.

April 6, 1793, a special town-meeting was called "To see if the inhabitants will agree to hire a minister of the gospel to preach in said town, on probation for a settlement."

Another meeting was called on the first Tuesday of September.

"To see if the inhabitants will agree to hire Mr. Isaac Babbit, a Congregational minister, to preach the gospel in said town, on probation for a settlement;" which meeting was dissolved without having taken action on the subject.

In 1793, a Congregational church, consisting of the following members, viz.—William Post, Keziah Post, Elijah Dee, Miriam Dea, Nathaniel Perry, Benjamin Sabin, Abraham Hatheway, Hannah Hatheway, Ira Hinckley, Elizabeth Hinckley, Sarah Evarts, Alice Cushman, Anna Ballard, Benedict Alvord, Molly Naramore, Daniel Lay, and Edward Giffin, was organized by Rev. Mr. Smith, a missionary, and the 13th inst., another special town-meeting was held.

"To see if the town will agree to settle Mr. Isaac Babbit over the Congregational church and people of this town."

Several meetings were held, and many proposals made to and by Mr. Babbit; but the whole matter, for some unexplained reason, came to naught; and July 20, 1796, a special meeting was called,

"To see if the town will agree to procure, settle and establish a minister in or over the people of said town, according to the statute of this State, in that case made and provided."

At that meeting a committee was appointed and instructed to apply to Mr. Aaron Collins, of Sunderland, "to preach amongst the people on probation for a settlement."

In December 1796, Rev. Mr. Bliss was preaching here on probation, as appears from the town records. In December 1797, a meeting was called, which

"Voted to hire Mr. Josiah Prentiss to preach amongst us on probation."

At a special town meeting held on the second Thursday of September, 1798:

"Meeting opened by prayer. Voted to give Mr. Josiah Prentiss a call to settle in the town, in the work of the gospel ministry." Voted that the support for Mr. Prentiss shall be collected by a tax on the rateable estate of the town, according to law." "Voted to give Mr. Prentiss 200 acres of the Minister's right, and he to deed back the rest of the right to the town, and to give him 40 pounds salary the first year, and to rise annually in proportion as the grand list shall rise, to the sum of seventy pounds."

This vote was, at another meeting, amended so as to read 100 acres of land, £80 the first year, and rise to £80; but it appears that Mr. Prentiss was never settled. In 1799, a meeting was called

"To see if the town will agree, and vote, to tax themselves according to the largest extent of the statute of the state, to raise money to hire a gospel minister, or ministers, to preach to said town for one year."

Another meeting held in Aug. of this year,

"Voted—that the committee be directed to agree with and hire Mr. John Sabins to preach in said town."

It appears that Mr. Sabins was hired for several short periods, and that during the next 3 or 4 years the controversy, in regard to settling a minister according to law, was waged with much bitter feeling on both sides; the pulpit being supplied, meantime, by several different individuals.

On the first Monday of April, 1803, a town meeting was held, at which it was

"Voted—to give Mr. Publius Virgilius Booge [from Winchester, Ct.] a call to settle in the gospel ministry, in and over the Congregational church and people of the town of Georgia—eighty-three voting in the affirmative, and thirty-five neutrals, who would not oppose, but who wished for longer and more particular acquaintance with Mr. Booge."

"Voted 5thly—To give Mr. Publius V. Booge seventy-five pounds, the first year of his settlement, as a salary, and that his salary shall rise yearly as the grand list shall rise, to the sum of one hundred pounds, which shall ever be his yearly salary. Voted, also, that the

said Mr. Booge shall have, as a settlement, one lot or one hundred acres of land, that is to say, lot No. 35—the lot in contemplation for a minister's lot—or if that should not fall to the minister's right—to make him up the value of said lot in other lands or pay—and that the yearly salary shall be paid as follows, viz: one quarter of the sum in cash; the other three quarters in produce, such as corn, beef, pork, and such articles as he shall want."

These terms were accepted by Mr. Booge; but we find the following document drawn up a few days after; and it is presumed that upon it Mr. Booge mainly relied for his support, especially as the law was repealed in 1807, and the vote of the town would have been of no force after that time, even if it had been relied upon before:

"SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF THE
REV. MR. P. V. BOOGE.

"We whose names are hereunto subscribed, believing that the foundation of the happiness of society rests on a constant cultivation of those moral virtues denominated religion, and that the most effectual mode of obtaining and continuing such valuable objects is to procure a public teacher of morality. Do, each for ourselves, voluntarily agree to abide by the following articles and conditions, viz.

1st That each subscriber shall pay, in a mode hereinafter to be made, his equal proportion, according to his list and rateable estate, of the sum of Two Hundred and fifty Dollars, to be appropriated to the special purpose of the first year's salary, to be paid, in the manner hereafter directed, to Mr. Publius V. Booge; and after the first year the said Mr. Booge's salary shall rise sixteen Dollars and sixty-seven cents a year, till it amounts to Three Hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents; which last sum shall be his yearly salary so long as he shall continue to be the settled minister of the congregational Church and people of the town of Georgia, and shall continue to preach regularly to the inhabitants of said town; and that three-fourths of said salary shall be paid in country produce, and one-fourth in cash.

2d. That the subscribers agree to meet at the Meeting-House in Georgia, on Tuesday, the third day of May, 1803, at two o'clock in the afternoon, to choose some suitable persons for a Clerk and treasurer of the subscribers, and likewise a Committee of three persons to take charge of the prudential concerns of the subscribers, as herein after pointed out.

3d. That immediately on the settlement of the said Mr. Booge to the Gospel Ministry, in and over the church and people of the town of Georgia as aforesaid the Committee appointed as herein before directed, shall make out a list of the names of the subscribers, and deliver the same to the Clerk chosen as aforesaid; and it shall be the duty of the Clerk appointed as aforesaid, and of all other succeeding Clerks, to

furnish himself with the list of the polls and rateable estates of the subscribers, annually, by the first day of November.

" 4th. That the committee appointed as herein before directed, and all Committees hereafter to be appointed, shall sometime in the month of December, annually, meet and make out from the list of the subscribers a Rate Bill, and deliver the same to the Collector, with a Warrant, signed by proper authority, for the collection of the same—and also a duplicate Rate-Bill, and deliver it to the said Mr. Booge, so that any subscriber, if he chooses, may pay his rate, or tax, or proportion, to him; and the said minister's receipt shall be good accounting with such Collector for his her or their rate. The Committee appointed as aforesaid, or any other persons appointed as their successors, shall be a standing Committee, and shall keep this subscription, and whose duty it shall be from year to year, to procure new or additional subscribers.

5th. That no person shall be holden to this subscription, after he shall have actually removed from the town of Georgia, in case he has paid all taxes previous to his removal.

6th. That any person becoming a subscriber, who shall at the time of subscribing, be a member of any Church dissenting from the Congregational church in Georgia, or shall hereafter become a member of any other church, shall have the privilege to withdraw his or her name from the subscription, on previously paying all taxes that have arisen.

7th. That all future meetings shall be warned by the Clerk chosen by the subscribers, on the application of seven of the subscribers, giving twelve days notice in said warnings, and shall be governed by two-thirds of the members present.

8th. That this subscription shall not be binding on the subscribers, unless there shall be sufficient subscribers, so that the tax on each subscriber shall not exceed three cents on the dollar as his proportion.

Subscribed by us,

William Post,
Daniel Lay,
Elijah Dee,
Nathan Murray,
Jesse Post,
Joseph Stannard,
Frederic Cushman,
Ira Hinkley,
Asa Stannard,
Walter Colton,
Jared Watkins,
John Shaw,
Ansell Merritt,
Nath'l Merritt,
Justus Styles,
Titus Trall,
George Lamb,
Jariah Lewis,
Hezekiah Keeler,
Francis Davis,
Bohan Shepard,
James Everts,

John Todd,
Samuel Laffin,
Elisha Bartlett,
Abraham Laffin,
Edmund Lamb,
Joseph Doane,
Ebenezer Booge,
Abel Blair,
Frederic Bliss,
Francis Elseed,
Luman Graves,
Sam'l C. Booge,
Martin Merritt,
Janna Churchill,
Phillip Ellis,
Obadiah Wright,
Noah Lomis,
Samuel Winton,
Silas Robinson, jr.,
John Lomis,
Abner B. Nichols,
William Hubbard,

Abel Post,
Janna Churchill, jr.,
Elisha Bartlett, jr.,
Roger Lomis,
Henry Chapman,
Moses Barber,
Israel Joslin,
Henry Gibbs,
Uriah Rogers,
John White,
Nath'l Lay,
Stephen Goodman,
Daniel Stannard,
Obadiah Gilbert,
Joseph Dinsmore,
James Hotchkiss,
Nolley Witters,
Jonathan Danforth,
Hira Hill,
David Clark,
Nath'l B. Torrey,
Silas Smith,
William Post, jr.,
Ebenezer Goodrich,
Elijah Dee, jr.,
Simon Ellsworth,
Levi Barber,
Ethiel Scott,
Nathan Perry,
Elijah Hunt,
Roswell Lomis,
David Stevens,
Asahel Johnson,
Elisha Cleveland,
Obadiah Hills,
Edward Hall,
Joseph Barron,
Loammi Patten,
John St. John,
Darius Blatchley,
Andrew Van Gilder,
Hezekiah Winchell,
J. D. W. Kip,

Titus Bushnell,
Joel Fairchild,
Enos Pease,
Elisha Hale,
Joshua Smedley,
Elijah Baker, jr.,
William Ballard,
Chester Andrews,
Noble Clark,
Wm. Sanders, jr.,
Washington Dee,
Sheveric Weeks,
Abner Bliss,
Eben. Boyden,
Elijah W. Wood,
Sam'l Sanborn,
Oliver Thayer,
Matthew Blair,
Josiah Hale,
Sam'l Stannard, jr.,
Isaac Chamberlain,
Oliver Blatchley,
Eben. Bishop,
Rich'd Sylvester,
Heman Newton,
Levi Goodrich,
Jesse Goodrich,
Major Post,
Wm. Wright,
Seymour Eggleston,
John Hart,
Zomy Blair,
Wm. Wright, jr.,
Luther Bishop,
John White, jr.,
Jos. Dinsmore, jr.,
Tim. W. Osbourn,
Rich'd Davidson,
Nathan Stevens,
Peter Dewey,
Wm. Powers,
Noah Lomis,

Although there was subsequently some little difficulty with Mr. Booge, about the lot No. 35, the whole subject of settling a minister by law, which had been a constant source of perplexity and contention in the town for more than 10 years, was practically disposed of, by this settlement. There are records of 35 meetings in which this subject was considered, and most of them were called especially for the purpose.

Mr. Booge, or Bogue, as the name has been written since about that time, was dismissed Oct. 20, 1813. For 2 years subsequent to the dismissal of Mr. Bogue, the church was without a pastor.

Oct. 10, 1815, the church and society extended a call to Eben H. Dorman, a licentiate, to settle over them and the church at Fairfax; dividing the time between the two. Mr. Dorman was ordained Nov. 15, 1815,—and in

Dec. 22, 1823, dismissed from Fairfax, at the solicitation of the church in Georgia, and gave his entire time to its interests, till Nov. 3, 1824, when he was dismissed at his own request. The church remained without a pastor, after Mr. Dorman's dismissal, about 3½ years, during which time fifty-one persons were received into fellowship, in connection with the labors of Mr. Dana Lamb, a native of the town, and at that time a member of the U. V. M. Rev. Luther P. Blodgett was installed over the church, July 21, 1828, on a salary of \$450, and a parsonage. He was dismissed March 4, 1830.

About 6 months after his dismission there arose a contention among the brethren of the church, which "was so sharp between them that they departed asunder;" but were subsequently reunited, according to the following

ARTICLES OF UNION.

1st. The two Congregational churches in Georgia—based as they are on substantially the articles of faith and covenant—do hereby mutually agree to unite in a firm one indivisible church, under the name of the Congregational Church in Georgia.

2d. It is to be distinctly understood, that the interest and organization of the respective churches is in no way to be effected by this union; but each church unites with all the privileges and advantages of the whole upon equitable and gospel principles, subject to the control, in future, of the church in its united capacity.

3d. A book of record shall be procured in which this instrument, the confession of faith and covenant, the names and the doings of the church in future times, shall be faithfully recorded.

The above and foregoing plan of union was submitted to the Congregational churches in Georgia, and was unanimously agreed upon by their respective committees in conference, July 12, 1837.

GEORGE EGGLESTON,
SEYMOUR EGGLESTON,
DANIEL DINSMORE,
QUINTUS C. COLTON,
JESSE POST

} For 1st
church.

IRA HINCKLEY,
WALTER COLTON,
D. R. BOGUE,
H. H. BALLARD,
CALEB GODDARD.

} For 2d
church.

During the time from the disseverance to the reunion of the church, the first or old church did not settle a minister. The new or second church built a commodious house of worship, which was dedicated in the winter of 1832-3, and the Rev. George W. Ranslow was installed

pastor June 13, 1833. Rev. Mr. Ranslow was dismissed from the pastorate Jan. 31, 1855.

Mr. Geo. E. Sanborne, a licentiate of Andover Seminary, was ordained over the church, Jan. 1, 1857, and dismissed April 9, 1861.

During the several periods when the church has been without a settled pastor it has enjoyed the labors of several efficient ministers as stated supply, and has never been more than a few sabbaths at a time without preaching. Rev. C. C. Torrey was installed pastor of the church, Dec. 16, 1868.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

Among the early settlers of the town were a few Baptists, and a church was organized Oct. 21, 1793, and Benjamin Holmes and Ephraim Lewis were ordained deacons. Rev. Roswell Mears was the first settled pastor, and preached with much acceptance from 1807 to 1823—from 1825 to August 14, 1867. Rev. Alvah Sabin, with slight interruptions, was pastor; Rev. R. Smith is now the pastor.

The old white meeting-house was originally built by subscription, and among the subscribers were some Baptists and some who became such afterwards. About the time of the settlement of Elder Mears, the Baptists instituted a claim to the use of the house for worship for a portion of the time, which was for a while resisted by the Congregationalists; but finally compromised by each using the house in proportion to the amount of interest of the members and adherents of the respective churches.

After a while, the Congregationalists, not content to hold services only a portion of the time, and having secured accommodations elsewhere, withdrew and left the Baptists in quiet occupancy. But as the larger portion of the church resided in the S. W. part of the town, and as the old house was much too large for comfortable occupancy, they in turn abandoned it; and, having built a new house at "the Plain," removed thither. The present membership is about 60.

REV. ROSWELL MEARS.

ABRIDGED FROM A SKETCH, BY REV. L. A. DUNN.*

Among the pioneers of the Christian ministry of Franklin Co. was Roswell Mears, who entered upon the work of a home missionary in 1792, laboring in Milton, Cambridge and Georgia, and was pastor of the Baptist church in Georgia from 1807 until 1823, and died in that place Dec. 25, 1855.

Mr. Mears was born in Goshen, Ct. April 16, 1772. He was the subject of strong religious

* Published in pamphlet form.—Ed.

impressions at a very early age, and after a protracted and somewhat peculiar struggle, became a decided and earnest believer at the age of 14. His attention was soon directed to the Christian ministry; and though without the advantages of education, he commenced the work of preaching in his 20th year. In 1792, he came to Milton from Poultney, Vt., where he had spent his youth, and made his first attempts in the ministry.

Franklin county was then almost a wilderness, with only a few settlers in the adjoining townships. He found but one professor of religion in the town of Milton, and only one minister of any denomination within 50 miles. Taking his bible and hymn-book (his whole library), and without money or change of clothing—alone, on foot, he entered upon his work. He was most cordially received, and appointments were made for him in all directions, and his labors were attended with a powerful revival.

He was at this time a member of the Congregational church in Poultney; but was led to a change of views on the subject of baptism, and united with the Baptist church in Fairfax, in 1793, where he was ordained in 1795.

The next 10 years he spent in preaching in different places in Franklin and Chittenden counties. He afterward removed to Conway, N. H., from which place he was called to the pastorate of the Baptist church in Georgia, in 1807, where he labored with success and enjoyed, in connection with Rev. E. H. Dornan of the Congregational church, one of the most powerful revivals of religion ever known in the town.

After resigning his charge to his successor, Rev. Alvah Sabin, he continued his labors in the neighboring towns, and remained an efficient minister until about 70 years of age. From that period he was mostly confined at home.

He held an honorable position among his brethren, possessed a peculiar faculty for religious consolation and pastoral duty, and was universally respected and beloved.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

There are in town a few adherents of this church, and services have been held in the S. E. part of the town, near the depot of the Vermont and Canada R. R., from time to time, for several years, and in the summer of 1868 a church was organized at that place. Services

are now held on alternate sabbaths in the school-house, Rev. John A. Hicks, D. D. officiating. Measures have been taken for the erection of a house of worship during the summer of 1869.

THE METHODIST CHURCH

has had for many years an organized society in Georgia, which is united with the society in North Fairfax in the support of a minister. Some 18 years since they erected a neat and commodious chapel at the centre of the town, which has been steadily occupied for religious service.

REV. DANA LAMB.*

BY L. L. BUTCHER, OF ST. ALBANS.

Every succeeding year witnesses the death of many useful and deserving men. Some of these have been prominently before the public in stations of honor and trust, and have exercised a wide influence upon their fellow-men. There is little danger that the memory of such will soon perish. The record of their lives is carefully preserved, and passes into history. But there is a much larger and not less deserving class, whose field of labor has been restricted, and whose lives have been passed in comparative seclusion. Yet they have nobly and successfully striven to elevate and advance their race, and if little known beyond their immediate sphere of action, their departure has left a wide chasm, not soon to be filled. Such a man was the subject of the following sketch.

Rev. Dana Lamb was born in the town of Georgia, Vermont, Oct. 14, A. D. 1800. During his minority he resided with his father, the late Mr. Edmund Lamb, who was a highly respectable farmer, and assisted in the cultivation and management of the farm. In early youth he established a good reputation for industry and sobriety, and the modesty and amiability of his character gained for him a wide circle of friends.

The people of Georgia, much to their credit, have for many years maintained a very good select school at the center of the town. The privileges afforded by this were of great value to Mr. Lamb, and such was his application to study, and aptitude for learning, that he was strongly advised by his teacher to acquire a collegiate education. Accordingly, after an unusually thorough preparatory course, he entered the University of Vermont in August, 1821. His collegiate life was marked by the same as-

siduity and perseverance that he had previously manifested, and his standing as a scholar may be easily inferred from the fact, that immediately after his graduation in 1825, he was appointed successor to the late Zakok Thompson, in the office of tutor. It was during his tutorship that he was hopefully converted, and he was ever afterwards an earnest and sincere christian. Believing that he was called of God to preach the gospel, he resigned his office of tutor which he had held with much credit to himself for two years, and spent some time in the study of theology with the Rev. Josiah Hopkins, D. D., at that time residing in New Haven, in this State. He commenced preaching at Bridport, Vermont, and on the 10th of February, 1831, was ordained and installed pastor of the Congregational Church in that place. His ministry was decidedly successful. Extensive revivals of religion occurred in 1831, 1836 and 1841, with seasons of deep interest in other years. During his ministry, there were added to the church 255 members, 212 of whom were by profession. Mr. Lamb always enjoyed, to the fullest extent, the confidence of his brethren and respect of the entire community. In 1834, he received the honorary degree of A. M. from Middlebury College.

He is remembered to this day with deep interest, by his former parishioners at Bridport, and in every place in Vermont where he was known. Able and faithful though he was, and successful, far beyond most of his contemporaries, he was, nevertheless, not to escape that which so often happens to the best of ministers—viz: some disaffection in his congregation. This led to the dissolution of the pastoral relation, May 4th, 1847. The great want of educated ministers at the West, was at this time pressed with a good deal of force, upon all the leading Christian denominations at the East. Mr. Lamb deemed it to be his duty to cast in his lot with those who were laboring to plant religious institutions in those vast regions, which were then but just opening to the light of civilization. He emigrated to the State of Wisconsin, and settled in the town of Springvale, in the County of Fond du Lac, where he continued to reside until his death. His ministry in his new home was characterized by the same energy and perseverance, for which he was already distinguished. In a few months after his arrival, viz. April 23, 1843, he organized a church at Springvale, and in June following, another at Rosendale, and Jan. 24, 1849, still another at

Alto. He labored also in many other places, and his history is identified with the history of the churches in that now beautiful and flourishing portion of our country. Mr. Lamb's high literary taste and culture, led him to take a deep interest in the colleges and seminaries of the West. He was one of the most devoted friends and patrons of Brockway college at the city of Ripon, Wisconsin, sustaining it largely by his influence and contributions, and visiting the East to solicit aid for its funds. He was for some years a member of the board of Trustees, every meeting of which for business he attended, with a single exception. When he was detained at home by ill health. It was a meeting of the board which called him to Ripon, where his last sickness and death occurred. He was feeble and suffering from disease, but anxiety for the welfare of the College, prevailed upon him to undertake the journey. The exposure and fatigue which he encountered, were too much for his wasted strength, and he died at the house of his son, August 2, 1861.

Mr. Lamb as a preacher was bold, earnest and sincere. Although capable of fine writing, he rarely attempted it in his sermons. He aimed to make direct impressions, and to produce immediate results, by faithful presentation of the truth to the hearts and consciences of his hearers. While the country was new, he taught from house to house, carefully hunting up the settlers in their rude cabins, scattered over the prairies, administering consolation to the sick and dying, counseling the poor and unfortunate, and performing for all classes the part of a self-sacrificing benefactor. It is not known that he had a personal enemy in the world. All denominations of men seemed to concur in rendering to him that respect, which is awarded alone to the highest excellence.

His funeral was attended at Springvale, by a large concourse of people, including many from the city of Ripon, who came to pay the last sad tribute of respect to his memory. He died in the full hope of a blessed immortality, upon the fruition of which no one can doubt that he has entered.

Saint Albans, Jan. 21, 1862.

The classmates in College, of Mr. Lamb, were I. Converse, Irad C. Day, I. A. Denison, Alden Emmons, Henry Hutchinson, G. Stone, B. Swan, A. T. Tuttle, L. Van Noe, I. M. Weed, George P. Williams, G. R. H. Withington.

REVERIE

Upon the Anniversary of my birth, and that of a sister.

BY NELSON FAIRCHILD.*

Three-score and one!

The youngest of eleven!

Two sleep beneath the prairie flowers, and three—
Peaceful and low—with those who gave them birth,
Beneath their native soil.

Three-score and one to-day!

To-day a sister dear—and more to me—
My mother from my childhood's tender years—
Numbers her seventy-four!

Three-score and one!

They tell me I am "growing old, and grey,
And garrulous;" oh no! but so, not so;
Hereditary! prematurely grey!
But yesterday, with father, rode to mill—
A little boy, barefooted, underneath
A spired cap, all striped with red and blue,
The pride of my young heart.

Three-score and one!

And not a day of all these weary years
Exempt from pain! and oh! the long and night!
Responsive—I have sung—with Job of old—
His plaintive wail—

"And when my nightly couch I try,
And seek, in vain, refreshing sleep;
To thee in vigils, oft I cry—
Hold thou my life! my reason keep!
These 'visions' terrify my soul,
And 'dreams' affright my throbbing heart;
O God my shatter'd nerves control,
Lest mind and reason all depart."

Three-score and one!

A third of all these weary changeful years
Has left me on a suffering couch, prostrate
And helpless; "Cast down but not destroyed;"
Still "hoping against hope!"

Three-score and one of discipline!

And yet my heart is young, and joyous now
As when a boy: books, friends, and music, all
Serve to beguile the long and weary years,
And lighten much, a load of suffering;
And when by night, "my nights are waking held,"
"The number of Thy thoughts within my heart,"
Most precious are—Thou blessed, present Lord!

Three-score and one!

And will it ever be, Thou'lt say to me
"Arise!" and to the house of prayer and praise
Direct thy long-withholden steps, and praise
And worship, in the congregation of my saints—
And "pay thy vows!"

Three-score and one!

Ere long this chain will break,
And I awake—refined and purified—
No more to suffer and no more to sin!
Redeemed! "redeemed from all iniquity"
Through Christ—"my Lord."

*Nelson, son of Joel Fairchild, one of the four brothers spoken of elsewhere (in the Georgia article.) He has been most of his life confined to his couch with spinal affection. He resided several years in Milton, but now resides in St. Albans. The sister referred to is the widow of the late David Stevens, Jr., of St. Albans, and mother of the late Dr. H. F. Stevens.

RETROSPECTIVE GLANCES.

BY MRS. MARY W. BOWARD.

Is it an indication that one is growing old when he loves to dwell upon the past? Then I must be verging towards that retrospective season, for my mind often reverts to the old birth-town, and the scenes of my childhood and youth come trooping back in pleasant reminiscence.

Foremost in these groups of memory, is the noisy brook tumbling o'er its rocky bed, as it winds its way through my father's lands in spring and fall, carries many a busy mill and is indeed honored with the appellation of "the river," before it pours its waters into the bosom of our beautiful Champlain. Scarce a vestige is now to be seen of the ruins of either bridge or mill, which in days gone by was known as the "Evarts grist-mill," but at the old site the water still tumbles over the beautiful cascade, as in days of yore, when it drove the only grist-mill between Burlington and Swanton. This mill was built by one of the three Evarts brothers, originally from Connecticut, who took up land in Georgia at its early settlement. As memory retouches the recollections of the past, and I glance at "the street," an edifice—familiar to every Georgian—stands out, in bold relief, the isolated two story brick building which, long before my recollection, had been dignified by the name of the Georgia Academy, which unpretending edifice has nobly done its part in sending forth into the world intelligence and enterprise; for long before our sad war the sons and daughters of Georgia were widely scattered over the far West and the sunny South, not alone as teachers and citizens, but as ministers, lawyers, physicians and authors.

In speaking of the dear old academy I might render a passing tribute to the late lamented Calvin Pease, D. D., who during his collegiate course taught here some 18 months; and I may safely say, that whoever was brought under his tuition, ever after cherished his name, with almost sacred reverence.

Next comes "the old white meeting-house" which so long stood alone upon the green in its stateliness and grandeur, and even now, that other church edifices have arisen in a line with it, and it is converted into an academy and town-house, it is still the thing of beauty

—a joy forever to that tiny village. To those whose memory carries them back some 30 years or more, associated with it, and its occupation, two-thirds of the time, by the early Congregational church, is the bent form and white locks of Captain Joslin—the portly figure of Dea. Hinkley, standing at the head of the choir, keeping time with his extended right hand; while Dea. Colton occupies the rear space between the male and female singers with his bass-viol—which bass-viol and the Deacon was an institution of the old Congregational church service. So, too, was the venerable Father Mears, first pastor of the Baptist church, and his son-in-law and successor, Elder Sabin, as inseparably connected with their occupying the church each third sabbath, previous to the erection of the new Congregational house, after those dissensions which made that church two. But most of these have gone down to the silent tomb, and others have taken their places.

Other changes too have been here, some might say of progress, for energy and thrift bring competency, and an aristocracy of wealth is springing up here as elsewhere, but with it alas! has come the neglect of better things, and the unsustained academy whispers degeneracy in mournful dirge. But on the corner still stands the old Northrop house. And now we are standing in the door of the house built by Mr. Goch spoken of in No. V. of the Gazetteer, page 516, as "a still more wild and unfrequented place." A door looking out upon the lake in front and at one side into a dimly dark ravine—the outer door of the very room in which he was found dead, burned and charred, either having fallen into the fire-place in a fit, or having been placed thereby the murderous hands of robbers—a suspicion at the time.

"A door looking out upon the lake."

The scene, do I remember well,
The woody shade and rocky dell,
Were rudely intermingled.

Full many a happy hour I've spent
Among those cedars green,
Or climbed the precipice—

Sweet scene that did pure thoughts inspire,
And lead me up to nature's God;
Eager I climbed the rock-paths higher,
Beneath me did the cedars nod,
And bright the glassy lake of blue,
Gave back the skies their azure hue.

(Reminiscences of the Summer of 1839 and 1840, spent in teaching near the eastern shore, in old Georgia, of the beautiful old Champlain.)

While younger hearts out-joying mine
In climbing o'er the rock
Or sliding down the deep ravine
My staidier joy did mock.

And there was the natural seat in a rocky ledge, which to obtain, ah me!

That favorite seat the one quiet strife,
At recess and at noon.

And there was the spring where we drink
again from cups made of leaves from the bass-wood folded down.

Ah whatever else they may forget
I will never be the spring,
For 'twas the bright, the darling pet
So like a living thing!

Those days are fled, with their sweet joys,
And we think we are wiser grown:
That still we joy with as fleeting toys,
We'll see when they are gone.

Malone, N. Y., Nov. 1863.

HIGHGATE.

INTRODUCTION TO THE HISTORY OF HIGHGATE.
FROM THE PAPERS OF AMOS SKELLS.

Highgate, in the north-west part of Franklin County, bounded N. by Canada, E. by Franklin, S. by Swanton and Sheldon, W. by lake Champlain and Swanton; was chartered Aug. 17, 1763, by Gov. Wentworth to Samuel Hunt and 63 others, 6 miles square. Later surveys extended its boundaries in the form of a diamond on the S. E. nearly half through and between Sheldon and Franklin. None of the original grantees ever settled in town.

FIRST SETTLERS.

In 1785-6, Joseph Reycard, on the Canada line, on the farm now owned by C. and L. Drury; John Hilliker, on Missisquoi river below Swanton; Jeremiah Brewster and Thomas Butterfield on the west side of Rock river, near the lake shore; in 1787, Conrad Barr, John Saxe, John Stinehouse, John Sheltee, George Wilson, John Hogle, — Lampman and Peter Waggonner.

1787; Henry Stinehouse, Abram Reycard and Catherine Sheltee were born—the first children supposed to have been born in town, and the same year, John Saxe built the first grist-mill on a small stream in the N. W. part of the town, where a mill has ever since been running, still called "Saxe's Mill." Before this there were no mills short of Burlington, 35 miles distant, a part of the way through

pathless woods, or Plattsburgh, where the lake must be crossed by the settler with his grist in a canoe in addition to carrying it a great distance on his back; hence the little log-mill, with its one run of stone, was a great blessing, and brought many settlers into town soon after it was built—John Stinets, Jonathan Buttersfield, Jacob Hostott, Elias Bessy, H. Sisco — Teachout, Henry Hoffman, James Bopce, James Moulte, Thomas Best and others about 1769-91.

1791, Catherine, wife of John Saxe, died; supposed to be the first death in town.

1791, the first school was taught by Siméon Foster, in a house on Conrad Barr's farm, near Saxe's mill; Thomas Thorp, from Baltimore, Md. taught in 1792-3 and Abram Hyatt was the third school teacher.

1793, there were 23 votes cast.

1797, Andrew Potter built the first saw-mill at Highgate Falls, and a grist-mill, soon after.

1799, Conrad Barr, and W. Moulte built the first framed barns in town.

1801, Mathew Godfrey and Peter Saxe kept the first store and tavern.

1802, the first framed houses were built by Elijah Reed, on Missisquoi river; — Newcomb, at Highgate Springs and Conrad Barr, near Saxe's Mills.

1804, the first proprietors' meeting held in town, was at the house of John Saxe, the second Monday of January.

1805, the town was organized; Mathew Saxe being the first town clerk.

1806, Dr. Joseph B. Cutler, the first settled physician, located and lived in town until his death in 1861.

1807, Alad Drury built the first furnace.

1811, Thomas Best built the first brick house. Jonathan Loudop was the first tanner, locating on the river below Swanton Falls. Nehemiah Sabin and John Clough, the first blacksmiths.

The first settlers were principally Dutch refugees who supposed they had settled in Canada till after the establishment of the line between Canada and the States, and at the time there were no settlers found between Highgate and Burlington. John Saxe visited Burlington in 1786 with no guide but his pocket compass, and when there was no house between Saxe's Mills and Burlington.

At Highgate Falls is one of the most powerful waterfalls in the State. Heiman Allen,

brother of Ethan, purchased the mills of Andrew Potter, and the title to numerous lots of land in town which were held subject to annual rent, to which the right of title has been purchased in many instances.

Indians frequented the settlement and sometimes pitched their wigwams near the settlers' cabins, and the children of the Indian and the white man have often played and frolicked together during the Indians' short sojourn. Encounters with wild animals were too numerous to be of much interest, and our early settlers pretty generally believed in *spooks* (as they called the apparitions of the departed) and would much rather have faced any wild animal of this region than to have seen a Jack O'Lantern in the night-time; they had also great confidence in the influence of the moon upon almost everything they undertook to do, and so far as the putting in of some kinds of crops is concerned, the moon is still consulted.

This township is, geographically, very pleasantly situated, and, in picturesque scenery and sporting grounds, cannot be surpassed in the State. Champlain bounds it principally on the west with its silvery waters, its bold or level, gravelly shores, its charming islands, with now and then a white sail glimmering as it passes between or beyond them,—on the east, wooded hills, for many miles, dotted here and there with the dwellings and clearings;—these hills are some 20 miles from the nearest range of the Green Mountains, and are the last range of hills between the Green Mountains and Lake Champlain. They continue southerly as far as Clittenden, about 6 miles, on an average, from the lake, giving, in many places, a beautiful descending grade from their base to the lake. A large marsh near the lake, too wet for the farmer, grows a quantity of blueberries, that the people from the neighboring towns, from miles around, come to gather, every season.

The nearest depot, on the Vermont and Canada railroad, is at Swanton Falls, 4 miles from Highgate Falls, near the lake shore. Some 3 miles from Swanton depot is located Highgate springs.

HIGHGATE.

BY HON. WARREN ROBINSON.
PREPATORY.

The writer regrets exceedingly the decease of our friend and townsman who had commenced the history of Highgate, and justice

to whose memory requires the publication of his papers, so far as he had progressed at the time of his demise, although he had made only a beginning before the rapid decline which terminated in death, so sadly, in the 45th year of his age; so well known was his character for energy, we have reason to believe that, had he lived in the enjoyment of health to have completed the account, he would have made a far more acceptable history than the writer may be able to do. But as the history is thus left for some one to finish, and no other man has been found willing to undertake,—and Highgate is my adopted, if not my native town,—at the solicitations of the projector of this work, I have put my hand to the task so difficult even for one born and reared in the locality; feeling my disadvantages, yet preferring to do what I can for the town rather than see it go undone.

I find, first, on examination of the early records, many imperfections and a want of system which makes it extremely arduous and difficult to glean the desired facts from them, and if some important facts are found wanting it may be charged to the fact that I have not been able to find them, and the memory of our venerable ancestors could not supply them.

ORIGINAL GRANTEES.

Samuel Hunt, Jonah Elmer, Eleazer Pomroy, Elisha Hunt, Nehemiah Hughton, Samuel Marble, Hilkiah Grot, John Beaman, Josiah Willard, Samuel Bennet, Philip Alexander, Elisha Harding, Henry Bond, Nathaniel Dart, Hoplni Bing, Joseph Loro, Benjamin Dike, Joseph Ashley, Jeremiah Hall, Peter Bellows, Josiah Pomroy, Jonathan Hunt, Arad Hunt, Elijah Wells, Samuel Hunt, jr., Ebenezer Pomroy, Samson Willard, Ebenezer Mattoon, Joseph Spencer, William Shaton, John Hunt, Josiah Stebbins, Josiah Stebbins, jr., Elisha Stebbins, Josiah Hide, Samuel Williams, Thomas Taylor, William Syme, Hezekiah Elmer, Elisha Smith, John Farrar, Savage Trescott, Israel Knowls, John Fish, Benoni Smith, Isaac Robinson, Caleb Noble, James Matthews, John Williams, Nathan Williams, Joseph Prose, Leonard Williams, Nathan Williams, Samuel Hensdale, Thomas Williams, Barnabas Hensdale, Capt. Thomas Bell, Hon. Theodore Atkinson, Mark H. G. Wentworth, James Neven, Theodore Atkinson, John Fisher, Esq., Daniel Bing, Moses Evans, William White.

The 1st condition of the grant was that every grantee, his heirs, or assigns, shall plant and cultivate 5 acres of land within 5 years, for every 50 acres of land contained in his or their share, or forfeit his right, which condition evidently was not complied with in a single case. The second condition was,

"That all white and other pine fit for masting the royal navy be carefully preserved for that use.

3d, Before any division of the land be made, as near the center of the town as convenient, shall be reserved and marked out for town lots, one acre to each grantee.

4th, Yielding and paying to us (Gov. Wentworth), for the space of ten years the rent of one ear of Indian corn on the 25th day of December, annually, and after the ten years to pay as above one shilling proclamation money for every hundred acres."

From the conditions of the grant it is evident the original proprietors forfeited all right held under the grant, as not one of the above conditions was ever complied with, and it does not from the records appear that any one of these proprietors ever received any consideration for his interest therein. But in all the proceedings of the proprietors' meeting they seemed to respect the original grant as though it had been fulfilled to the letter on the part of the settlers. The first settlement, however, it appears was 23 years from the date of the grant, and without permission of Governor Wentworth or King George; and it is a question if King George III. or King George IV. his successor, had not been disturbed in his American possessions, whether Gov. Wentworth or his heirs might not disturb the peaceable possession of the present proprietors. However I am of the opinion that our land titles in Highgate are good and valid.

Mr. Skeels makes the statement that Highgate was not organized until 1805. I have not as yet seen any proof of the same, but find in the early records that Highgate held regular meetings in March of each year, and a freeman's meeting in September also. They regularly elected their town clerks, selectmen, grand jurors, treasurer, fence viewers, constables, and all other town officers as early as 1791, when they made choice of John Wagoner, moderator; Jonathan Butterfield, town clerk; Isaac Asseltine and Minard Teachout, constables; John Wagoner, Mikel Lampman and John Hilliker, selectmen; Jacob Hilliker, Peter Lampman, fence view-

ers, and agreed that hogs might run at liberty. A meeting was legally warned and held Sept. 4, 1792, the record of which reads:

"In obedience to a warning dated 24th August, 1792, signed by the first constable of Highgate, met and the meeting was opened, and the freemen made choice of John Knich-aboker to represent them in the General Assembly for the year ensuing. Then brought in their votes for governor, lieutenant governor, 12 counsellors. Then brought in their votes for treasurer. Then nominated Jonathan Butterfield and George Willison, justices of the peace."

At this meeting there were 15 votes cast. In 1793-4 Jonathan Butterfield was chosen representative. In 1794 there were 45 names entered upon the grand list. In 1795 there were but 13 votes cast for any officer, and the same year 55 names entered upon the grand list. On the 23d of March, 1795, a tax was raised of 3d. on the pound of all ratable estate in town.

In the first book of records and the first record made upon the book, is a bond from Ira Allen to John Saxe, dated July 31, 1792, and reads as follows:

"To all people to whome these presents shall come Know yea that I Ira Allen of Colchester, County of Chittenden and State of Vermont am holden and firmly bound unto John Saxe County and State aforesaid in the penal sum of one hundred pounds L. M. which payment well and truly to be dun, I bind myself, my heirs, Executors, Administrators fairely by these presents I witness whereof here hereafter set my hand and seal. The condition of the Bond is as follows (viz) said Ira Allen on his part acknowledges the rec'd of forty pounds of sd Saxe has paid sd Allen in consequence of a former agreement, the true intent and meaning of this agreement is that sd Allen to give sd Saxe good Deed of a land on or before the first of May next, or give sd Saxe a Lease of sd Lot, No. 45 in Highgate the terms of ten years from this date rent free and pay back to sd Saxe forty pounds already Rec'd of him In witness whereof I have set my hand and Seal this 31st day of July, 1792.

Signed, IRA ALLEN. (Seal.)
In presents of Thos. Butterfield.
Recorded 14th Sept., 1793"

In 1792, Caleb Henderson, collector, sold nearly the whole township of Highgate to Ira Allen for £93, which deed was acknowledged Feb. 11, 1794, and appeared upon the record of 1803. Again the township was sold to Ira Allen, at vendue, by Noah Chittenden, sheriff of Chittenden Co., for £9, and the deed recorded in 1803. In 1798, by the authority of the selectmen, the township was sold by Timothy

Winter, collector, to Isaac Bishop for \$3.15 for each share, to pay the one cent tax. This tax was levied by an act of the General Assembly Nov. 10, 1797, to be paid to the State treasurer for public, private and charitable uses.

In 1794, George Wilson and Jonathan Butterfield, acting as selectmen, authorized John Wagoner to collect a half-penny tax, raised by an act of the general assembly in 1791, or to sell the township, 23,040 acres, to pay a tax and the cost of collection, or sale. It does not appear that the original proprietors paid any attention to this half-penny tax, which amounted to 13s. and 1d. per share of 315 acres and 2s. cost on each share; it appears that 63 shares, of 315 acres each, were sold to Orange Smith, and one share to Jonathan Butterfield. By this sale, and for the small sum of 3d. per acre, it passed from the original proprietors for about £55 for the whole township. May 10, 1799, the purchaser of the township, on the one cent tax, sold and deeded 55 of the original shares to Silas Hathaway for \$20,000.

In 1799, John Cray was chosen representative to the general assembly.

The first marriage on record was that of Isaac and Sally Asseltine, January 14, 1800, by Sylvester Cobb, justice of the peace. Mar. 19, Andrew Wilson and Rachel Wilson were joined in wedlock and lawfully married by Matthew Saxe, J. P.

In 1800, Matthew Saxe was again elected town clerk, Sylvester Cobb, Samuel Dewey and John Chappell, selectmen; Hercules Lent, first constable; John Donnelson, 2d, constable; John Hilliker, grand juror; James Proper, and 9 other surveyors. Mar. 27, 1799, Matthew Saxe was elected town clerk; Hercules Lent, Sylvester Cobb and Jonathan Langdon, selectmen; John Saxe, town treasurer; Matthew Saxe, lister; Hercules Lent, 1st. constable; Pelok Wilmer, grand juror. Voted that hogs may run in the road with good yokes on.

On the first Tuesday of September, 1800, there were 19 votes cast for Governor, 23 for Lieut. Governor, 22 for treasurer and 31 for member of Congress.

In 1801, there were 49 votes cast for state officers, and Matthew Saxe was again elected representative. In 1802, 62 votes were polled for governor. February 17, 1803, Ira Allen executed a quit-claim deed of the 23,040 acres

to Heman Allen for the nominal sum of \$5,000; and February 25, Heman Allen executed a deed to Silas Hathaway.

The principal actors in town business from 1793 to 1803 were Cornelius Wilson, Jonathan Butterfield, John Saxe, Matthew Saxe, Timothy Winters, Hercules Lent, Sylvanus Cobb, Gordon Gray, George Stinehour, Shadrack Norton, Andrew Potter, Thomas Best, James Welch, Nathan Olds, Henry Hughman, Asa Holgat, Thomas Butterfield, Jacob Elmer, John Wagoner, Jacob Cray, John Hilliker, Peter Lampman, John Stinets, John Cray, Jeremiah Brewer, Jacob Hostot, Conrad Barr, John Barr, Levi Hungerford, Samuel Foster, Minord Teachout, George Wilson, John Clow, Elias Berry, Abraham Asseltine, Solomon Percy, Peter Moulte, Noel-Potter, Peter Saxe. The eleven first named held alternately the most important offices in the town, nearly every year, the remainder of the list holding the less important offices occasionally.

The first proprietors' meeting of which there is any record to be found, was 41 years from the date of the grant in 1804, at the dwelling-house of John Saxe, Matthew Saxe, proprietors' clerk, Shadrach Hathaway, moderator. After repeated adjournments from time to time, without accomplishing any important business, April 12, 1805, a committee of three were appointed, to lay out, survey and return a plan of 3 lots of 103 acres, each, to each original share in due form of law. Matthew Saxe, Levi Henderson and John Johnson were appointed that committee, and made their report at a subsequent meeting, having accomplished the business assigned them. Their charge for the survey of the 1st, 2d and 3d divisions was \$485.75, which was allowed by vote of the proprietors, no one opposing.

At the above meeting, a vote was also taken to quiet the rights of the actual settlers, some 40 or 50 in number, and after the 4th and 5th division a vote of the proprietors confirmed these rights as in the 1st, 2d and 3d division.

The town from 1805—the date of its regular survey—up to 1820 made rapid strides in population, wealth and improvement. Previous to 1805 the settlements were mainly in the N. W. part of the town, where the town-meetings had been mostly held up to 1820, when a town-meeting was called "at the school-house near Arwin P. Herrick's at Al-

len's Falls." The central village growing up around this beautiful waterfall, was just beginning to have its influence in town, and from this date the town clerk's office was mostly at the Falls. The grand list of 1794 was £980 10s.; 1795, £1061 15s.; 1796, £1122 14s.; the grand list of 1820 was \$14,851.28, which was 6 per cent of the appraised value. At this date and upon the above list there is 1 saw-mill appraised to Danforth Ainsworth at \$2000 located on the north side of the river at East Highgate, called Hyde's Falls, about 3 miles east of Allen's Falls; also 1 fulling-mill and carding machine to Lorin Carpenter at Allen's Falls for \$1500; 1 saw-mill and store to Abel Drury in the N. W. part of the town at \$800; 1 saw-mill to Luther Hyde, East Highgate, \$1000; 1 furnace to Keith and Drury in the north part of the town at \$2000; to S. W. and S. S. Keys, 1 grist-mill, saw-mill, distillery, store and blacksmith's shop, at Allen's Falls assessed \$10,100; 1 shop and factory to P. P. Payne and Diah Richardson for \$200; to Saxe and Powers 1 grist-mill and machine, in the west part of the town, at \$2000; to Conrad Saxe, 1 blacksmith's shop, \$100; to James Stearns, 1 smith's shop \$200 and to George Wait 1 saw-mill, supposed to be on Rock river at \$100.

Hundreds if not thousands of acres of the township were originally covered with a dense forest of the most valuable white pine that ever graced a forest,—often one hundred or more large and stately trees standing upon a single acre, which if standing to-day, \$50 the single tree, amounting to \$5,000 to the acre, would not be an over estimate. Could Highgate have remained untouched until the present time, with its lofty pine plains, in its primeval grandeur, it is doubtful whether it would not be worth more dollars than it now is with all its improvements, and it would, moreover, have been one of the wonders of the world. But the pioneers, with reckless haste, destroyed its beautiful forests and dispersed from their native haunts the numerous herds of deer which fed upon its spicy foliage and drank with such peculiar liking from the mineral springs with which this township abounds.

When, in 1819, S. W. and S. S. Keyes established themselves at Highgate village, no one dreamed there would ever be an end to pine timber; but they were indefatigable in the lumber business, and, in less than 20 years,

swept almost the entire forests of pine from the face of the town. Our pine is gone and our hemlock fast disappearing. About 15 years since I sold a lot of hemlock lumber, delivered at Keyes' dock for \$3.75 per 1000 feet; it is now worth at the mill \$9 per 1000 feet, delivered in the log; should the drains continue 20 years more, we must import lumber or go without. The Keyes firm, for some years, rafted pine in the shape of masts, spars and deal plank to Quebec, which was shipped for England; hence King George's subjects had the privilege of using some of the pine reserved by his much beloved Gov. B. Wentworth,—by paying for it.

HIGHGATE VILLAGE

is about one mile south and a little to the east of the geographical center of the town, upon a waterfall of the Missisquoi river. This fall is one of the best (if not the best), to be found in the State. The bed of the river lies some 75 feet below the handsome pine plain land on which the village is built; the banks being high and rocky make it a convenient and safe water privilege with no possible danger of the river overflowing its banks and carrying off buildings and machinery; any desirable head and fall can be obtained; the bed of the river descends rapidly for $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile or more, and at the foot of the fall must be about 80 feet lower than the level of the water above the dam. There are several good privileges as yet unoccupied, upon which factories, shops and mills might be built on either side of the river. I believe there are no mills or machinery on the north side of the river now in use, although it is one of the best and safest water privileges in Vermont. Directly above this privilege the river is spanned by the arch-bridge, before alluded to, which is some 50 feet above the water. The village is divided by the river, and the road from the bridge, both to the north and south, is quite ascending,—the north part of the village lying on higher ground than the south, but both portions upon pine-plain land. A more handsome tract of land upon which to build a city, can hardly be found in any country; the same on the north, east, west and south, extending for miles, affording any number of desirable building lots—such a privilege as at the West would become a city in 10 years.

There is a waterfall upon the Missisquoi river about 1 mile above the lower village called Keep's Rapids, with good banks, where

a head and fall of 16 feet can be realized with no serious expense; it is thought that this fall is as valuable and safe as any upon the river for factory or mill purposes, though it has not as yet been occupied.

If there is any importance attached to the early history of the settlement of the different towns in the State, we have not commenced writing it a day too soon. I find the memory of our oldest inhabitants somewhat treacherous; they have distinct recollections of important events, yet it is next to impossible to arrive at exact dates. I have consulted the very best authority to be found in town, and have, at least, an approximate to the true dates.

Andrew Potter, it has been already stated, built the first house and barn in the limits of the village, in about 1795, and the first grist-mill, of logs, about 1800. It was carried by an over-shot wheel and the water conducted to the wheel by a spout, there being no dam at the time across the river. In 1804 or '05, Andrew Potter and a Mr. Phelps built the first saw-mill and also a dam across the river, which soon went off. In 1811 or '12 Heman Allen built a framed grist-mill which was burned down about 1 year after. In 1815, Mr Allen built a grist-mill of brick, which, after standing 10 or 11 years, was taken down and rebuilt by S. W. and S. S. Keyes, in 1826; this mill is now standing, owned and occupied by Stephen Keyes, the oldest son of S. S. Keyes. The first bridge across the river here was a trestle-bridge, near the foot of the falls, about 40 rods below the present bridge. This bridge was built by Allen and Evarts in 1812, and was a toll bridge and went down in the fall of 1822 or '23. The present bridge which is an arch bridge, built by S. W. & S. S. Keyes, in 1824 or '25 is perhaps the best bridge of the kind in the State. The timbers for the arch were hewn out of tall crooked pine trees, and such timbers as, I presume, cannot now be found in the State. The bridge was built by private enterprise, was a toll-bridge several years, but bought by the town some 15 years since, and from that time has been a free bridge, as are all of our bridges now. Kibbe and Hatch were the master builders, and the bridge, apparently, may stand for yet a half century more. The present mill-dam was built by Heman Allen in 1811 or '12.

Ebenezer Stockwell came into town in 1809, moved into the Potter house, and

was the principal agent, or foreman, for Mr. Allen until 1819, when Heman Allen sold out the water privilege to S. W. & S. S. Keyes. Ira Allen built the first store in the village (time in doubt). Nathan White and Phelps built the first saw-mill on the Hungerford brook, about 1 mile south in, or about, 1798, and a small distillery in 1800, and in 1801 a grist-mill, soon sold to Sylvanus Cobb and Samuel Dewey; they also soon sold out to Simeon Hungerford. At this period, and up to a much later date, this brook privilege was quite valuable, with a plenty of water the largest half of the year; but now such is the change in but 20 years, a man would as soon think of building a mill upon the outlet of a goose-pond, as upon that brook which formerly did a respectable business.

S. S. Keyes built a substantial brick residence in 1819 and '20 on the west side of the road, some 20 rods south of the brick store now owned and occupied by Henry Baxter as a drug store, probably built the same time as the house. In a few years S. W. Keyes built a good brick house upon the east side of the green opposite.

The buildings were ornamented with shade trees, had capacious yards, good out-buildings and were a handsome addition to the little village. The dwelling of S. W. Keyes is now owned and occupied by his widow. The water privilege upon the south side is now improved by one saw-mill—the same built by S. W. and S. S. Keyes at an early day—Lorenzo Olds, present proprietor. There are also 1 grist-mill, owned by Stephen Keyes, the eldest son of S. S. Keys, late deceased, with 4 run of stones, and equal to the best in the State; 1 machine shop and carriage shop combined, Mr. Olds, proprietor; 1 sash and blind factory, Mr. Henry Robey, proprietor, and 1 foundry which has been in operation many years, doing a respectable business, O. Sheridan proprietor. The south village has 43 dwelling houses, 1 store (G. C. Morey's) a post-office, 1 drug store, kept by Dr. Henry Baxter, who manufactures N. G. White's Pulmonary Elixir, as a specialty. Dr. Baxter was a practicing physician in the village for some years prior to the present enterprise and now occasionally yields to the solicitations of his friends and will lend a helping hand in cases of necessity. In addition to the above there is also 1 smith's shop for custom work, 1 tailor's shop, 1 shoe shop, and one

grocery kept by B. T. Brown. The Episcopal church edifice, an honor and ornament to the village, is situated upon the east side of the green, in connection with which is the cemetery of the south village. The village is gradually extending its boundaries in different directions. On what may be denominated Main street, there are several good dwellings upon each side of the highway, far enough apart to leave a level handsome green of nearly 2 acres, ornamented by fine shade trees of several years growth, and, to the honor of the citizens, all rubbish, wood, lumber, old carriages &c., are excluded from the highways. Each and every day the entire streets of both the north and south village appear as though fitted up for inspection, and the soil of the village is of such a nature that a violent shower is quickly absorbed, and if there is any citizen who has never been out of the village, he knows not what mud is. It is doubtful whether a healthier locality can be found, even in our favored Green Mountain State. On the north side of the river there are three meeting-houses, the Congregational, Methodist and Catholic, all comfortable and commodious, to which the church-going people of the town resort for worship—the 4 houses referred to, being all the meeting-houses in town; whether all the members of these churches are enjoying a good degree of spiritual welfare or not, it is not my province to say. I leave that portion of history to be reported by the legitimate guardians of the flocks. There is no danger that any community will have too much religion; that there are more professors than true and genuine possessors of that charity which thinketh no evil, I sometimes think. However, I conclude that the people of Highgate are as morally and religiously disposed, as are those of other localities enjoying the same religious privileges. Total abstinence or temperance is not yet quite universal; there have been repeated spasmodic efforts to reform the people in this particular, with but partial success.

There are 3 hotels in the village, and, although I cannot of my own knowledge convict either of them of violating Vermont law, I have reason to suppose that neither of them is kept strictly upon total abstinence principles. The hotel in the north village is kept by the family of the late lamented Henry Stinehouse. He was a model landlord. If all landlords had been like him, there would

have been less cause for prohibition; he would never sell, even when he had a legal right, to the drunkard. Mrs. Stinehour, now about 80 years old, hale and hearty, is reputed one of the best cooks in northern Vermont. Mr. Stinehour commenced the settlement of the north village in 1837, and there are now in that portion of the village 46 dwelling-houses, 2 stores, 1 grocery store, 1 carriage shop. (L. F. Pelneau) a post office (called Highgate Center) and the town-house. The two stores are kept by J. B. Cross, who had been in the mercantile business many years at East Highgate, and, about 4 years since, established himself here, and A. P. Herrick, who had been engaged in trade many years at the south village, but something more than 1 year since removed his trade here. Both keep a general assortment of dry goods and groceries.

Above the arch-bridge some 40 rods, on the north bank of the river are N. D. Wait's chemical works, extracting from hard wood timber a valuable oil—acetate of lime—extensively used in calico-print works. There is also a saddler and harness-maker—E. C. Thompson—1 milliner, and F. N. Johnson is the hotel keeper at the old tavern stand. Mr. Johnson has refitted his buildings, the past season, for the accommodation of boarders, who resort to the Champlain spring about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of the village, and the accommodations still being found too limited to meet the rapidly increasing demand, and a large increase of boarders, invalids and pleasure-seekers, being expected the coming season, L. S. Jenison, Esq., has purchased the beautiful residence of the late Herman Allen, and added thereto a commodious building, for an extensive boarding-house, of which Mr. Jed P. Clark is the popular landlord.

Seldom, if ever, has a mineral spring, in so short a time, gained so enviable a reputation which the healing virtues of its water, richly merit. This fact taken in connection with the healthy locality, makes the village a most agreeable, quiet summer resort. We give below the chemical analysis of the Champlain spring water by A. D. Hager and M. D. Boston. By this analysis, in which more than 10 gallons of water were operated upon, the following compounds were separated:

Carbonate of potash, 3,679; soda, 1,226; ammonia, (traces); lime, 1,020; magnesia, 1,218; chloride of sodium, 0,164; potassium, 0,741; chromic acid, 0,900; protoxide of iron, 0,032; silicic acid, 0,820;—weight one g'l, 9,800 gra.

All carbonates named were in a state of bicarbonates, besides an excess of carbonic and chromic acids were present.

The average number of boarders the past season has been 100. It is claimed that the Champlain spring water has cured two cases of cancer, and consumption, scrofula, rheumatism, erysipelas, salt-rheum and all forms of cutaneous eruptions—liver complaint, bowel complaint &c., &c., and is especially a specific for dyspepsia, even in its worst form. Many of the cures have come within my own observation, and I feel justified in thus commending the spring, and still further hazard an opinion that its waters are not inferior to the best mineral waters in the county of Franklin. I am not a resident of this village, but live 3 miles distant and in the neighborhood of another mineral spring, and justice, and not self-interest, has prompted me to make the above statement.

THE OLD HIGHGATE SPRING

is in the west part of the town, near Missisquoi bay. Its curative properties have been known and appreciated for half a century or more. Although there are several other mineral springs in the county of Franklin, the old Highgate spring sustains not only its old high reputation, but is gaining ground every year, and I am informed by the proprietor, Mr. George Averill, that he has accommodations for 70 boarders, and for want of room has been obliged to disappoint very many applicants.

The analysis of the Highgate spring water as rendered by Dr. Thomas Sterry Hunt, chemist and mineralogist to the Provincial Geological survey of Canada, contains in one thousand, to wit:

Chloride of sodium, 402; sulphate of soda, 042; carbonate of soda, 235; lime, 024; magnesia, 010; potash and boracic acid, not determined.—713.

I am informed by one of our old settlers that our most renowned springs were old "deer licks," of which the deer were particularly fond.

Besides the two described, there are several others in town, which may be found to be equally valuable when properly developed.

EAST HIGHGATE VILLAGE.

As near as can be ascertained, the settlement commenced in 1807 or '08. Stephen Powell and Peter Miller received a lease of 50 acres from Ira Allen on the north side of the Missisquoi river, at the Falls in 1807, and built the dam across the river at that place and erected a saw-mill. Soon after, a small grist-mill was

built upon the same side of the river. The place, for many years, was known as Powell's Falls. Some years from this date, I am informed that Stephen Powell died, and the water privilege and saw-mill passed into the hands of Danforth Ainsworth, who was in possession in 1820. About 1813, it is probable that Luther Hyde made a purchase upon the south side of the river, and built another saw-mill, and continued his residence there until his death, which was in 1847. The farm and saw-mill remained in the hands of the family until 1865, when it was sold to Freeborn E. Bell, the son-in-law of Harvey Hyde, Esq.—the oldest son of Luther Hyde. Until 1837, the falls were known as Hyde's Falls, and now takes its name from its post-office. There is no descendant of Luther Hyde now in Highgate, and but few of his numerous family are now living. Mr. Hyde was somewhat noted in town, and well known through the county.

Jesse Cutler for some years carried on the carding and cloth dressing business, on the north side of the river, and built the house now occupied as a tavern, and at this time resides about one mile from the village, wanting a few days of 80 years, honored and respected by all who know him.

In 1837, Luther Rixford and D. H. Farrington moved into the town and made a purchase, at the Falls, at East Highgate, of a water-privilege and saw-mill, and erected a shop for the manufacture of scythes. The business has been continued for the last 30 years—and is at this date, 1868—by O. S. Rixford, the youngest son of Luther Rixford. Mr. Rixford has also erected the necessary buildings for a foundry, which has been in successful operation about 3 years, principally in casting stoves, of which he manufactures and sells a large number, of excellent pattern and workmanship. Mr. Rixford employs in his business about 30 hands, and the little village is continually enlivened by the stirring music of the trip-hammers, early and late. In addition to Mr. Rixford's business, there are 2 saw mills, 1 grist-mill, 1 blacksmith-shop, and 1 shop engaged in the manufacture of an improved dumping-wagon, with which the farmers of Franklin County are well pleased. We have in our village 1 tavern, 1 store, 1 tannery, 1 shoe-shop, 30 dwelling houses, 1 school-house, and 1 mineral spring that is appreciated by the inhabitants, especially in the summer months. Its healing waters have effected several cures, but it has not yet been analyzed, and no pains have been taken to give it notoriety.

It is strongly impregnated with iron and a slight tincture of sulphur, and is an excellent tonic where the digestive organs are weak and deranged. Its waters are not cathartic, but a sure antidote for chronic diarrhea and phthisis. No case of cancer has yet been tried, there not having been any case of that kind in the vicinity. It is a good blood purifier, but the owner of the spring is not desirous of puffing it before its waters have been fully proved.

CRIME, ACCIDENTS, &c.

The inhabitants are extremely industrious, and every man has business of his own, consequently we cannot boast of having many loafers and black-legs. Only one capital crime has been committed in the town, to my knowledge, and that was about half a century since, and occasioned, as nine-tenths of our crimes are, by a too free use of ardent spirits and the closing up of a row.* In the present limits of the village, Dec. 14, 1819, Rufus Jackson, a clerk in the store of S. W. & S. S. Keyes, was killed by Luther Virginia, a colored man. The writer witnessed the execution of the murderer, but has no desire to witness the like again.

DROWNED.—Harvey Palmer, about 1820; a man by the name of Sharkey; a boy by the name of Perry, while bathing; Allen Pratt and a Frenchman whose name is unknown, who while attempting to remove a pile of edging in time of high water, were precipitated into the river and swept off; Roswell Newell, while rolling logs into the river; Ferrin Fillmore, while rafting logs, and two other persons in the river near the village, whose names have escaped the memory of my informant,—making 10 deaths by drowning since 1815.

In 1832 Mr. John Seward was killed by a fall when at work on the grist-mill. Solomon Bovat, at one time fell 42 feet, had no bones broken, and was about his business in a few days, well as ever.

Daniel Herrick—a man past middle age, was drawn up another time by the rope used for elevating grain to the 2d and 3d stories of the grist-mill, which was carried by water, and set in motion by Derriah Hogaboam, who did not understand its management. Mr. Herrick was drawn up to the pully under the ridge-pole about 30 feet, and the rope being drawn out of his hands, he fell to the platform (a plank-floor) below. Some of his bones were broken, but he

*A full account is given in the record of county court matters, in the History of the county town, St. Albans.—Ed.

recovered again and lived many years afterwards.

Welcome Freeman, while rolling logs into the river, was caught between two of the logs and his legs so badly crushed that, although amputation was immediately resorted to, he died soon after.

At a celebration in the village, after the election of Andrew Jackson, president, I believe, Mr. John Beard had an arm blown off by an accidental discharge from the cannon.

LONGEVITY.

Names of persons who died over 80 years of age.

John Johnson,	died 1848	aged 93 years.
Rachel Johnson,	1848	81
Henry Stinehour,	1867	80
Caleb Mead,	1856	82
Benjamin S. Meigs,	1836	81
Huldah Wak,	1852	87
Leonard Cummins,	1854	81
Conrad Barr,	1845	92
Joseph B. Cutler,	1861	81
Elkana Alboe,	1856	81
Abi Stockwell,	1846	82
Emily Gilkey,	1863	86
Benjamin Barnes,	1858	82
Abraham Carman,		82
Eve Carman,		82
John Averill,	1863	88
Richard Haskins,	1850	91
Daniel Herrick,	1860	84
Daniel Fillemore,		82
Elizabeth Fillemore,		82
John Hendrick, near		90
Elizabeth Hendrick, about		82

Mrs. Mary Sheridan died a few years since, aged 93. Mrs. Polly Seward, widow of John Seward, is in her 89th year, about as smart as modern women generally at 40. And there are several now living in town over 80. Conrade Saxe, in his 85th year; Louis Pedneau was born in France, 1771, emigrated to Canada in 1796, to the U. S. in 1831, is 93; John King (who does not know his age, and cannot read or write) is, undoubtedly, several years over 100, which is known by his recollection of events in history, and is now smart and healthy.

EDUCATION AND SCHOOLS.

At a very early stage of the settlement, schools were supported by subscription, and, in some cases by the scholar. There were many of the early settlers tolerably well educated, and that saw the necessity of schooling their children. I have not been able, howev-

er, to find upon the records any account of schools or scholars until 1821, when there were 6 districts in town, and the number of scholars 283. In 1822 there were 13 districts and the scholars numbered 517, and from this date they began to wake up on the subject, and the town has followed the lead of legislation since, and at the present time our schools are supported on the grand-list, and teachers have a steady boarding-place instead of boarding around, as once the custom, yet the district schools are not quite what they should be; only about one-half of the houses are exactly comfortable, the other half far from it. There has been, also, a select school at the Center of the town for several years, which has been well attended. About 10 winters prior to the war of the Rebellion, a lyceum was established in the village of East Highgate, where our young men have learned to think and reason, as can best be acquired by such practice. But when the war broke out our boys, that were old enough, fell into the ranks of the Union army, and over half who went from East Highgate, have never returned, and others are now out in the world endeavoring to make favorable marks in it. At this date our town is divided into 21 school districts.

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. A. D. Weeks was the first practicing physician in the village for a short period about 1825. Dr. Orren S. Campbell came into the village in 1829, and was in practice in the town one or two years. Dr. Michael Hatch came in 1832 or '33, who, after one or two years practice, removed to Swanton village. Dr. Franklin Bradley moved into the village about 1832, where he remained in practice for several years. From an anecdote of Dr. Bradley, we are led to conclude he was a man of good, sound common sense. In his practice, it is said, he had a patient who imagined that he was sick and sent for Dr. Bradley. From a prognosis of the case the Dr. came to the conclusion there was no disease preying upon his system, and that it was purely in his imagination. He did not, however, inform his patient, who had been bed-ridden for nearly a year, of his conclusions, but told him there was a plant somewhere upon the east hills which, if he could find it, would surely cure him, and such was the hope and anxiety of the patient, he was prevailed upon to accompany the doctor in

pursuit of it. The sequel is, that they tramped on foot all day over the hills, when the doctor was so much exhausted that he was obliged to give up the chase, while his patient seemed to be as fresh as ever, and was from that day a well man again, although they failed to find the desired herb.

Dr. Henry Baxter settled in the village about 1842; Dr. O. S. Searles about 1845. Dr. S. has had a good practice, is now a resident of the North village, and yet in practice. Dr. Baxter and Dr. Searles have been practitioners in the village for a greater length of time than any other physicians who have settled in it. Dr. Martin, a young physician, moved into the village in 1867, and is now in practice.

ATTORNEYS.

The first lawyer who settled in this village was Robert L. Paddock, in 1825 or '26. As none of his relatives are now living in the vicinity, I am not able to trace his lineage, or the sequel of his history. He left Highgate some 20 years since and is now dead. L. E. Felton was the next, about 1830. He studied law with Mr. Paddock; was admitted to the bar, and from that time has been in the practice of law in this village. Jesse Carpenter was admitted to the bar about 1835, but was not in practice in Highgate many years. I am informed he is now in Winoski. A Mr. Johnson was a resident lawyer for a short time, about 40 years since. He removed to the West and is now dead. An incident of Mr. Johnson's professional life while in practice at the West, is characteristic of the man. He somehow gave offence to a brother lawyer who challenged him for a duel. Mr. Johnson accepting the challenge, had the choice of weapons and the mode of fighting. He chose pistols, which were to be loaded with powder and ball, and each was to hold the muzzle of his pistol in the other's mouth, and both fire at the given signal. His opponent not fancying the arrangement, and having no particular desire to lose the top of his own head, thought that discretion was the better part of valor, and unceremoniously declined the meeting. Benjamin Peake was in the practice of law for several years in the village. Although about 50 years of age, he enlisted in the service of his country during the war of the Rebellion. He is now a resident lawyer in the village of Swanton. Heman S. Royce settled in Highgate village and commenced practice about 1848. Mr. Royce is

now in practice in St. Albans, and has an extensive practice. D. R. Bailey, about 1859, took Mr. Royce's place in Highgate, but has also removed to St. Albans and has a good practice in company with P. Davis, Esq. John A. Fitch and George W. Newton are two young men now in the law practice in the South village.

MASONRY.

There is no Masonic lodge in the town, but masons are somewhat numerous. During the war many of our boys joined the fraternity in anticipation of being benefitted thereby, should they be taken prisoners. How the sequel proved is more than I can tell. If their anticipations were realized, it is a great pity our soldiers had not all joined them. But not being a member of the invisible church, I shall not attempt to write its history, and am but a poor judge of its merits.

REPRESENTATIVES.

John Knickerbocker, 1792; Jonathan Butterfield, 1793, '04, '06; Orange Smith, 1795; John Cray, 1799; Matthew Saxe, 1800—'02; Sylvanus Cobb, 1803, '04; Peter Saxe, 1806, '18, '27; Simeon Hungerford, 1811; Abel Drury, 1812, '23; Eben Hill, 1815; John Averill, 1820, '21, '22, '24, '25; Thomas Best, 1827; John Barr, 1829, '30, '31, '37; Jesse Carpenter, 1832—'35; Charles H. Jenison, 1836; Joseph B. Cutler, 1839, '40; Luther K. Drury, 1838; William Skeels, 1841; Luther Meigs, 1843; L. K. Drury, 1845; Luther Meigs, 1846; Daniel Watson, 1847; 1848 and '52, no choice; Jesse Cutler, 1849; A. P. Herrick, 1850; Jacob Corman, 1851, '56; Calvin Drury, 1853, '54; Asa Wilson, 1855; Henry Baxter, 1857; Warren Robinson, '59, '60, '64, '65; Amos Skeels, 1861; O. S. Rixford, 1862, '63, '68; Melvin Church, 1866; J. R. Smith, 1867.

SELECTMEN.

Peter Saxe, 1806, '07, '11; Amasa Howe, 1806, '07; Levi Hungerford, 1806; Elkana Albee, 1810, '20, '28—'35; Abel Drury, 1810, '12, '14; Warren Townsend, 1807, '11; John Barr, 1812—'14, '31, '32, '38; Uri Hill, 1812, '13; John Averill, 1820—'26, '33; Thomas Best, 1826—'28; Conrade Saxe, 1821; Ebenezer Stockwell, 1821; Joseph B. Cutter, 1822—'26, '32, '33, '39; Abraham Blake, 1822, '23; Edward C. Haskins, 1823, '24; William Skeels, 1824, '25, '40—'42; Sanford Sanderson, 1825—'28; John B. Rhodes, 1830, '31; C. H. Jenison, 1829, '30, '37, '38, '41;

Luther Meigs, 1823—'30, '54—'56; Abraham Hollenbeck, 1825; Luther K. Drury, 1825, '26, '45; Eliphalet Albee, 1832; Israel S. Jenison, 1834—'37; Benjamin F. Hollenbeck, 1835—'37; Samuel Gates, 1838; Noah Best, 1839, '47, '49, '63, '65, '66; Cornelius Palmer, 1839; Jacob Carrman, 1840, '50; Nelson Nye, 1841; Clark Albee, 1842—'45; Samuel Gates, 1842; E. D. Hyde, 1844, '45; Allen Barr, 1846; I. S. Jenison, 1846, '48, '51, '52, '53, '56, '58, '60, '61, '62, '64; Daniel Watson, 1846—'50, '54; C. P. Pierce, 1847; Henry Stinehour, 1848; M. R. Averill, 1849; W. C. Stevens, '50, '53, '61, '62; Smith Farrand, 1851—'53; Warren Robinson, 1854, '55, '65—'67; Harry Smith, 1855, '57; E. R. Frost, 1856, '57; F. Tarble, 1857, '58; D. H. Farrington, '58, '59; J. R. Smith, 1859, '60; William Teachout, 1859, '60; Calvin Drury, 1861—'64; S. W. Jenison, 1863—'66; Burton Dimon, 1867; John A. Fitch, 1867, '68; David Sunderlin, 1868; A. H. Spear, 1868.

TOWN CLERKS.

Jonathan Butterfield, 1791—'97; Thomas Best, 1798; Matthew Saxe, 1799, 1800, '05, '06; Silvanus Cobb, 1803, '04; John Barr, 1814—'24; Peter Saxe, 1810, '11, '23, '29; Oramel Cumins, 1822, '23; William Farrar, 1820—'22; Loring Carpenter, 1825; Abel Drury, jr., 1826, '27; Jesse Carpenter, 1830—'37; O. F. Robinson, 1839—'41; Benjamin Peake, 1842—'44; B. Peake, 1845, '46; Wm. Robinson, 1847, '48; A. P. Herrick, '49, '50, '60—'68; Calvin Drury, 1851—'54; Lucius Green, 1855; L. K. Drury, 1856; William Martin, 1857—'58.

FIRST CONSTABLES.

Isaac Asseltine, 1791; John Wagoner, 1792, '93; George Wilson, 1794; John Cray, 1795, '96; Timothy Winter, 1797, '98; Hercules Lent, 1804, '09, '10; — Proper, 1806; Newcomb Lambkins, 1811; Edward C. Haskins, 1812, '20; Luther K. Drury, 1821, '22, '34; Daniel Fillemore, 1810; '23, '26, '28; B. F. Hollenbeck, 1827; Clark Albee, 1830—'33; Jerhmill Cumins, 1835—'39, '42—'44; Urial D. Fillemore, 1840, '41; Philo Drury, 1845, '46; O. F. Robinson, 1847—'50; C. P. Pierce, 1852—'57; J. P. Place, 1858—'68.

MILITIA.

To attain to a commission in the militia, was for many years looked upon as an important mark of honorable distinction. But as

"June trainings" have been rendered famous for all time to come by a more prolific pen, and the general account of militia officers in one town will probably be its history in most others, the writer feels justified in passing over that portion of our annals briefly. Highgate companies of militia at regimental musters, for many years, however, would out-rank most other companies on parade, and apparently were a strong, athletic race of men, and remarkably adapted, physically, for military life.

The only names of men in town who were promoted to a captaincy, which I have obtained, are: Capts.—Timothy Winter, Jacob Croy, Conrad Saxe, Luther Meigs, Lamas Meigs, Franklin Hollenbeck, William Hilliker, Jerahmill Cumins, Jacob McGowen, Elisha Barr, J. S. Jenison, Hannibal Shelton, *Vol. Rifle Uniformed*.—Capts. Conrad Barr, Harvey Hyde. Lorenzo G. Pomeroy, brigadier-general.

The uniformed companies took great pride in appearing well upon parade, and performed their evolutions promptly. The militia companies usually took more interest in their rations than in their evolutions, and were generally reckless as to their appearance.

WAR OF 1812.

Highgate, in the war with England, as in the great Rebellion, was ready to furnish its men. It appears from the record, that the soldiers to guard the lines, and that were stationed at Swanton Falls, were detached by order of the President. Conrad Saxe was captain of the 2d Company of the 1st Regiment and 1st Brigade of detached Militia. This 2d Company was raised from the towns of Highgate, Swanton, St. Albans, Georgia, Milton and Westford. The number from Highgate was 11, viz: Chester Miller, David Stickney, Samuel Hubbell, Moses Martindale, David Herrick, Nathaniel Johnson, John Corman, Henry Chappell, David Moore, David Sagar, Peter Brewer. This company were detached for 6 or 9 months and served out their time at Swanton Falls in 1812. The commissioned officers in this company were Capt. Conrad Saxe, Lieut. Heman Hoyt, Ensign Heman Blanchard.

Highgate being a border town, it is not strange that such a portion of its inhabitants

* See "June Training" by L. L. Dutcher, in history of St. Albans.

as those whose loyalty was overpowered by avarice, should enlist in the smuggling enterprise. To such, gold is always tempting, and it is doubtful if gold was ever so plenty since the organization of our government as at that period. British gold and silver somehow found its way into the States, and every substantial farmer had his old blue stocking-leg filled with it. The writer well remembers seeing heaps of it passing from hand to hand among the farmers. Every boy carried more or less of the *real pewter* jingling in his pockets, and of course there was more or less smuggling and occasionally the smugglers got sore heads, but what of that, as they were getting prompt pay for the risk.

Captain Conrad Saxe, at the time of the battle of Plattsburgh, raised a company of volunteers, principally from Highgate, and started for the battle-ground, and succeeded in reaching Grand Isle, but failed to get passage in season to participate in that memorable and well-fought battle. Frequent rumors of approaching squads of Indians were circulated among the inhabitants, and families were congregated together, every moment expecting the tomahawk and scalping-knife. On these occasions the older members of the families would relate the anecdotes of Indian massacres during the Revolutionary war, that would raise the hair upon the heads of us urchins, as the quills of a porcupine. However the Indians never came during the war. The victory on Lake Champlain, and the skedaddling of the British land forces back to Canada, gave the frontier settlers quiet again. I am not aware that, during this war, there was any serious depredation committed on either side, along the border. Those engaged in smuggling were not so much enemies to their country as friends of gain. When two countries are at war, there is more or less of this illicit traffic carried on. Human nature is nearly the same in all countries, hence the necessity of embargoes and stringent prohibition. The cannonading in the naval engagement on Lake Champlain was distinctly heard in Highgate and Swanton. Although but 8 years old, the writer has not forgotten the solemnity of the occasion, nor the anxiety depicted upon the countenances of old men who remained at home, as it was believed on the result of the battle depended our future peace. Not only that, but nearly every family had sent some of its members with such

weapons as could be procured, either guns or pitchforks, to the scene of action. Life or death hung in the balance, hence the anxiety.

RADICAL REBELLION.

As Highgate is a border town, any trouble over the line is sooner felt than in towns more remote. The people of the town are peaceably disposed and have no disposition to interfere with the government of the adjacent Province; but when there is difficulty in Canada more or less of the disaffected citizens will leave for the States. It was so in the Radical Rebellion. Canadian refugees in considerable large numbers might be found at the public and private houses, who put their own version upon affairs in Canada, and it is the most natural thing in the world that they should enlist the sympathies of the people on this side of the line, and this rebellion made quite a commotion in Highgate for a short period, but I am not aware that more than two or three participated in any invasion across the lines. The writer was teaching school at the time in the west part of the town, the school-house being on the direct road from Missisquoi bay to Swanton Falls. Just before 9 o'clock A. M., a small body of unarmed men and boys (perhaps 20 in number) from the Canada side, halted in front of the school-house, when Capt. Gaynon walked up to the door, upon which was posted a proclamation of some leading radical (I believe, Dr. Nelson), and turning to his men explained to his Company the purport of it in French, when his men gave three lusty cheers for Papineau and resumed their march again. Just as school closed, at 4 P. M., a company of men and boys, numbering perhaps 150 or 200, again halted in front of the school-house, on their way back with arms in their hands. I took the liberty to pass around the company in review, to see what kind of material the invading army was composed of. I found them mostly French boys, who might have done good service in the garden or a potato-patch, but not quite the right material to conquer old England, or face a well-trained soldiery. I doubt whether there were 10 good guns in the company. They had along with them their artillery, two small cast-iron cannon, such as our boys use on the 4th of July, tied or withed on to the axle-tree of an old one-horse-cart, drawn by a horse that would have paid but a very small crow-tax. There were but two or three Americans in the company;

only one I believe, with a sword dangling by his side. Such as they were, they soon started on their march again. At Moore's Corners they met an opposing force in ambush, which fired upon them from behind houses, barns, rocks and fences. Of course the boys were put to flight. One poor fellow, whose name I have forgotten, was fatally wounded, and Capt. Gaynon slightly in the knee. The United States government ordered out two companies of militia to guard the line in Highgate, who were out from 6 to 14 days, for which service most of them received their land warrants. One or two barns were burned on each side of the line; but by whom, I believe, it was never ascertained. Gen. John E. Wool was finally sent to the frontier, and in a few days took two leading radicals (one Dr. Nelson) in charge, and the armed rebellion soon came to an end. There were two volunteer companies raised in Highgate and Franklin, but failed to get organized before the finale.

I well remember the remark made by the man of the house where I was boarding at the time of the battle. We were in hearing distance of the guns, and while out in the evening listening, he remarked that he had rather have it said that old Dave Stickney was a coward, than that he was killed. This is undoubtedly true of some, if not with most men. Animal courage is found in the organization of the head, and if nature has not given us this faculty, we are not to blame for not exercising it. A man who has a head like a kingfisher, will never make a fighting man, whereas if a man has a head resembling that of the tiger, he will rather enjoy it.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

Right well do our noble boys, who served in the Union army, during the war of the great Rebellion, deserve a place in history. The name of every true soldier merits an enduring record. The honor of a victory should be divided between the officers and men, and instead of saying that such a general has gained a victory, it should be said that the army under the command of such a general has gained it. Our Highgate boys have cheerfully responded to every call, and by their patriotism and heroic bravery conferred a lasting honor upon their native town. The descendants of our faithful soldiers will glory in saying, "My father, or grandfather was a soldier in that war, or that he shed his blood in defence of the Union."

Of the names of the soldiers, from Highgate, who served in this war, as far as they are available, I have furnished a list for another portion of this work—the military county chapter—where the respective towns of this county appear as so many brave platoons side by side.*

The first bounty paid was on the President's call for 300,000 men, and was voted August 1862, \$100 to each soldier; quota 38 men; 79 cents on the dollar of the grand list, amounting to \$3300.00. The tax was promptly made out and paid over to the soldiers or their friends as directed. Aug. 13, 1864, the town voted a tax of \$1.90 on the dollar to fill the quota on the President's call for 500,000 men not to exceed \$300 to each man.

In September, 1863, the following named soldiers were paid the several sums annexed to their names, viz:

George Bradley, \$1,005.84, ——— Glover, \$1000.00, Thomas Carey, \$854.25, Willard Olds, \$800.00, Webster Johnson, \$525.00, Daniel Fogbury, \$1,100.00, Peter Mesier, \$1,004.16, \$6,589.25, for 7 men. Joseph Grenya was paid in 1864, \$100, and F.N. Johnson, in 1864, \$1325 for furnishing 4 men.

The town, on every call, promptly voted to raise the necessary funds, which was collected and paid over; hence the town is not encumbered with a war debt, which, as money was plenty then, was probably the best policy that could have been adopted. I understand, however, that there are several soldiers who re-enlisted in the field, without an especial contract with the selectmen, who claim, but have not been paid, their bounty, which they were promised by their officers in the field. In addition to this there were quite a number of the earliest volunteers who have received no bounty, but the \$100 paid by government.

THE REBEL RAID IN '64.

The quiet of Highgate was again disturbed by the raiders who so unceremoniously made their appearance in the town of St. Albans and gobbled up quite a bundle of green-backs from the banks there. For some reason, however, they rather alighted Highgate and took another route on their return to the land of rebel sympathizers. There was no force placed upon the line to keep raiders out of Highgate, but a small guard was enrolled to guard the two bridges across the Missisquoi river at Highgate Falls.

*See Military chapter at close of the towns of Franklin County.

and East Highgate, leaving the frontier town without protection. However, a small company of cavalry was raised at the Centre of the town which might have done good service had there been anything to do. But as the raid was begun and ended in a day, the company had no opportunity to show their mettle. J. P. Place was Captain or commander of the cavalry, and O. S. Rixford had command of the guard at East Highgate. The two bridges were guarded through the winter. There were a few of the inhabitants of Highgate somewhat alarmed, but generally the people were satisfied that raids would not be continued or renewed again. The people who live contiguous to the line, on each side, have the good sense to discover that there can be no advantage gained by committing depredations upon each other across the line, and as a general thing have a good understanding and hold a friendly intercourse. The Canadians were somewhat enraged at the time of the Fenian invasion, in June 1866, and every man, I understand, who gave the Fenians a pan of sour milk was registered in Montreal as a Fenian sympathizer. There were several of the Fenian boys who had done good service to the United States in the war of the rebellion. Of course if Americans were men, they would feed them for that, if for no other cause, though to the writer it seemed to be rather a round-about way to give freedom to Ireland.

FORM OF THE TOWNSHIP, SOIL, GEOLOGY, &c.

By act of the legislature a portion of Hog Island was several years since set off to Swanton. But I will not enter into the changes in the boundaries of the township. Suffice it to say, the township which was by charter 6 miles square, its lines are now some 12 to 15 miles from east to west, and from north to south about 6 miles.

It is probable there is no town in the county, if there is in the State, that has such a varied soil and surface. Near the Missisquoi and Rock rivers, there are several interval farms, which, having been cropped for nearly 100 years, continue to yield an abundant harvest of either hay or grain. The Missisquoi river enters the town from the S. E., making a detour towards the centre of the town; thence to the W. thence S. W., leaving it again upon the S. line within about 1 mile of Swanton Falls; thence turning to the N. W. it washes the western shore of an extensive marsh, and empties its waters into Missisquoi bay. Rock river (a small river) enters the town from the east, running west,

thence N. W., thence north, crossing Canada line into the Queen's dominions, but not finding its position congenial, returns again into Highgate and empties into Missisquoi bay near Walter C. Steven's, in the west part of the town. Some portions have an alluvial soil. There is quite a tract of pine-plain land, north and east of Highgate Falls principally, with light, sandy soil, which with thorough manuring yields fair crops. Other portions of the township have a clay bottom, soil, a clay loam, with the portion of clay in the mixture to make the soil rich and strong, and, when well tilled, as productive as any in the County.

There is one singular feature with regard to the soil in Highgate, its sudden change from clay to sand. In some cases, on one side of a shallow ravine, not 2 rods wide, may be found a bottomless bed of clay and on the other side, sand extending downward to the slate rock, and in some cases to an unknown depth. In the west part of the township is found swampy land with a rich black, muck soil, perhaps the best meadow land in town, and some portions near Highgate gore are a gravelly loam, with low, swampy meadow-lands in connection. The eastern part of the township is quite hilly and a large portion between the hills is nearly covered with boulders of all imaginable sizes, inso-much that to a careless observer it would seem that the farmer would have to sharpen his sheep's noses, to enable them to get at the grass which grows between the stones most luxuriantly. It is believed, however, that an acre of those hilly portions produces more feed than an acre of any other land devoid of stone. In short, our hilly pastures are the most valuable grazing land for the dairy or for sheep.

Water is abundant in every part of the town, living springs and streams, inso-much that its inhabitants seldom suffer for the want of it. It is probable there is not another town in the state, that will stand drouth better, or where the husbandman gets more amply paid for his labor.

The lime-rock makes its appearance in the west part of the township, and farther east we have a slate formation, tilted up edge-wise, which, some portion of the way, forms the bed of the Missisquoi river. I suppose our slate-rock is a water deposit and originally occupied a different position from what it now does. Some convulsion of nature, caused by internal fires, occasioned an upheaval and rent our bed-rock asunder, and rolled it up in this slanting position, pitching to the S. E. Our hills in the

east part of the town are composed of a different kind of rock, neither lime, granite nor slate, but a hard, flinty rock, bluish-gray, of fine texture, and undoubtedly a conglomerate mass, heated in some great crucible of nature and forced up through a fissure in the primitive rock formations, or the crust of the earth, and rolled off in a melted state to the right hand and the left, overlapping the slate rock. There is another kind of rock found in a hill one-half mile east of East Highgate, overlaying a bed of slate, and above which is found the hard rock first described. The outer surface is reddish and when broken is bluish inside, and pronounced by our State Geologist, Mr. Hager, to be water-lime or cement. A specimen of this rock is now in the Geological Cabinet at Montpelier. The rock is hard—not flinty—and breaks like marble-rock, in any direction, and would make a valuable stone for buildings or abutments.

The surface of the township is decidedly uneven. Near the river it is considerably cut up by ravines, and the north half of the town abounds in low hills, swamps and valleys. The rock, which crops out of these hills quite plentifully, is different from any other rock in town, mongrel in composition, very much broken up, but not round, making good wall-stone, bordering a trifle upon the sand-rock. So romantic is this section of the town, that it is not strange that it has sent out its poet, but rather that its inhabitants are not all poets.

Finally, we are not subject to extremes of heat and cold, though occasionally we have to wear mittens, and in July, 1868, an umbrella was quite comfortable over the head.

M. E. CHURCH AT HIGHGATE CENTER.

During the past season the Methodist Episcopal society have erected at this place a substantial brick church at a cost of \$8,500, which is nearly completed. The dedication will take place about the middle of February next. The house is in the north village, and is, perhaps, the best meeting-house in town, and its internal arrangements are admirable for comfort and convenience.

January, 1869.

METHODIST STATISTICS.

FROM REV. JAMES ROBINSON.

Rev. Elijah Hedding (afterwards Bishop) is supposed to have preached the first Methodist sermon in town, in 1799. Rev. Thomas Best was the first settled minister; Church organized 1822; First members—E. P. Haskins and wife, Daniel Herrick and wife, Luke Hitchcock

and wife, Daniel Filmore and wife, Amasa Jocelyne and wife, Thos. Best and wife, with other names unknown—old records lost; present number of members, 95. Preachers entered services as follows: Reva Samuel Weaver 1829, Dillon Stevens, '30—'33, I. Leonard, '33—'35, Wm. Richards '35, John Graves, '36, O. Chamberlin, '37, B. A. Lyon, '38, O. E. Spicer, '39—'41, A. Dixon, '41—'43, John Seaga, '43—'45, Chas. Leonard '45—'47, J. D. White '47—'49, J. H. Brown '49—'51, Oren Greig '51—'54, S. H. Clemens '54—'56, W. R. Puffer, '56, J. E. Kimball, '57—'59, C. R. Hawley '59, H. C. Robinson '60, J. S. Mott '61—'63, B. Cox, '63, R. Christie (local) '64, J. M. Puffer '65—'67, James Robinson '67—'68. Meeting-house built 1823; parsonage built, 1826; 1st organization S. School, cannot tell; books in S. School Library, 185.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

BY REV. E. J. COMBES.

The first Congregational Church of Highgate was organized in a school-house in the N. W. part of the town, Oct. 28, 1811, Rev. Benjamin Wooster officiating. The names of the 15 original members were as follows: Conrade Barr, Hezekiah Harnden, John Johnson, John Stinemats (Stinets in modern times), John Barr, Henry Louk, Eunice Tichout, Anna Saxa, Martha Barr, Catharine Stinehour, Rachael Johnson, Sarah Drury, Sarah Williams, Hannah Stinemats, and Rachel Harnden. This little flock in the wilderness was watched over by that bold and noble man, soldier of the cross and of his country, Luther Wooster, until the autumn of 1819, Rev. Messrs. Parker, Cheney and other missionaries from Massachusetts and Connecticut made them occasional visits—traveling on horseback through the woods. Their numbers increased at every communion, except when their leader was away in defence of his country during the war of 1812.

In the autumn of 1819, Rev. Phineas Kingsley was installed pastor; Rev. Simeon Parmelee preached from the words, "Put off thy shoes from thy feet, for the place whereon thou standest is holy ground." His pastorate thus began in the school-house on the south side of the river, closed in Sept. 1829. The next and only pastor installed after Mr. Kingsley, was Rev. E. W. Kellogg, Jan. 7, 1846. Rev. James Dougherty preaching on the occasion. Their new, commodious, brick church edifice was dedicated on the same day. The meetings of the church previous to this time, were first in school-houses, then in the town-house, and finally in a

house built for the purpose at the center of the town. Mr. Kellogg was dismissed in Jan. 1852. No records speak of Sabbath-Schools till May 11, 1842. The church enjoyed the stated labors of Rev. Messrs. Pierce, Squire, Cady and Sanson from the time of Mr. Kellogg's dismissal till June 1867, when the present incumbent, Rev. E. J. Comings, became their acting pastor.

The church has numbered 110. At other times it has been reduced to about 50. It is now in a more united and prosperous state than at some former times. There is reason to believe that it has always been a power in God's hand, for blessing the town. The hope is entertained that its brightest days are yet to be.

December, 1868.

ST. JOHN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, HIGHGATE.

The material from which to make a history of this parish is very limited. The record of several years of its early existence, if one was kept, has been lost. What is here written respecting it prior to 1837, has mostly been gathered from individuals in private conversation.

The house of worship in this parish was built about the year 1831. It is a substantial brick building, and is large enough to seat 250 persons. It was consecrated May 1, 1833. In 1835 the original building was much improved by the addition of a chancel and vestry-room and by painting the whole. This desirable change was effected through the liberality of Messrs. S. W. and S. S. Keyes. In 1837, the Hon. Heman Allon gave a bell, a font, of Italian marble; a massive silver communion service, and books for the altar, desk and pulpit. About the same time, mainly by the three gentlemen above named, an organ, of excellent quality and tone, was procured and placed in the church.

Immediately after the completion of the church edifice in 1831, the Rev. Anson B. Hard became the rector of the parish. At that time though many in the community were favorably disposed towards the Episcopal Church, there was only one communicant. His ministry which continued 2 years was very successful. After the removal of Mr. Hard, the Rev. S. R. Crane officiated in this parish 1 year—1836. For that year he reported to the Convention 3 baptisms and 10 confirmations.

In the fall of 1836 the Rev. John S. Sabine took charge of this parish and remained in it 1 year. He reported 9 baptisms and 4 confirmations. At that time the number of communicants was above 30. Though brief, Mr. Sabine's ministry

was useful. Individuals remember him with affection, and often speak of his gentle manners and devotion.

About Christmas 1837, the Rev. Charles Fay took charge of this parish. He resigned the same, Dec. 30, 1840. During his ministry there were 58 baptisms, and 34 confirmations. When he left, the number of communicants was 62. Much also was done by Mr. and Mrs. Fay in the way of education. Very many persons in the community cherish a sentiment of great obligation to him and his highly accomplished wife (since deceased), and whenever their names are mentioned, show that enduring affection which is the richest earthly reward of human toil. The parish remained vacant about a year, when the Rev. William F. Halsey was called to the charge of it. He was obliged however, much to the regret of all who knew him, to resign, on account of ill health, in April 1843. Mr. Halsey recorded 12 baptisms and 4 confirmations. He reported to the Committee in September 1842, 43 communicants.

During some part of the year 1845, the Rev. John A. Fitch of Sheldon, officiated in this parish. He recorded 11 baptisms and 1 confirmation. The parish remained vacant until July 1847, when the Rev. C. R. Batchelder was called to its charge, and commenced his labors. He resigned Jan. 21, 1860, after laboring with the parish about 10 years and 5 months. During a portion of this time he had a private school in which a number of the young men still living in the town prepared for college. Many pleasant memories cluster around teacher and school. When Mr. Batchelder entered the parish it numbered about 40 communicants. During his rectorship he reported 65 baptisms and 43 confirmations, and reported 40 communicants when he left.

In June, 1862, Rev. Edward Winthrop took charge of the parish as rector. He was an earnest and able preacher, and much beloved by the people. His was an uncommon talent. He was known as a man of rare theological learning, and most cordial and generous temper. In 1866 he was obliged, on account of illness, to relinquish his labors, and while in New York, seeking rest and medical treatment, he was called by the Master to his heavenly rest. During Mr. Winthrop's rectorship he reported 7 baptisms and 8 confirmations. The parish remained vacant until August 1867, when the Rev. J. B. Pitman, the present rector, was appointed to its charge by the board of missions and by the

call of the parish. 12 baptisms and 9 confirmations are reported. The present number of communicants is 45. Sunday School 25. Teachers 4. No. of books in library 200.

PAPERS FROM MRS. M. E. W. SKELTON.

There is a story related of two of Rogers' men, disbanded after his expedition to Canada, the name of one was Cobb, the other unknown. They undertook to make their way to the south part of the State; they had been suffering for food and had been so reduced as to be obliged to eat human flesh, as it was said, also that they had burned an Indian village. When they reached the north part of this town, near Saxe's mill, they found several Indians fishing, who forthwith took them prisoners, and marched them to the north-west part of the town, where the Indians claimed possession of their knapsacks, and in the knapsack of one of the men whose name is unknown, was found a portion of papoose flesh, which sealed his fate; he was burned at the stake. Cobb expected to share the same fate, but was however only retained prisoner, and soon gained the confidence of the Indians so that he was allowed to go on a hunting excursion with them, and watching his opportunity escaped, crossed the river and, followed the Hungerford brook, a part of the time creeping on his hands and knees or wading up the rapids, till at last he succeeded in crossing the mountains, reaching the habitation of men. He afterwards came to see his brother, Squire Cobb, and related the story here written.

There are many incidents connected with the first settlement of the town, her struggles for a name and position, which are not a little amusing. There has always been in Highgate, as in most other towns, a little party spirit, connected with her *modus operandi* which gives a zest to many of her manoeuvres. It, like the comet, makes its appearance at stated periods, such as election days, dismissing ministers, &c. It made its first appearance at the erection of the first Congregational meeting-house. The funds were collected, as far as possible, in this way: One gave lumber, one nails, and one eccentric bachelor, Mr. William Morse, gave a cow, without the knowledge of his host, who was having the use of her and inquired, "Where is that cow going?" Her owner replied, "Going to build a meeting-house." The funds were exhausted before the house was half com-

pleted, and it had to remain as it was until more could be collected; they however held meetings there, the floors and seats being rough, loose boards, and the sheep having free access there until doors were obtained from some quarter. There soon arose a dispute. I have forgotten the bone of contention, but one of our venerable matrons taking an active part, stole the door to the sacred edifice, and Sampson-like carried it off on her shoulder, hiding it so effectually that all search for it was fruitless. Feeling a little chagrin at being thus vanquished, the male portion of the opposite party talked the matter over, when one of the foremost replied, "I tont care so mooch for the toor, put how she will prag!"

THOMAS BEST,

born in Hoosick, N. Y., 1770, moved to Missisquoi Bay and lived with his grandparents and uncle until 1794, when his uncle thinking to establish him in business, gave him an axe and what clothing he could tie in a pocket handkerchief and sent him to shirk for himself. He came directly to Highgate, selected a tract of land, worked a while by the month; soon after married Merriam Hyatt of Hoosick, N. Y., and settled on his land in Highgate. His advantages for education had been rather limited, for, at 18, he could neither read nor write; but soon after he settled for life, he was converted under the preaching of Lorenzo Dow and began to study and soon became a successful preacher—his labors being attended with great success and very many conversions, as some now living testify. He officiated as a local preacher, laboring on his farm, refusing any remuneration whatever, supporting a large family with his own hands, bearing meekly much persecution and opposition, as his doctrines were not then very popular in some parts. At one time after an evening sermon, when about to return home, he was met at the door by a man who, without a word, felled him to the floor. Mr. Best picked himself up in the most cool, quiet manner possible and said nothing. A short time after his assailant came to him saying, "Mr. Best I am ashamed of myself, I had no occasion to misuse you, I will make all possible amends for my rudeness." The matter was settled and he was ever after one of his warmest friends. Mr. Best was a remarkably shrewd man, keen in his perception of right and of human nature,

with a plain, rather abrupt manner of expression. He was once annoyed by a stranger who during sermon disturbed him in various ways, until it was impossible to proceed farther; when, looking the man full in the face he said, "I am sure you cannot be a resident of this town, there is not one here so abandoned as to disturb a religious meeting; I think you must be a sheep thief or a runaway." The man was mute as a stone, and it was soon proved that both were true of him; he was a thief and runaway. Mr. Best continued his labors until a few years since, when he was called to his reward. He had endured the hardships of a first settlement, accumulated a good property and reared a large family, several of whom are still residents of the town.

Thomas Best, jr., was one morning called from his bed to get up and shoot a bear, the dogs meanwhile doing their best barking and yelping to keep him safe in the tree. Thomas, though only 10 years of age, was considered the best marksman about, and therefore had been selected to shoot the bear. He was soon on the ground and, taking deliberate aim, brought down an enormous bear, which as it came down near the boy, gave one tremendous stroke with his paw, rending his clothes from his shoulder to his feet, but doing no other harm.

Conrad Barr was born in New York, and removed, with his family, to Missisquoi Bay, thence to Highgate in March, 1787. He dug a spot in the deep snow and erected a cabin, but soon after built a saw pit, sawed boards and erected comfortable dwellings; reared a family in town, and lived many years honored and respected. Two sons still live in town, John and Conrad, and have held town offices. John Barr, now, one of the oldest residents in the place, still recollects many of the incidents connected with their early settlement.

PETER STINEHOUR

came to Highgate, August, 1787, with a family of 6 or 7 children; they afterwards numbered 16—8 sons and 8 daughters. He labored hard to secure comfortable food for his family and was sometimes a little short, so much so, that after going a long distance to get potatoes to plant, and getting them fairly covered, they were obliged to dig them to keep soul and body together. They, however, after a year or two, saw better times, as

the town became more thickly settled. Henry Stinehour, said by many to be the first male child born in Highgate, is still living, the proprietor of Stinehour's Hotel, north side of the river.

JOHN SAXE,

a German, born in Rhinebeck, Dutchess Co., N. Y., removed to Highgate, A. D. 1787, with a family of 8 sons and 1 daughter—namely John, George, William, Matthew, Godfrey, Peter, Jacob, Conrad and Hannah. Mr. Saxe was a man of ability and perseverance, every way calculated to endure the hardships of a first settlement; he had, with his family, many difficulties to encounter, many trials to endure; they were harassed by Indians and wild beasts, Mr. Saxe was at one time obliged to swim the river, breaking the ice with his hands. He had much to do with the settlement and organizing of the town. John, the eldest son, died at the age of 22; George was a hunter and drover, William a surveyor, Matthew a millwright, and subsequently a merchant; he was the first town clerk, several times represented the town, and held many other town offices. Godfrey died at the age of 28. Peter remained on the old homestead, a farmer and merchant, a man of business; he several times represented the town; the poorer class always voted for him, for, said they, we all owe Peter. He is the father of the famous John G. Saxe, the poet. Jacob Saxe, a merchant and furnace man, has done extensive business in town. Conrad Saxe, a blacksmith and farmer, is still living; he has long been an esteemed member of the M. E. church, and for near 40 years a class-leader. He is now aged and infirm, waiting quietly on the banks of the dark river for the last summons "Come this side."

ANDREW POTTER,

one of the earliest settlers, removed from Clarendon to St. Albans Bay, thence to Keyes' Falls, which were then named, after him, Potter's Falls, and for a long time bore that name; he built the first mill in town; his daughter, 13 years of age, was the first female in that section, she afterwards married Eliezer Albee.

REV. PHINEAS KINGSLEY,

first pastor of the Congregational church, a faithful and honored minister who labored for the conversion of his people and the building up of the church, a man respected and beloved by all who knew him and especially the people of his charge, has been very recently

called to his eternal reward. He was to have furnished a sketch of his life and labors in Highgate, for this work, but his labors are ended, and there are many other persons whose names should stand conspicuous in the history of the town, whose biography must remain unwritten, as there were none to record it, and they have passed away; their names alone must for a time recall them to remembrance. Among these are Cobb, Howe, Phelps, Stinets, Rockord, and, later, Drury, Haskins, Tilmon, Cutler, Keyes, Hungerford and Skeels.

MRS. SUSANNAH ALBEE,

wife of Elkanah Albee, died in Highgate, aged 63. Mrs. A. was born in Clarendon, from which place her parents removed with her at the age of 3 years, and settled at St. Albans Bay, then a dense forest. After a residence here of 10 years, she was carried to "Keyes' Falls," in Highgate, up the Missisquoi in a batteau, there being no land roads. She was the first female carried to that point for settlement. After some years she married, and settled, where she lived to raise a large family and see the wilderness retire before the hand of cultivation. In meeting the trials and toils peculiar to the settlement of a new country, Mrs. A. was remarkable for courage and fortitude and for patience to endure them. Benevolence to the needy was a prominent trait in her character. She had been long a much beloved member of the Congregational church, and her death was calm and peaceful.

THE POET OF HIGHGATE.

BY MRS. M. L. V. SKEELS.

Away up north where the wild oak grows
And where Rock river overflows,
Where rocks, the hills are piled upon—
There lived uncle Peter and his son John.
And John was a roving lad I've heard
Who whistled as oft as he spoke a word.
He ran about with the cattle and flocks,
Picking up pebbles and clambering rocks;
He kicked around and tumbled about
Till his hat was lost and his elbows out,
And the wind went whistling thro' his hair
Like the autumn winds when the trees are bare,
And John grew tall like the maple tree
And lean and lank as he could be;
'Twas little he cared for rain or sleet,
He was not troubled,—if enough to eat,—
He went without a shoe or stocking,—
And the way John looked, Oh dear, 'twas
shocking!

He loved the woods much better than school
And some people called him Saxe's fool.*
He grew and grew till quite a *long John*,
His father thought fit to put reins on:
He went to school and became a man,
And now believe it, you who can,
He's grown a poet and quite a sage—
His praise is spoken on many a page—
And John has got him a little wife
As pretty's you please, upon my life!
He more than a sonnet loves a son
'Tis true, for he now has three and one;
And yet 'tis true at the present day
He keeps his same odd, singular way.
He sometimes goes with his elbows out
While his hair is hanging his brow about,
Waiting for the winds to comb it again
While he is whistling some childish strain.
He always sits heels over his head—
For he rests much better than when in bed;
To be an odd genius he is inclined,
For he rides for pleasure with his face—behind,
His poems are neater far than his cloak,
And he loves to deal a capital joke.
He's fond of retting and fond of play,
And fond of satire every day,
He's fond of fiction and fonder of facts.
Yes, a wonderful man is John G. Saxe.

P. 2.

Pray kindly, John, my ditty excuse,
For I've captured once your saucy muse.

JOHN GODFREY SAXE.

"John Godfrey Saxe was born at Highgate, Franklin Co., Vt., on the 2d day of June, 1816. From 9 to 17 he worked on his father's farm and went to school. Then he entered the Grammar-School of St. Albans, and after the usual preparatory studies the college at Middletown, Ct., where he graduated Bachelor of Arts, in the summer of 1839. "While at college he had no reputation as a speaker or writer; but he was considered a fine scholar, especially in the languages, a very pleasant fellow, and the best talker in the place. It is rather odd, though, considering the immemorial custom of all collegians and the literary aspirations of most young men, he wrote nothing at college, nor until several years after he had graduated, when

* A rather plain, but natural illustration withal, of the estimate of the more ignorant people found in every community—perhaps more in the rural districts—of any unlucky child, or youth, who has the mystery in his face of undeveloped talent—a genius they can neither read nor comprehend.—Ed.

Handwritten note: "Midtown, Ct." with an arrow pointing to the text "the college at Middletown, Ct."

he was in apparently unpropitious circumstances, viz. in the holy bonds of matrimony and the tedious study of the law." For several years after, he practiced in the courts, writing verses occasionally, and attending to the interests of his party in that part of the world—for Saxe is something of a politician. He edited the Burlington Sentinel for a short time, running for the office of district-attorney, which he was talented and popular enough to gain, and writing and delivering college and anniversary poems, and lectures. He has certainly won applause by his lectures, very generally.

"For his personal appearance we refer to an epistle of his to the editor of the Knickerbocker where he describes himself:

"I am a man, you must learn,
Less famous for beauty than strength;
And for aught I could ever discern,
Of rather superfluous length.

In truth, 'tis but seldom one meets
Such a Titan in human abodes,
And when I stalk over the streets,
I'm a perfect Colossus of roads!"

He resided at Burlington a number of years, but for some over six years now has lived in the city of Albany, and gives himself quite to his profession as the humorous poet of his age and country. Mr. Saxe published the first edition of his poems in 1849, and the last by Ticknor & Fields, Boston, in 1868, 12 mo. 465 pp. The earliest edition has run—the last publishers, in their late edition of his complete poetical works, say—through some 23 editions.

A GROUP FROM SAXE

Poems and Extracts.

"Pray, what do they do at the Springs?"

The question is easy to ask;
But, to answer it fully, my dear,
Were rather a serious task,
And yet, in a bantering way,
As the magpie or mocking-bird sing,
I'll venture a bit of a song
To tell what they do at the Springs?

Intrains my darling, they drink
The waters so sparkling and clear;
Though the flavor is none of the best,
And the odor exceedingly queer;
But the fluid is mingled, you know,
With wholesome medicinal things,
So they drink, and they drink, and they drink,—
And that's what they do at the Springs!

Then with appetites keen as a knife,
They hasten to breakfast or dine;
(The latter precisely at three;
The former from seven till nine.)

Ye gods!—what a rustle and rush
When the eloquent dinner bell rings!
Then they eat, and they eat, and they eat,—
And that's what they do at the Springs!

Now they stroll in the beautiful walks,
Or loiter in the shade of the trees;
Where many a whisper is heard
That never is told by the breeze;
And hands are commingled with hands,
Regardless of conjugal rings;
And they flirt, and they flirt, and they flirt,—
And that's what they do at the Springs!

The drawing-rooms now are ablaze,
And music is shrieking away;
Terpsichore governs the hour,
And Fashion was never so gay!
An arm round a tapering waist—
How closely and fondly it clings!
So they waltz, and they waltz, and they waltz,—
And that's what they do at the Springs!

In short, as it goes in the world—
They eat, and they drink, and they sleep;
They talk, and they walk, and they woo;
They sigh, and they laugh, and they weep;
They read, and they ride, and they dance;
(With other unspeakable things!)

They pray, and they play, and they pay,—
And that's what they do at the Springs.

WHEN I MEAN TO MARRY.

When do I mean to marry?—Well,
'Tis idle to dispute with fate;
But if you choose to have me tell,
Pray listen while I fix the date.

When daughters haste with eager feet,
A mother's daily toil to share,
Can make the puddings which they eat,
And mend the stockings which they wear;

When maidens look upon a man
As in himself what they would marry,
And not as army soldiers scan
A sutler or a commissary;

When gentle ladies who have got
The offer of a lover's hand,
Consent to share his earthly lot,
And do not mean his lot of land;

When young mechanics are allowed
To find and wed the farmer-girls
Who don't expect to be endowed
With rubies, diamonds and pearls;

When wives, in short, shall freely give
Their hearts and hands to aid their spouses,
And live as they were wont to live
Within their sire's one-story houses;

Then, madam,—if I am not old,—
Rejoiced to quit this lonely life,
I'll brush my beaver, cease to sould;
And look about me for a wife.

NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND.

"Here wife," said Will, "I pray you devote
Just half a minute to mend this coat
Which a nail has chanced to rend."
"Tis ten o'clock," said his drowsy mate.
"I know," said Will, "it is rather late;
But 'tis never too late to mend!"

SLEEP.

"God bless the man who first invented sleep!"
So Sancho Panza said, and so say I;
And I deem him, also, that he did not keep
His great discovery to himself; or try
To make it—as the lucky fellow might—
A close monopoly by "patent right."

Yea, bless the man who first invented sleep,
(I really can't avoid the iteration:)
But blast the man with curves loud and deep,
Whatever the racial's name, or age, or station,
Who first invented, and went round advising,
That artificial cut-off—early rising!

Men dying, make their wills, but wives
Escape a work so sad;
Why should they make what all their lives
The gentle dames have had?

MONTGOMERY.

BY N. W. CLAPP.

This town, not being settled till long after the Indian wars and the Revolution, has but few of the romantic stories that grace the annals of towns earlier settled, and located nearer the great thoroughfares of Indian raids and foreign invasion. It lies upon the extreme eastern border of Franklin Co., lat 44° 52' and long. 4° 23'. It is 42 miles N. from Montpeller, 41 N. E. from Burlington and 25 E. from St. Albans. As originally chartered, it was in a square form containing 23,040 acres, or 36 square miles, bounded N. by Richford, E. by Westfield, S. by Lowell and Avery's Gore and W. by Enosburgh. In the year 1859 a tract, containing about 7000 acres from the town of Lowell and Avery's Gore, was added to it on the south, embracing all the territory sloping in that direction from the mountains, the interests of whose inhabitants, from their local position, being identical with those of Montgomery. The township was granted Mar. 13, 1780, to Stephen R. Bradley, Rev. Ezra Stiles, D. D., John Graham, and others, but was not chartered until Oct. 1789.

The first permanent settlement was made by Capt. Joshua Clapp, a revolutionary offi-

cer of much respectability, who removed his family from Worcester Co., Mass. in the spring of 1793. He took up a large tract of land in the S. W. corner of the town, lying upon both sides of Trout River, and embracing what now comprises, in whole or in part, the farms of L. W. and L. D. Martin, A. G. Watkins, H. H. Rawson, Hon. R. Hamilton, Isaac and Samuel Head, Caleb Combs, and Levi Janes. His first house was a log or block hut upon the bank of the river, which afterwards gave place to the sightly and commodious mansion so long the residence respectively of Jockton Goodspeed and Hon. Rufus Hamilton. This house is still standing and in a decent state of repair. It is a two-storied square roofed building, occupying a very sightly position, and was the first frame-house built in town.

About the year 1795, the Hon. Samuel Barnard, Reuben Clapp and James Upham Esqs., all from Massachusetts, moved into town and were the immediate successors of Capt. Clapp, with the exception of a man by the name of Collar, who settled for a short time on a rocky hill, now included in the farm of N. W. Clapp, and known from this beginning, by the *soubriquet* of "Collar Hill" to this day. He, however, soon left, leaving nothing behind but a small clearing and a log hut, the hearth-stone of which is still pointed out. Judge Barnard settled on the farm now owned and occupied by Seth Goodspeed, Reuben Clapp on the farm now occupied by J. L. and N. W. Clapp, and Mr. Upham on the one now occupied by James Upham, which last two farms have never passed out of the hands of their respective families.

Very soon after this date there came into town, in rapid succession, chiefly from Massachusetts, Stephen and Jonathan Gates, Seth, John and Jockton Goodspeed, Jonah and Zebulon Thomas, Daniel Barrows, Samuel Lusk, Jonahdab Johnson, Robert Martin and others, most of whose descendants are embraced in the present population of the town.

The first town meeting was held and the town was organized, Aug. 12, 1802. Hon. Samuel Barnard, first town clerk.

Montgomery is a mountainous town, or rather is surrounded by mountains and hills on all sides, except the N. W. corner, which affords a passage for Trout River, forming in the aggregate a not very bad *fac simile* of a tray with one end broken out. Jay moun-

tain, on the east, is by far the most lofty of the range—the Peak ranging next to Camel's Hump in the State, in altitude. It is sometimes resorted to by pleasure-seekers, but the distance is found to be too far from civilization and carriage roads to have the pleasure amount to much. Occasionally the wolf, the bear, the deer, and, once in a great while, the moose makes his appearance here, but they are all fast passing away. All the brooks that rise on these hills, empty into Trout River, which is the only stream that passes out of town. The intervals on the banks of this river are very productive, and the hill-sides make the best of grazing lands.

Montgomery is celebrated for its rich pasturage, producing fine cattle, horses, and sheep, and its dairy products rank among the best. Another article it probably produces more of for export than any other town in the county, if not in the State, which is Timothy grass-seed. A considerable portion of its lands being newly cleared,—very rich in vegetable matter and free from the seeds of weeds and other grasses, a crop of Timothy seed is rarely attempted that does not prove very remunerative to the proprietor. In 1856 an Agricultural Society was formed in town for the mutual benefit of its inhabitants. For three successive years it held its annual fairs, which were extensively attended and pronounced by all to be no mean displays of animals and agricultural products. On one occasion the town-team embraced over 100 pairs of fine red oxen and steers. In 1859 the neighboring towns of Enosburgh, Berkshire and Richford joined Montgomery in the enterprise, having received an appropriation from the legislature under the title of the Franklin County Union Agricultural Society. The fairs have since been held at East Berkshire.

CONGREGATIONALISTS.

There had been no church organization in this town previous to July 15, 1817. On that day a Congregational church was organized, Rev. James Parker, officiating. The first pastor of the church, Rev. Avery S. Ware, was ordained Jan. 20, 1825. Previous to this the church had enjoyed but a partial supply of ministerial labors. Rev. James Parker, Rev. Benj. Wooster, and Rev. E. J. Boardman, bestowing occasional services. Rev. Mr. Ware was dismissed July 7th, 1830. After this, the Rev. Rufus Case, Rev. E. W.

Kellogg, and Rev. John Gleed, officiated a part of the time. The present pastor, Rev. Sewall Paine, began his labors here in March, 1842, and was ordained as pastor, Feb. 22, 1843. The Congregational house of worship was erected in 1840.

METHODISTS.

The first organization of a Methodist Episcopal church in Montgomery, was in 1828. For a number of years previous to this time, clergymen of this denomination had occasionally preached in town and a few of the inhabitants had long been members of the church.

The first "class" was formed in the summer of 1829, by Rev. Jacob Leonard, of the following persons—Thos. Taylor and wife, Mrs. Jonah Thomas, Mrs. Kelley, and Dr. Alvin Lusk, who was leader. In 1831 an extensive revival took place in town, and many of the converts were added to this church.—Among the rest was Asa Wheeler, Esq., who was afterwards, till his death, a very active and influential member and "class leader." One of the prominent characteristics of this Society, and one that should be mentioned to their credit, as showing their perseverance in well doing, is, that they have kept up a constant series of weekly, morning and evening prayer meetings with scarcely an omission for over 30 years. In 1842, they erected a neat and commodious house of worship, which they still occupy. The circuit to which the first "class" belonged, extended over 8 towns, employing but two preachers. It has since passed through various gradations, the circuit being divided and sub-divided, till in 1861, the Montgomery Society was made a separate charge and is now in a very prosperous condition.

UNION PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

"The Union Protestant Episcopal Church and Society" in Montgomery, was formed by 17 persons in this town in 1819. May, 17th, the same year the first meeting was held for the choice of parish officers. June, 23d, the parish was admitted into Union with the Convention of the diocese. Previous to this time occasional services had been held in anticipation of the organization of the parish.

EPISCOPALIANS.

As early as 1804 or '05, several children belonging to Montgomery were baptized by an Episcopal clergyman by the name of Farewell, at a service held in East Berkshire. One of these children was Joel Clapp, (the

late Rev. Dr. Clapp), at that time about 12 years old. He was afterwards confirmed by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Griswold, at Sheldon, and commenced the study of theology. His name is gratefully remembered by the church in Montgomery for his untiring labors in their behalf; serving as lay reader while pursuing his studies, and becoming minister of the parish after his ordination, which took place in 1818. There were about 15 communicants in 1819, and in that year 40 baptisms are recorded. In June, 1821, Bishop Griswold made his first visitation to Union Church. He stopped at the house of Mr. Clapp's mother,—preached from the steps to a goodly congregation, and administered the rite of confirmation for the first time in the place. In 1822, the Rev. Mr. Clapp removed to Shelburne, and the Rev. Jordan Gray took charge of the parish. His life soon became a mournful sacrifice to his zeal, being drowned in Trout river while attempting to ford it in a time of high water. From this time the parish was without a pastor till 1827, when the Rev. Mr. Clapp again came to their aid; traveling the long way from Shelburne, 50 miles, every month to minister to the people of his native town. The Rev. Richard Peck became the minister soon after, and remained 6 years. His health failing in 1833, he retired, and the Rev. Louis McDonald became the minister, remaining 3 years. In 1838 the Rev. Josiah O. Bear came to the parish, remaining 2½ years. The Rev. A. H. Cull officiated in 1841, and in 1843 the Rev. E. H. Sayles succeeded to the charge, remaining till 1850. The Rev. A. F. Cadle labored here for a short time in 1852, and in 1856 the Rev. J. A. Fitch was in the parish for nearly a year; but the church suffered much from lack of clerical services during many years. The Rev. A. H. Bailey became the rector in 1857, but his removal in 1860 again left the church desolate and filled the hearts of the people with grief. Soon after this the Rev. Dr. Clapp was called back to his native town, the field of his first labors, and gladness was universal, but death soon closed his toils and earthly career and left the church again without a pastor. In the Autumn of 1861, the Rev. E. Jones took charge of the parish and is still supplying it, in connection with East Berkshire.* Although this church has much

of the time been without a pastor, and never has enjoyed the entire services of one, being always connected with one or more neighboring parishes, it has always been opened for public worship by lay readers, who have officiated in the absence of clergymen.

As early as 1827 an earnest effort was made to erect a house for public worship, and although it was at once begun, it was several years in progress, but was used in its unfinished state for the accommodation of the congregation. It was finished in 1835 and consecrated by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Hopkins. As the inhabitants of Montgomery, in common with most Vermonters, when compared with those of other portions of our country, may be termed a church-going people; so, also, have they taken particular care that their children should reap the advantages to be derived from good schools. The town is divided into 12 districts, and the best of native or foreign talent is meant to be employed.

The town abounds in "water-powers," and mills of all kinds are scattered over it; including 2 very respectable grist-mills—4 extensive establishments for the manufacture of butter-tubs and cheese-boxes, of which they turn out immense quantities yearly; and some 12 or 14 saw-mills, which supply the surrounding country with spruce, hemlock, and bass lumber. Our town supports two large stores; the enterprising firm of L. W. Martin & Co., being the proprietors of one—the other being the 84th Division of the New-England Protective Union, under the management of Elder Columbus Greene. Both are apparently in a very flourishing condition.

The Rev. Joel Clapp was the first white person born in town, Sept. 14, 1793. He was educated—studied his profession, and preached the first fast day—the first thanksgiving, and the first mother's funeral sermon preached in town. Of the present inhabitants John L. Clapp, Esq., has lived in town 68 years, being the longest of any one individual. Miss Emily Clapp is the oldest person now living in town that was born here, aged 63 years. Hon Rufus Hamilton an old resident of the town, has been for a long series of years a justice of the peace, and for a number of years assistant justice of the county court. Dr. B. W. Fuller, the senior physician in town, settled here in his early manhood, and has worn himself about out in being dragged over the hills and through the

* This paper was written some six or seven years since. Rev. F. A. Wadleigh is the present rector.

vales year after year, ever since. He has long been a justice of the peace, and held the office of town clerk for 20 years in succession. In 1848 he was succeeded by Joshua Clapp, Esq., the present incumbent.

FIRST SELECTMEN.—James Upham, Elijah Learned, Stephen Gates.

TOWN CLERKS.—Sam'l Barnard, two years; Henry Marble, 12 years; Rufus Smith, 15 years; B. W. Fuller, 19 years; Joshua Clapp, 19 years.

The original grantees of the town were 64.

RICHFORD.

BY REV. JAY POWELL.
THE CHARTER.

"The Governor's Council and General Assembly, and Representatives of the freemen of Vermont, to all persons to whom these presents shall come—greeting:

Know ye that, whereas, it has been represented to us by our worthy friends, Jonathan Wells, Esq., and company to the number of sixty—that there is a tract of vacant land within this state which has not been heretofore granted, which they pray may be granted to them, we have, therefore, thought fit for the due encouragement of settling a new Plantation within this estate and other valuable considerations us hereunto moving; and do by these presents in the name and by the authority of the freemen of Vermont give and grant unto the said Jonathan Wells, Esq. and the several persons hereafter named as his associates, viz.:

Together with five equal shares to be appropriated to public uses as follows—viz: one share for the use of a Seminary or College within the State, one share for the use of the county grammar schools, Schools throughout this State; one share for the first settled minister of the gospel in said town, to be disposed of for that purpose as the inhabitants thereof shall direct; one share for the support of the ministry; and one share for the benefit and support of a school or schools within said town. The following tract or parcel of land, viz: Beginning at the north east corner of the township of Berkshire being in the north line of this State, then east in said line six miles; then southerly on such point as to gain six miles on a perpendicular from said line of this state; then west parallel with said State-line to the south-easterly corner of said Berkshire; then northerly in the easterly line of said Berkshire, to the bounds begun at, will contain the contents of six miles square and no more; And that the same be and is hereby, Incorporated into a Township by the name of Richford; and the inhabitants that do or shall hereafter inhabit the said township are declared to be enfranchised or entitled to all the privileges and immunities that other towns in this state do by law exercise and enjoy:

* Names of grantees not received in time for insertion.

To have and to hold the same granted premises as above expressed, with all the privileges and Imprimis; that each proprietor of the township of Richford aforesaid, his heirs or assigns, shall plant and cultivate five acres of land and build a house at least eighteen foot square on the floor, or have one family settled on each respective right or share of land in said township, within the term of four years next after the circumstances of the war will admit of settlement with safety, on the penalty of the forfeiture of his grant or share of land in said town; and the same to revert to the freemen of the State to be by their representatives regranted to such persons as shall appear to settle and cultivate the same. Secundo: That all Pine timber suitable for a navy be reserved to the use and benefit of the freemen of this State.

In testimony whereof we have caused the Seal of this State to be affixed, this 21st day of August, A. D. 1780, and in the fourth year of the Independence of this State, and 5th of the United States.

THOMAS CHITTENDEN.

Joseph Fay, Sec'y."

This township which lies in the northern part of the State, upon the Canada line, is described in the charter to contain 6 miles square, and no more; but surveyed by General Whitelaw of Ryegate, in 1795, who ran the town lines, and most of the ranges north and south, making corners from measurement, the south line varies from the charter, in following Montgomery line to the corner, which is some 150 rods south of Berkshire corner, thus making more than 6 miles square; but the surface is uneven and mountainous, and this township has not as much arable land as many others of the same size; not more than three-fourths of it perhaps being fit for agricultural purposes, the remainder is valuable only for the timber which grows upon it. Yet, as a whole, the town is well calculated for farming. Its soil differs in different places. It contains nearly all kinds, clay, loam, muck, with a little sand and gravel, and is mostly rich and productive, although little grain is raised. The farmers give their attention mostly to raising cattle, and making butter and cheese, for which the town is favorably adapted.

The hill-sides abounding in springs of water, are well calculated for pasture, as they seldom suffer from drought. The intervals and flat land, yield usually a large growth of hay, and are reserved for meadows.

There are several small streams of water that flow from the mountains in the north-easterly part of the town, on which there are numerous saw-mills, besides those on the Missisquoi. The timber is hemlock, spruce, beech, birch, bass,

wood, ash and maple, from which a large amount of sugar is usually made.

FIRST SETTLERS.

Hugh Miller and his wife, with 8 children and 3 sons-in-law, came from Bradford, Vt., in March 1795, by some wilderness route, and found their way to Richford. They commenced on Missisquoi river, on the flat about 2 miles above the present village, in a wilderness where there were no neighbors except wild beasts.

They arrived there in March, and the weather was so severe that it was necessary to erect some shelter without delay; they cleared a small patch of ground, left four blue beech staddles standing, for corners, withed on poles, covered with boughs and blankets, and probably carpeted the cold ground with the smaller boughs of the hemlock. Such was their camp.

Their sons-in-law were Theophilus Hastings, Robert Kennedy, and Capt. Benjamin Barnet, who married the three oldest girls, Hannah, Catherine and Amy. The other children were three young men, James, Jacob and Daniel, and two younger girls, Mary Ann and Ruth. Their camp was soon exchanged for log-houses, with bark roofs, split basswood for floors and doors, and skins grained for windows.

Wild game, such as moose, deer, and bears were plenty, and the rivers furnished an abundance of fish, beaver, otter and other game. The deer were easily caught in the winter. Deep snow would drive them into yards where there was plenty of browse. The hunter, taking advantage of the crust would soon secure abundance of them.

The first settlers slashed down the trees and trimmed off the limbs, and in a dry time would set fires which would burn up the brush and small stuff. They would then plant their corn among the logs, and usually raised good crops this way. But no roads and no mills being near, they pounded their corn in a samp mortar made by burning out a hollow in the end of a log, and, with a spring-pole and pestle, pounded out their bread.

The Indians were hunting along the Missisquoi river and mountains in winter, where moose, deer and bears were plenty. They would freeze their meat, and in the spring would pass down the river into Lake Champlain and Sorel river to Caughnawaga to market.

James Miller, sometime later, settled in Canada, about 3 miles up the river, on the place now known as the "Bickford farm." Jacob married Saloma Nutting, daughter of Capt.

Nutting of Berkshire, and lived and died in this town. Daniel married Anna Powell, daughter of Rowland Powell. He was Custom House Officer, and had an affray at Hyde Park, in 1810, from the effects of which he died, leaving a widow and 5 small children—Patty, Anna, Fanny, Madison and Marviss, all of whom are living except Madison. Capt. Barnet and Robert Kennedy moved to Canada about the time of the war of 1812.

Hugh Miller, on hearing of the death of Daniel had a shock of paralysis and lived but 20 days. He was buried on the hill near where he lived and died.

Theophilus Hastings, a strong and useful man, died with the nose-bleed, at the seaside, leaving a widow and several small children, in destitute circumstances. Seymour, son of Theophilus, was the first child born in town.

MRS. HUGH MILLER

was a Christian woman. She possessed great courage and endurance. She was a doctor, and performed services beyond her own family. She has traveled on snow-shoes, through deep snows in winter, by marked trees six or seven miles to Trout river, in a midwifery case. On another occasion she was called to visit the wife of William L. Burton, who lived on lot No. 56, near South Richford. It was an extreme case, no doctor being near for counsel, her anxiety and responsibility was great, and when deliverance came, she knelt down and thanked Almighty God.

C. M. Davis says, when a boy, he, with others, went to the river bank, to see her with Edward Ladd, whom she accompanied, safe over, the night being very dark, and rainy, with heavy thunder and lightning, and the river swollen, and they had scarcely reached the opposite shore when the lightning struck a large hemlock and stove it into slivers. They were uninjured although they had but a moment before passed the tree. Much more might be said of this good woman. She had no privilege of meetings for about 7 years.

In 1803, Bishop Hedding, that pioneer of Methodism, then a young man on the Fletcher circuit, following the trail of the early emigrants, by marked trees, and hunting up the lost sheep of the house of Israel, preached the first sermon in town at her house. She survived her husband 10 years, lived with her son Jacob, and died in 1820. Her funeral was attended in a barn and she was buried beside her husband on the hill before mentioned.

JOSEPH STANHOPE, SENIOR, and family came from Guilford, Vt., to this town in 1796, and commenced on the flats above and adjoining Hugh Miller. The family consisted of himself, wife and 6 children—Sally, Isaac, Joseph, Leverett, Mun, Ezra and Samuel. The three last were born in this town. Joseph is still living on the old homestead. He and Samuel are the only ones living. They got grain ground at Fairfield, which they brought with them, but they soon had to use the samp-mortar.

Col. Timothy Seymour of Hartford, Ct., the same year built a dam across the river, above the present dam, and a saw-mill and grist-mill, near where the present mills now stand. They made their mill-stones from a granite found near by. Tradition says that after pounding out their bread for more than a year, when they got their first meals, they made a pudding and ate it with egg-nog, i. e. rum and eggs.

Mrs. Stanhope died in 1829, and was buried on the farm where they first began. Mr. Stanhope lived several years longer, and was buried beside his wife. Their graves are now visible, being curiously marked—with white flint-stones in their native state, two at the head about as large as a bushel basket, two at the feet the size of a peck, and covered along from head to feet with smaller ones, all white as marble—much better than many others that have lost their identity.

DANIEL LOVELAND

came to this town about the same time of Mr. Stanhope, and took a large tract of land near the falls, taking in the island, and all of the land south of the falls on the river to what is called the Loveland brook. He built a log-house on the rise of land above the interval, a few rods west of the buildings now owned by H. D. Farrar. After the saw-mill was built he commenced a framed house, the first in town. But he left town before it was organized, Jonathan James and Stephen Blaisdell taking his place.

Mr. Blaisdell came on the ice over the river, and probably others. There was a road opened from the ferry at the lower end of the Island to intersect with a Berkshire road, at a point near the farm of Henry Miller, but it did not continue long, the road being opened on the south side of the river, that crosses trout river, taking the main travel by the way of Ensbrough Center, up to about 1820, when a bridge was built across the main river, to about 2 miles this side of East Berkshire.

In 1778, others moved into town, viz. Rowland Powell and family, Jared Farnham, Chester Wells, Stephen Carpenter and Daniel James, and several young men nearly of age.

About this time the inhabitants were called to part with three of their number. A young man by the name of Burbank, living with Judge James, was killed by the fall of a tree, and buried on the south bank of the mill-pond where he was killed, near the house of William Corlies. This was the first death in town. The next was that of Plympton James, son of Jonathan, aged 8 years. The next was a boy by the name of Joseph Hooker. He was sent to the mill-pond for water and fell in and was drowned.

As many settlers were now moving into town, it was thought best to have it represented. For this purpose Stephen Royce, father of Gov. Royce, in a warning dated the 30th of March 1799, called a meeting to be held at the house of Jonathan James. They met agreeable to the call, and chose Stephen Royce moderator. The meeting opened, the town was organized by the election of the following officers: town clerk—Chester Wells; treasurer—Jonathan James; selectmen—Jonathan James, Daniel James and Robert Kennedy; constable and collector—Theophilus Hastings.

The first freemen's meeting was held on the first Tuesday of September of the same year. The vote was unanimous for the following officers—only 11 votes being polled; for governor Isaac Tichenor; for lieutenant governor, Paul Brigham; for treasurer, Samuel Mattocks. In that meeting they elected Jonathan James their first representative.

The following list will show the town

REPRESENTATIVES.

1799, Jonathan James.	1826, Sterling Parker.
1800, " "	1827, Jonathan Carpenter.
1801, " "	1828, " "
1802, " "	1829, " "
1803, No record.	1830, William Rogers.
1804, Joseph Parker.	1831, Caleb Royce.
1805, Robert Kennedy.	1832, William Rogers.
1806, " "	1833, John Husa.
1807, " "	1834, John Husa.
1808, Amherst Willoughby.	1835, " "
1809, John Powell.	1836, Alden Sears.
1810, " "	1837, " "
1811, William Rogers.	1838, John Husa.
1812, " "	1839, " "
1813, Joseph Parker.	1840, Nathaniel Sears.
1814, William Rogers.	1841, Jay Powell.
1815, Capt. John Powell.	1842, " "
1816, " "	1843, Josiah Blaisdell.
1817, " "	1844, Alden Sears.
1818, Ezekiah Goff.	1845, No election.
1819, Capt. John Powell.	1846, Harvey D. Farrar.
1820, " "	1847, " "
1821, " "	1848, Silas P. Carpenter.
1822, Caleb Royce.	1849, " "
1823, Sterling Parker.	1850, Caleb Royce.
1824, " "	1851, Calvin P. Dwyer.
1825, " "	1852, " "

1833, No chere.	1861, A. Vin A. Brown.
1834, Elias P. Carpenter.	1862, Lorenzo B. Cortina.
1835, Lucius H. Goff.	1863, "
1836, "	1864, Orville J. Smith.
1837, Josiah Blaindell.	1865, "
1838, Charles S. Royce.	1866, William Cortina.
1839, "	1867, "
1860, Arrin A. Brown.	1868, Caleb Royce.

GRAND LIST FOR 1799.

16 polls, \$20,	\$320.00
25 acres improved land,	81 25
One house,	3 00
Other property,	800.85

Total, \$1,185.10

JARED FARHAM,
STEPHEN CARPENTER, } Listers.
BRADFORD POWELL,

MISCELLANEOUS.

Grey-lime was formerly made from a ledge in town, where there is still a plenty of rock, but so hard to burn it has not lately been worked. Copper has also been found in this ledge. A company was formed to work it, and considerable labor has been expended there; but the ledge is hard, and it costs more to get it than it is worth. A granite rock of sufficient size to make the face-stones for the front side and end of the meeting-house, was found on the ground where the house stands. No other ledge or stones were near it, nor were there any of the same quality in town, or in other towns near by. The question is, where did this rock come from? A geologist lecturing in this house, said that the same quality of granite could be found 45 miles N. E. of this place. There are four mineral springs in town; one at the Center, one near the village on Caleb Royce's land, one on William W. Goff's land, near the mill-pond of G. N. Powell and E. S. Locke, and one on the island, below the trotting-park. This island which lies in the Missisquoi river near the village, contains about 100 acres of land. A portion of it is used for a trotting-course. The fairs of the Franklin County Union Agricultural Society are also held on it. Calkins and Garvin have dug a canal 130 rods long, taking water out of the Missisquoi river at the mouth of the Stanhope brook, making a fine water-power. They have a saw-mill and tub-factory now running, and other machinery soon to be added. This town never suffers much from drouth. It abounds in springs of water.

The meeting-house was built in 1842. It stands on the hill on the north side of the river. A school-house large enough to accommodate meetings was built at the center of the town

--an elevation of land, about two miles south of the village. It is the center geographically, but not of business. It is a farming district. Town meetings were formerly held there, but lately at the village. A brick school-house was built on the ground where A. W. Sears' store now stands. It was burned in 1850. Joseph Sears kept the first high school in town there. The nearest post-office for this town until 1817, was Enosburgh Center, at which time the mail route was extended from Danville, Vt., over the mountains to this place, and mail brought on horse-back. "The North Star," a paper printed at Danville, was, I believe, the first regular newspaper taken in this town. But the route was soon changed from St. Albans to this town, which continues to the present time. We have now three stage lines: a daily stage to St. Albans, another to Sweetsburg, P. Q., and a tri-weekly one to North Troy and Newport.

There is a post-office at East Richford, a small place on Missisquoi river and Canada line. It is 5 miles above the village, on the road to North Troy.

Benjamin Puffer, grandfather of William R. and John M. Puffer, preacher in the Methodist traveling connection, was the oldest man in town, who died at the age of 98 years. The oldest man now living in town is William Goff, in his 86th year. (Feb. 1869.)

RICHFORD VILLAGE

lies in the northerly part of the town, contains over 500 inhabitants, has a fine water-power, on which there is now a grist-mill, saw-mill, a shop for sash, doors and blinds, a shop for butter-tubs and pails, a wheelwright-shop, a cabinet-making shop, a blacksmith's shop; and, on the east side, a bark-mill and tannery. The village is about equally divided by the river. On the north side there are two dry-goods stores, a drug-store, a grocery and provision-store, a boot and shoe-store; in Union Block, a store for books and stationery, a printing-office, a lawyer's office, a doctor's office, a masonic hall, a good templar's hall, a millinery shop, &c., a meeting-house, a hotel, 2 harness-shops, and 2 shoemaker's shops. On the south side of the river, in addition to what is before mentioned; 2 dry-goods stores, 2 groceries, a store for stoves and tin-ware, 3 blacksmith shops, 2 hotels, a custom-house and town clerk's office, a telegraph office, and a union

school-house, in which two schools are kept summer and winter, and a select school, spring and fall.

FIRST COMMENCEMENT.

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1833, No choice.	1861, Arvin A. Brown.
1834, Elias P. Carpenter.	1862, Lorraine B. Curline.
1835, Lemus M. Goff.	1863,
1836,	1864, Orville J. Smith.
1837, Josiah Blaisdell.	1865,
1838, Charles S. Royce.	1866, William Curline.
1839,	1867,
1860, Arvin A. Brown.	1868, Caleb Royce.

GRAND LIST FOR 1799.

16 polls, \$20,	\$320.00
25 acres improved land,	61.25
One house,	3.00
Other property,	800.85

Total, \$1,185.10

JARED FARNHAM,
STEPHEN CARPENTER, } Listers.
BRADFORD POWELL,

MISCELLANEOUS.

Grey-lime was formerly made from a ledge in town, where there is still a plenty of rock, but so hard to burn it has not lately been worked. Copper has also been found in this ledge. A company was formed to work it, and considerable labor has been expended there; but the ledge is hard, and it costs more to get it than it is worth. A granite rock of sufficient size to make the face-stones for the front side and end of the meeting-house, was found on the ground where the house stands. No other ledge or stones were near it, nor were there any of the same quality in town, or in other towns near by. The question is, where did this rock come from? A geologist lecturing in this house, said that the same quality of granite could be found 45 miles N. E. of this place. There are four mineral springs in town; one at the Center, one near the village on Caleb Royce's land, one on William W. Goff's land, near the mill-pond of G. N. Powell and E. S. Locke, and one on the island, below the trotting-park. This island which lies in the Missisquoi river near the village, contains about 100 acres of land. A portion of it is used for a trotting-course. The fairs of the Franklin County Union Agricultural Society are also held on it. Calkins and Garvin have dug a canal 130 rods long, taking water out of the Missisquoi river at the mouth of the Stanhope brook, making a fine water-power. They have a saw-mill and tub-factory now running, and other machinery soon to be added. This town never suffers much from drouth. It abounds in springs of water.

The meeting-house was built in 1842. It stands on the hill on the north side of the river. A school-house large enough to accommodate meetings was built at the center of the town

—an elevation of land, about two miles south of the village. It is the center geographically, but not of business. It is a farming district. Town meetings were formerly held there, but lately at the village. A brick school-house was built on the ground where A. W. Sears' store now stands. It was burned in 1850. Joseph Sears kept the first high school in town there. The nearest post-office for this town until 1817, was Enosburgh Center, at which time the mail route was extended from Danville, Vt., over the mountains to this place, and mail brought on horse-back. "The North Star," a paper printed at Danville, was, I believe, the first regular newspaper taken in this town. But the route was soon changed from St. Albans to this town, which continues to the present time. We have now three stage lines: a daily stage to St. Albans, another to Sweetaburg, P. Q., and a tri-weekly one to North Troy and Newport.

There is a post-office at East Richford, a small place on Missisquoi river and Canada line. It is 5 miles above the village, on the road to North Troy.

Benjamin Puffer, grandfather of William R. and John M. Puffer, preacher in the Methodist traveling connection, was the oldest man in town, who died at the age of 98 years. The oldest man now living in town is William Goff, in his 86th year. (Feb. 1869.)

RICHFORD VILLAGE

lies in the northerly part of the town, contains over 500 inhabitants, has a fine water-power, on which there is now a grist-mill, saw-mill, a shop for sash, doors and blinds, a shop for butter-tubs and pails, a wheelwright-shop, a cabinet-making shop, a blacksmith's shop; and, on the east side, a bark-mill and tannery. The village is about equally divided by the river. On the north side there are two dry-goods stores, a drug-store, a grocery and provision-store, a boot and shoe-store; in Union Block, a store for books and stationery, a printing-office, a lawyer's office, a doctor's office, a masonic hall, a good templar's hall, a millinery shop, &c., a meeting-house, a hotel, 2 harness-shops, and 2 shoemaker's shops. On the south side of the river, in addition to what is before mentioned; 2 dry-goods stores, 2 groceries, a store for stoves and tin-ware, 2 blacksmith shops, 2 hotels, a custom-house and town clerk's office, a telegraph office, and a union

school-house, in which two schools are kept summer and winter, and a select school, spring and fall.

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the Union block now stands, and was no doubt the principal cause of carrying off the mills. In 1819, Hezekiah Goff died, leaving a widow and 8 children. In 1820, Bradford Powell died, leaving a widow and 9 children. Two leading men in town business, in the prime of life, leaving 17 children to find homes among strangers. In 1822 the freshet took off the saw-mill, grist-mill, clothing-works, and drain-bridge,—everything clean to the bare rocks. But the bridge below remained until it was drawn out. By this freshet some were nearly ruined, as to prospects. It seemed to be almost the finishing stroke. [It would make a long chapter to write all the troubles of these times.] Stephen Blaisdell and Ralph Stebbins were the principal losers. In 1823, Enoch Carlton, of Cambridge, in company with Nathan Pierce, traded in goods in the store-room of the Blaisdell house. Pierce traded about 2 years, took what money and other valuables he could handily carry and one of our girls, and left for Canada, leaving a wife and one child. Several young men went to get them back, but the most of them had the privilege of seeing the inside of Montreal jail. In 1822, the town was re-surveyed by Joseph Beeman, of Fairfax. The proprietors held a meeting at the house of Stephen Blaisdell, at the close of the survey, and so arranged matters as to give good titles, and quiet the settlers in possession of their lands. Soon after, Enoch Carlton, with his son-in-law, Alden Sears, moved into town, gathered up what remained of Pierce's trade, built a store, brought on more goods, and had a successful business. Sears built a hotel, now the Union-house, and an ashery, which he run for the business; but ashes soon failed.

He built a starch factory, which paid well for a while, till the potato-rot prevented a supply of potatoes. He next tried to make whisky in this factory, but grain was scarce, and he could buy whisky cheaper than he could make it. The factory was turned into a wheel-wright's shop where G. N. Powell has made wagons for several years past. Sears sold out here, and went to California. In 1824, William Goff moved from Sheldon to this town, bought the falls of Stephen Blaisdell for about \$1000, and all the land on the east side of main-street as far south as A. W. Sears' store, put in a run of stones, in the saw-mill previously built by Mr. Blaisdell, where he ground corn until the mill-stones

were transferred to a new grist-mill—a small mill about 20 feet square, standing where the saw-mill now stands. He next built a shop for cloth-dressing and wool-carding, near the drain-bridge, and lived in the upper part until he moved into the house where he now lives. He next built the present grist-mill, and afterwards a starch-factory, which is now the tub-factory. John Dwyer has been the principal blacksmith for nearly 60 years. He now lives on the place where he first began, and is about 84 years old. The 10 years of reciprocity, no doubt, helped to advance the trade of this place. There is an excellent farming country lying north of this village, whose trade naturally comes here. Let us have reciprocity and a railroad, and trade would be lively here. A new school-house is in contemplation, but a new meeting-house is among the things of the future. The present generation has a much better prospect pecuniarily, than their fathers who have labored before them.

SCHOOLS.

Cynthia Jones kept the first school in town in part of her father's house. Polly and Cynthia Powell kept school in the Stewart house. A log school-house was built on the rise of land on the north side of the branch of the river. John Stearns kept the first school in it. This was burned, but another log-house was built farther north, which remained for school and meetings until 1819. Several now living graduated there: Elder Wm. Rogers preached there on the Sabbath. It was fashionable then to go to meeting on ox-sleds. The old house had a Dutch-back and stick-chimney. School-boys would draw in logs of wood 5 or 6 feet long, pile them up 3 or 4 feet high, and make a blazing fire. The books used, were Webster's Spelling-book, the American Preceptor and Third Part, Adam's Arithmetic and Grammar, Geography, Morse's Abridgment. In 1822-3 two school-houses were built in first and second districts, one on the corner near where Edwin Wheeler now lives; the other in 2d district, on the ground where A. A. Brown's house now stands. There are now 9 school-districts in town; the village district numbers about 175 scholars, in which a graded school is kept, summer and winter, and a select school, spring and fall. C. G. Austin taught the high school this fall, (1868), having about 80 scholars. A Union Sabbath-school and Bible-class is attended on the Sab-

bath, at the meeting-house, with very good success. The first singing-school was kept by Edward Morris, afterwards by Harvey and Thomas Durkee, of Sutton. They were sweet singers, but their voices have long since been silent in death.

SOUTH RICHFORD

lies in the S. W. corner of the town, and is a fine farming region. A small stream of water runs through it, which empties into Trout river. The first saw-mill and grist-mill was built by Hezekiah Goff, about the year 1802, near Montgomery line; but the business run down while he was in the war of 1812. Afterwards David Goff built a saw-mill and grist-mill higher up the stream, where the road to Montgomery crosses it. Other machinery for cloth-dressing, a turning-lathe, &c., were run there for a while; but finally the larger streams near by took away the custom. Some 15 or 20 families are united in a school-district here. They have a good school-house, in which they sustain good schools; also preaching on the Sabbath, a Sabbath-school and Sabbath-school library.

The first settlers were Asa Morris, Edward Morris, Rossel Allen, Nathan Allen, Ira Allen, Levi Allen, James Dwyer, and Hezekiah Goff, before mentioned. William Lebaron, began about the same time, (1802). Rossel Allen moved back to Pomfret. Mr. Dunham took his place, and afterwards Samuel Farrar, father of Hon. Harvey D. Farrar, of this village. Nathan Allen was deacon of the Congregational church of East Berkshire, but a society of Methodists being formed in his own neighborhood, he joined them and remained in their communion to the time of his death. His widow is still living, aged 85 years.

METHODISM IN RICHFORD:

BY REV. B. F. LIVINGSTON.

In the year 1802, Elijah Hedding, afterward Bishop, on his way to appointments in Canada, stopped and preached the first Methodist sermon in town, at the house of Hugh Miller, as has been before said. I do not know as there was any more preaching by the Methodists in the town till after the war with England. Then they had occasional preaching supplied them from the Fairfield Circuit by Isaac Hill, James and Samuel Covert and — Northrop. The first regular appointment was by Salmon Stebbens at the house of R. Wright; then by Fitch Reed at the house of Dr. A. Lusk. In 1825, Elijah

Crane and Orville Kimpton of the Sheldon circuit, assisted by two English missionaries from St. Armand, Matthew Lang and William Squires, commenced a series of meetings, from which quite a revival occurred; and a class was formed and attached to the Sheldon circuit, viz. of Dr. Alvin Lusk and wife, Rebecca Goff, Rebecca Carr, Porter Bliss and wife, and within a few days Jay Powell and wife, making up eight members; and that same fall the number was increased to 30 or 40. Jay Powell (who with his wife are the only members now remaining), was immediately appointed assistant class-leader. Dr. Lusk was leader. In one year, Jay Powell was appointed class-leader and steward, which office he held for about 20 years. Oct. 5, 1827, he was licensed to exhort by Rev. William Todd. Jan. 30, 1830, he received a license as a local preacher from the presiding elder, John Clark. The 31st day of August, 1834, he was ordained deacon by Bishop Hedding. He is still waiting with his harness on for the consolation of Israel, respected and loved by the church as its spiritual father. In 1842, the Methodist Episcopal church and the Calvinistic Baptist church built a union meeting-house, which is now occupied by the different religious bodies of the town. As the Sheldon circuit increased in membership it was divided, and the Richford class was embraced in the Franklin circuit, and when the Franklin circuit was divided this class was embraced in the Berkshire circuit, and the next division left it in the Montgomery circuit. In the spring of 1861, Richford was set off from the Montgomery circuit and formed the Richford and East Berkshire circuit, with its headquarters at Richford, and Rev. B. F. Livingston was sent to take charge. From that time it has had a resident minister. In the fall of 1864 it had completed its new parsonage. The following is a list of the ministers having charge of this society since the class was first formed, with the date of their pastorate: 1825-6, Elijah Crane; 1827-8, William Todd; 1829-30, Jacob Leonard; 1831-2, Benjamin Marvin; 1833-34, Stephen Stiles; 1835-6, Reuben Washburn; 1837-8, Alanson Richards; 1839-40, Mr. Gregg; 1841, Mr. McKellape; 1842-3, B. M. Hall; 1844-5, Hiram Dunn; 1846-7, John Sage; 1848-9, Myron White and John Haslem; 1850-1, D. H. Loveland; 1852-3, Mr. Taylor; 1854-5, Benjamin Cox;

1856-7, J. S. Mott and D. Lewis; 1858-9, Alfred Eaton; 1860, Truman Williams; 1861-2, B. F. Livingston; 1863-4, Denamore Austin; 1865-6, S. Donaldson; 1867-8, B. F. Livingston.

The membership of the Methodist church, including only those residing in town, is over 90.

BAPTIST DENOMINATION IN RICHFORD.

BY REV. A. L. ARMS.

The first Baptist Church in this town was organized Aug. 12, 1802. A council composed of delegates from St. Armand and Sutton, Canada, met at the house of F. Gibbs in Sutton, and held the public services of recognition. There were 5 male and 6 female constituent members, namely: J. French, F. Brown, F. Gibbs, S. Carpenter, J. Rowe, S. French, R. Gibson, L. Gible, F. Carpenter, C. Seoville and N. Calf. The first members received into the church at her first covenant meeting, Aug. 21, 1802, were Thomas Arms and his wife, Martha Arms. The first persons baptized in Richford were Stephen Carpenter and his wife, Florinda Carpenter and Rhoda Gibson. They were baptised by Rev. William Marsh, pastor of the Baptist church in Sutton, who previously, had occasionally preached in town. He and Rev. J. Leajah Hubbard of St. Armand, who also made occasional visits here, were evidently the first Baptist ministers that preached in the town. Rev. William Marsh continued his labors with the church, a part of his time during the first, and a part of the second year, of her history.

Dec. 18, 1803, the church called to the pastorate the Rev. William Rogers of Stanbridge, Canada. He accepted; and in March, 1804, moved into the town and commenced a pastorate which continued for 45 years.

The present, or third Baptist church in Richford, was organized July 16, 1851. The recognizing council was composed of delegates from the Baptist Churches in Enosburgh, Montgomery, Fairfield, and St. Armand. There were 14 constituent members; most of whom had previously been members of the first or second Baptist churches in Richford. The first pastor was Rev. J. C. Bryant. He was succeeded in 1857, by Rev. A. Bedell. In 1860 Rev. A. L. Arms was called to the pastorate, in which capacity he is still serving. He was ordained Feb. 17, 1853. Two others, to wit, G. W. Arms and

William S. Blaisdell, who formerly belonged with this church, are now ministers of the gospel. In September last this church reported 57 members. But few of these, however, reside in Richford.

June 22, 1867, a branch of this church was formed in St. Armand, Canada, where a revival commenced in February of that year, and continued for some 15 months. Most of the members reside here in the vicinity of the pastor's residence.

Additions were made to the church from time to time, and for 20 years a good degree of prosperity was enjoyed. But in November, 1825, some difference in doctrinal views between the members of the church, resulted in the formation of a second Baptist church. An attempt was made in 1834, to re-unite the two churches, but without success.

This division left the first church in a weak condition; and the additions being comparatively few, the constant diminution by death and removal, &c., resulted in the extinction of the church. The last entry upon the book of record bears date Feb. 5, 1848. From 1839 to 1842, Rev. James Rockwell was assistant pastor. Three individuals, once members of this church have subsequently become ministers of the gospel, to wit, John Stearns, Prosper Powel and Albert Stone.

THE SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH,

as intimated above, was formed in 1825, or soon after. No records of this church being at hand, a few general statements from memory only can be given. She had an existence of about 18 years, and enjoyed the labors of Rev. Prosper Powel, James Rockwell, John Spaulding, Albert Stone, William Arthur and Wellington Sornborger. In 1842 this church, in connection with the Methodist Episcopal church, erected the first meeting-house in town. A good revival was enjoyed in 1842, and quite a number were added to the church. But through the labors of Rev. Columbus Green and others, the greater part of the members embraced the doctrines advocated by William Miller, in consequence of which the church became extinct in 1844.

SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS.

BY REV. A. C. BOURGHEAN.

In A. D. 1857-61, labors were bestowed occasionally in East Richford and vicinity, by S. D. Adventist ministers, and a small company soon became believers. Since that

time the friends in Richford met frequently with the S. D. A. church in Enosburgh, and *vice versa*. In 1863, Elders A. S. Hutchins and A. C. and D. T. Bourdeau organized a S. D. A. church in East Richford, of 13 members; appointed a local elder, clerk, and S. B. treasurer; and the church set down their figures on systematic benevolence amounting to \$10.00 per year. Since then others have been added to their numbers; and at present (1869) 24 in the organization, pay on S. B. more than \$120.00 per year, which means are used to help in the furtherance of the cause. They propose to erect a house of worship the ensuing season, and have pledged already toward the enterprise amounting to nearly \$800.00. This church is favored from time to time with the services of Elders A. Stone and A. C. Bourdeau.

MAJOR CALEB ROYCE

was an early settler of this town. He with his wife were emigrants from Timmouth in this State, where they were born and lived until they removed to Richford.

The commission of Caleb Royce as Major of the third regiment in the third division of Vermont militia, given and signed by Isaac Tichenor, governor, the 4th day of July, 1806, and also the commission of governor Tichenor of Caleb Royce as Justice of the peace, dated Nov. 5, 1808, are now in the hands of his son, I. S. Royce, of this town. Major Royce held the latter office until within a few years of his death, in August 1844.

BRADFORD POWELL

was born in Brimfield, Mass., in 1775. His father, Rowland Powell, moved to Hartford, Vt., where he lived several years, and then moved to Sheldon.

Bradford, then a young man, lived with Col. Bowditch of Fairfield, worked days, and studied nights, and obtained a tolerable business education. He came to Richford as early as 1799, and his name appears on the record as one of the first listers. He surveyed the first and second divisions of land for his uncle, Jonathan Janes, agent for the original proprietors of said town. He commenced and cleared a farm in the bow of the river, where the writer now lives. He married Clarrissa Goff, April, 1803. After the freshet had carried off the bridge, and trip-hammer, and Dr. Willoughby's store was burned in 1808, he moved on to the place where William Corlies now lives.

He formed a copartnership with his brother

John, and Horace Janes of St. Albans, and commenced trade in a small store on the ground where Alvin Goff's house now stands. Goods came principally from Montreal, but the embargo and war of 1812 broke up their trade. He was deputy collector of customs under Solomon Walbridge, Gov. C. P. Van Ness of Burlington. There were troublesome times on the line, stealing, plundering and smuggling being the order of the day. On one occasion, for seizing a team, he had every hoof of stock driven into Canada. A black horse was never returned.

A company of cavalry was sent here in October, 1812. The following names appear on his book, Daniel Winchester, David Curtis, Josiah Bennett, Elisha Hutchins, Joseph White, P. Strong, Sargeant Burton, and others. Forage being scarce here, they were exchanged for a company of Infantry, Jan. 8, 1813. The following names appear: Capt. Morrill, Lieut. Rufus Simons, Eusign Bugby, and others remained during the winter.

There was a smugglers' road through North Berkshire, where a heavy business was carried on. Two custom officers were not sufficient to stop the trade over this road. Two soldiers at a time stood guard. On one occasion, two sentinels were overpowered and taken into Canada, but hearing from the commander of this department, Gen. Fildes, they concluded best to give them up. Before the war was closed, there was an arbitration on the line, to settle disputes about seizures, driving off cattle, &c., which brought together a large number from both sides of the line, Gov. C. P. Van Ness and others, from this side, and lawyers from the other side, were in attendance three days. During this time, as was customary, there was a ring for wrestling, in which the champions from both sides engaged. It was finally agreed to decide the war, each side to furnish its man. The side whose champion was thrown was to be beaten. Mr. Warren from Stanbridge, and Jonathan Smith of this town, were the chosen men. After two or three hours' wrestling, Jonathan floored his antagonist. It was satisfactory to all parties, and he afterwards wore the champion's belt.

After the war, the cold seasons, as before stated, commenced, and some families had to live without much bread. The subject of this sketch had 9 children to provide for, his health was poor and he had to mortgage land which he never redeemed. His sickness was long and severe. He was a member of the Baptist church, and died in hope of a better life, June

11, 1870, aged 45 years. His widow lived till Sept. 19, 1864, being 79 years of age.

JOSEPH PARKER

came to Richford in 1802, and settled on land south of what is called the Parker pond. The county-road was laid and chopped out from Berkshire, by this pond, through the geographical centre of the town, to what is called the Mack place. About this time a few settled on this road, viz: a family by the name of Adams, Phineas R. Wright, Hibbard Delano, and Abner Mack. But hills were high and hard and the road was never worked. Joseph Parker moved into the North part of the town, on the place where Edwin Wheeler now lives. He died May 7, 1823, aged 70 years. He was town clerk, represented the town several times in the state legislature, and was justice of the peace. He had five sons, Russell, John, Ariel, Sterling and Chauncey. Russell lived to an old age—about 96 years. John married Betsey Jewett; died at south Richford, leaving one child, John Parker, now living in Ohio; the widow married Andrew Cummings; was the mother of Elam Cummings, a Congregational minister living in Highgate. Sterling was a leading man in town business; died August 19, 1828, aged 47 years. Ariel died a few years since aged 80 years. Chauncey is now living in town.

EPHRAIM CORLISS

came to this town in 1804, and commenced on the lot of land now owned by the Rev. William Puffer. He married Abigail Goff, by whom he had 12 children, all living except one, Jemima, the eldest. He worked hard and fared hard in the former part of his life. He was a worthy christian man, and a member of the Baptist church. He died Feb 21, 1841, aged 59 years. His widow is still living in town, aged and infirm, and looking for that blessed hope and glorious appearing of the great God, and our Saviour, Jesus Christ.

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Wm. Sameon was the first physician that settled in town. He built a house where Charles S. Royce now lives, in about 1801. He practiced here about 3 years and then moved to Berkshire, where he died. Dr. Alvin Lusk commenced practice in 1816. He lived in town until 1827. He had a large practice and accumulated a handsome property. He spent the last years of his life at East Franklin. Dr. John Huse came to this town in the spring of 1828. He was born in Sandown, N. H., in

1798. His father moved to Stratford about 1808. He studied medicine at Lebanon, N. H., and attended medical lectures at Hanover. He first commenced the practice of medicine at Keosburgh, Vt., in 1826. He next went to West Berkshire, where he staid 2 years, and moved to Richford in 1828, where he now resides. He has had a long and successful practice, and has been town clerk about 15 years, and held other town offices. He is aged and infirm, and now lives with his son-in-law, Hon. Silas P. Carpenter of this village. Drs. Hamilton and Smith are now our regular physicians.

HEZEKIAH GOFF.

Hezekiah Goff, Sen., came to this town in 1803, and began at the south part of the town, where he built a saw-mill and grist-mill on a small stream. He was a soldier in the war of the American Revolution. He lived at South Richford until the war of 1812, when he enlisted for 5 years, and took with him two sons, Seth and Jonathan, his sister's son, John Parker, now Col. Parker of Essex, Vt., and Elias Combs, a grandson, now living in Wisconsin.

While in the war his place ran down and he lost his land. He died Feb. 1818, aged 95 years, his wife the mother of 18 children, died in 1818, when he was in the war.

JONATHAN CARPENTER

BY MRS. LAURA POWELL.

was among the early settlers of this town. He was born in Rutland, 1764. His father moved to Berkshire when he was quite young, where he lived a while. He was soon obliged to rely wholly upon his own exertions, and, therefore, apprenticed himself to a tanner and shoe maker, where by diligent application to business and study, he formed habits which shaped his after life. He came to this town as early as 1800, and in 1810, he married Patience Rogers, daughter of Rev. Wm. Rogers, and settled on a small farm bordering on Canada line, he built a rude log-house in which he lived, and a small shop for shoe-making—this was also made of logs. His rats for tanning leather were made on a flat near a brook, without any covering excepting a few loose boards thrown over them and covered with tan in winter to keep them from freezing. His bark-mill consisted of a platform, or plank on the ground, on which a large slab of stone, rounded, was turned around a center shaft by one horse. The bark being thrown in the track of the stone was ground to sufficient fineness for tanning purposes. But the increasing demand for leather induced him

to sell his farm on the line, and remove to the Falls.

In 1826, he commenced business at the Falls, on the north side of the river, on the site where O. J. Smith's boot and shoe-store now stands. In addition to his leather manufacturing, he built a store near the north end of the bridge, where he did an extensive business, and also, an ashery opposite on the bank of the river, where that part of Union Block, occupied by L. Rounds as a store, now stands. He did a successful business, owing partly to the fact, as he used to say, "that tanning would be good business as long as children were born bare-foot."

He was an enterprising and influential citizen, possessed of a sound judgment, and scrupulously honest. He held nearly all town offices, justice of the peace for 25 or 30 years in succession, town clerk a number of years. He was the first mover in the cause of temperance in this town, and was during his life a firm supporter of the cause. He was a believer in the christian religion, and died in the faith, Sept. 1859.

REV. JAY POWELL.

BY MRS. LAURA POWELL.

was born in Richford, March 7, 1804. His father, Bradford Powell, died when he was about 16 years of age, leaving 9 children. Jay being the eldest, the care of the family consequently, devolved upon him. At the time of his father's death, his estate, owing to cold seasons and hard times and a protracted sickness of 3 years, was in an embarrassed condition. He managed to provide for the smaller children until places could be found for them. He then went to work wherever he could find employment, to raise money to pay the debts that were against the estate. Money being hard to be obtained, ordinary labor would not command money, consequently he was compelled to resort to any kind of labor that would bring money. He shant'd in the woods for months at a time, making ashes, the principal source of raising money in those times.

In less than 5 years he had succeeded in paying all debts against the estate, and saved the property for the children. He married F. M. Smith in 1824; in 1825 he experienced religion and was one of 8 members that formed the first Methodist class in town, of which he is now the only surviving member.

He was appointed leader of the class, afterward labored as an exhorter for some time, and

was finally ordained deacon in 1834, at Plattsburgh. He never joined the conference, but labored on the plan of the circuit, filling a share of the appointments. He never received any compensation for his labor, but like most local preachers, labored with his hands during the week, and preached on the Sabbath.

There being no settled Methodist preacher in town, he was often called to attend funerals, which called him away from his secular business—thus dividing his labors, when his growing family required his whole attention. He never wholly gave up preaching, but for quite a number of years preached but little. He was always zealous to promote the interest of the church, yet at the same time liberal in his views.

He manifested, when but a boy, true moral courage and manhood, while struggling under the weight of poverty with a view to better days. The same decision of character which marked his youthful days, has through life exhibited itself in the discharge of his moral and religious duties. He has at times, held many important offices in town. During the last 10 years he has suffered much from congestion and loss of one lung. He now lives on the farm where he was born, feeble in health, awaiting the call of the Master, when he hopes to obtain a better life.

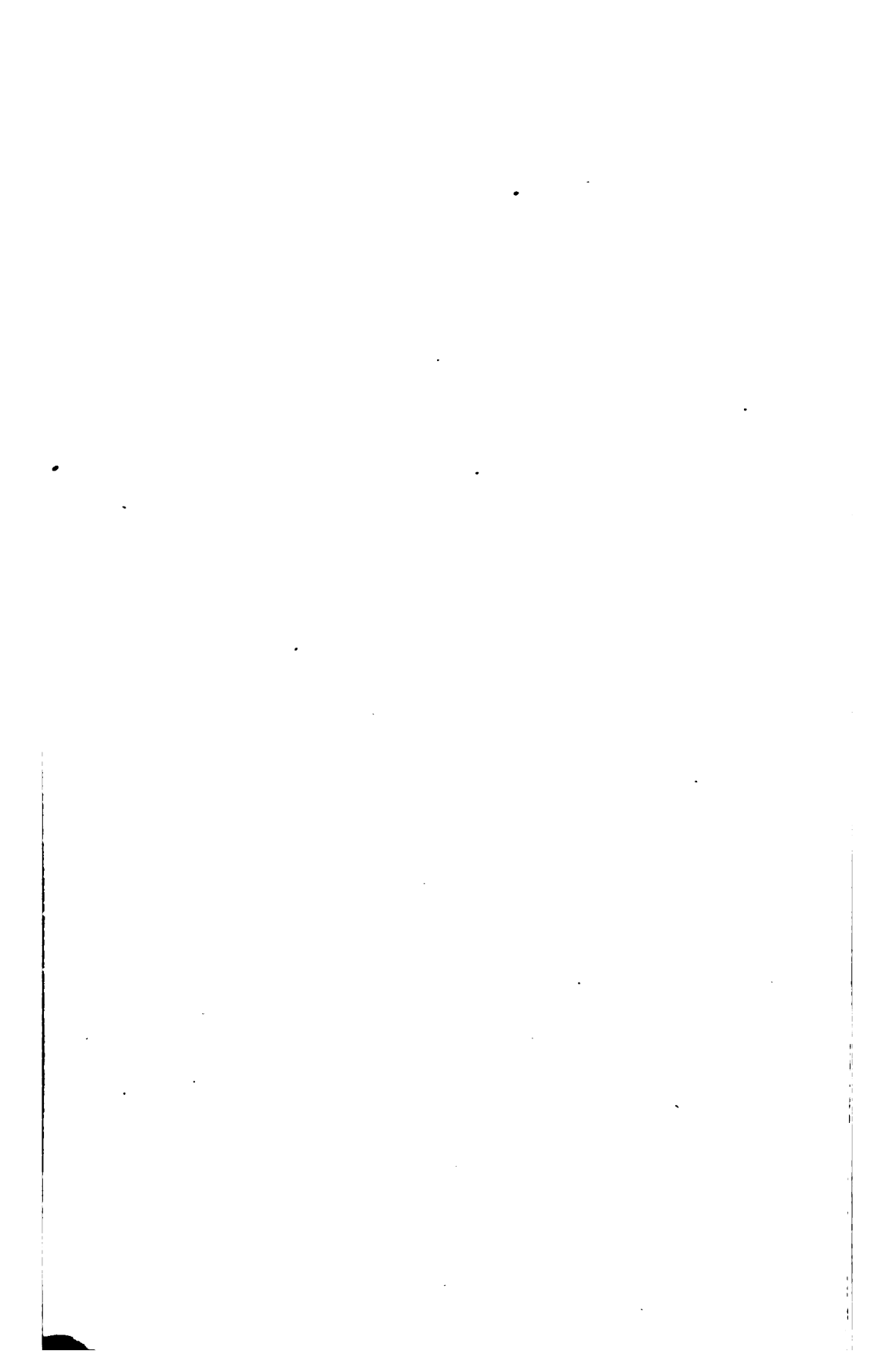
REV. WILLIAM ROGERS

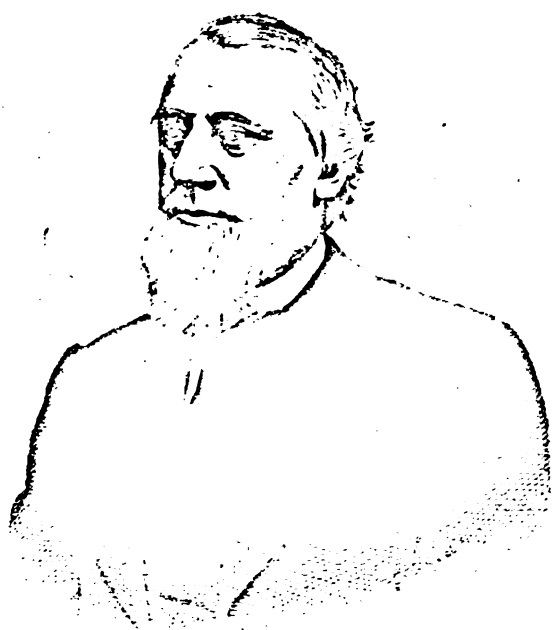
BY MRS. LAURA POWELL.

was born at Hancock, Mass., June 6, 1773. His father, Clark Rogers, was a native of Rhode Island. He was a Baptist minister, and the first settled minister of that place; no dates of his birth or death are left.

Rev. William Rogers was married to Susanah Carr, April 23, 1791, after which he resided in Hancock 5 years. He then removed to St. Armand, P. Q. where he resided until 1804. He experienced religion when about 18 years of age, but did not make a public profession until after his removal to the Province. About the age of 24, his attention was again called to the subject, in a powerful manner. The nature of his exercises and emotions are described by the following lines composed by him at the time:

"Six years ago, and some above,
With Jesus Christ I fell in love,
Such love I never knew before;
Lord, of thy mercies give me more!
What vows to God I then did make,
To suffer shame for Jesus' sake;
But Oh, Alas! my vows I broke,
Which brought me under Satan's yoke.





Truly Yours
J. Gregory Smith

But now my Lord has come again,
And washed my soul quite free from sin;
And washed in his redeeming blood,
I now can praise a pardoning God.
All praise unto the once slain Lamb
Who's gone to plead for rebel man.
I plead the merit of his blood,
That we may praise a pardoning God.

Wm. Roemer.

It was some time before he made a public profession. He entertained doubts in regard to his fitness for baptism. He was the second person baptised by immersion in St. Armand, and one of the seven that constituted the first Baptist church in that place, and was appointed deacon.

His mind soon became exercised in regard to his duty to preach the gospel. The Baptist church in Stanbridge being destitute of a preacher, solicited his services, and he was therefore ordained to the work of the ministry Sept. 1802, Elders Sam'l Rogers, J. Marsh and J. Hibbard being present. He labored there until 1804 when he removed to Richford, where he became pastor of the First Baptist Church, which at the time numbered but very few communicants, but afterwards became a prosperous church.

He was a preacher of the old stamp. He enjoyed but few advantages for literary culture, but Providence had given him that in greatest plenty, which would be most useful to him in his condition in life. He was a man of close observation, and accurate discrimination, he permitted nothing to pass without his notice, and possessing a rare memory, he was enabled to accommodate the knowledge thus obtained to the purposes of life.

His life was governed by fixed religious principles, and whatever he believed to be right, that he dared maintain, and ever had the courage to be true to his convictions, and express them boldly, even when such a course placed him in opposition to his friends.

His ideas of reform were wholly upon gospel principles, he discarded the idea of forming societies, or organizations other than church organizations. He enjoyed the confidence and respect of the community. He several times represented the town in the State Legislature. He died March 9, 1851. His widow survived him a little more than a year, and died at the residence of her eldest son, who has since removed to Orleans Co., where he still resides the only surviving member of the family.

ST. ALBANS.

BY L. L. BOWMAN, A. M.

The town of St. Albans is situated upon the eastern shore of Lake Champlain, in lat. 44° 49' N. and long. 3° 54' E. from Washington. It has Swanton on the N., Fairfield on the E., Georgia on the S., and the west is indented by a bay, called by the Indians Bellamaqueam bay, which is about 2½ miles in length by ¼ mile to 1 mile in width. Two cultivated and inhabited islands, one called Wood's Island, containing 115 acres, and the other Potter's Island, containing 303 acres, belong to the town. Ball Island, containing 7 acres, lies south of Potter's Island. Here Jesse Welden settled previous to the Revolution and returned there after the close of the war. While living there, an improvident settler stole from his crib a quantity of corn. He was tried and sentenced to receive 39 lashes, which was the first trial in the county. The indentation of the bay gives to the town an irregular shape, it being nearly 9 miles from its extreme eastern to its western limit, while from N. to S. it is but about 5 miles. That portion lying west of the bay is called St. Albans Point, and is in length about 2½ miles by ¼ mile to about 2 miles in width. The western shore is called MaQuam from its proximity to MaQuam Bay in Swanton. This name is a corruption of the original Indian name, which was Bopquam. The true aboriginal name should be restored to this locality. Off this shore there is a small island, a former gathering place of the Indians, and called by them Popasquash.

Along the eastern border of the town rises a range of hills, the southernmost and loftiest point of which, called Bellevue, affords one of the finest prospects in the country, taking in the highly cultivated valley of the Champlain, with its numerous villages; the lake, with its beautiful islands; the mountains in the rear of Montreal and other Canadian mountains; the Adirondacks on the south west, and the Green Mountain range on the east. There is another hill in the south part of the town, called Prospect Hill, and another, half a mile north of the village, called Aldis Hill.

Among the original forest trees, the sugar maple predominated, with a large admixture of beech, birch, elm, ash and hemlock. The soil is a rich loam, well adapted to the growth of the several cereal crops, and producing

luxuriant grass. There is little waste land in the town, the hills being arable nearly to their summits, and affording the finest of pasturage for cattle and sheep. Gen. James Whitelaw surveyor-general of the State, used to say that St. Albans and Stowe were the two best towns in the State. Tradition has reported that the lands around the Bay, were favorite places of resort for the Indians. The stone arrow-heads and other Indian implements, found by the early settlers, give confirmation to the tradition.

The town was chartered by Benning Wentworth Esq., the royal governor of the province of New Hampshire, August 17, 1763, in 70 equal shares. The grantees named were as follows viz., Stephen Pomeroy, Elijah Hunt, Joseph Hunt, Lemuel Stoughton, Solomon Ellsworth, Ebenezer Harvey, Jonathan Hunt, Frederic Ellsworth, Nathaniel Stoughton, John Hubbard, Jonathan Hunt, jr., Heman Pomeroy, Joel Hunt, Philip Safford, Medad Pomeroy, Elisha Hunt, Elijah Pomeroy, jr., John Hunt jr., Caleb Strong jr., Seth Field, George Field, John Genison, Samuel Field, Thomas Williams, Silas Hambleton, Arad Hunt, Thomas Williams, jr., Samuel Smith, Aaron Burt, Joseph Burt, Aaron Smith, Willard Stevens, John Hastings, John Gentle, Peter Stanley, Samuel Hunt, Shamnah Pomeroy, Samuel Pomeroy, Joseph Ashley, Joseph Stebbins, Daniel Jones, Fellows Billings, John Clary, Abner Cooley, Josiah Foster, Breed Batchelder, Caleb Strong, Rufus Harvey, James Robinson, Richard Montague, Napha Freeman, John Hubbard, Oliver Cooley, Hon. John Temple, Wm. Temple, Esq., John Nelson, Esq., Paul March, William Treadwell, Ebenezer Alexander, Reuben Alexander, Asa Alexander and Hon. James Nevin, Esq. The grant was made by George the Third, by the Grace of God King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, "to his loving subjects" above named. The conditions were that every grantee should plant and cultivate 5 acres of land, within the term of 5 years for every 50 granted, under penalty of forfeiture. All white and other pine trees, "fit for masting our royal navy," were reserved. One acre near the centre of the town was to be set to each grantee. A tax of 1s. for every 100 acres, was to be paid annually, after Dec. 25, 1773.

Jesse Welden, was unquestionably the first civilized settler of St. Albans. His place of

birth is not known, but he came to this town from Sunderland, (having resided before that at Salisbury, Ct.,) previous to the war of the Revolution, and built a log-cabin, a few rods south of the spot now occupied by the Congregational meeting-house at the Bay. Duncan Dunn, settled south of the red house at the Four Corners. A Mr. Dorsey, settled south of Dunn, and Mr. Spafford next, on the farm now owned and occupied by Nelson Buck. These settlers, with all others north of Rutland county, were driven off by the events of the war. Jesse Welden is said to have been taken a prisoner by the British, and to have made his escape. It is to be regretted that so little is known of this hardy and intrepid pioneer. It has always been said that he was of Indian descent, and that his strong relish for the adventures of a pioneer life, in the solitude of the primeval forest, is thus to be accounted for. That he was a forward man in the infant settlement, will be abundantly shown in the course of this history. His memory is perpetuated in the street which bears his name, and also in the magnificent hotel, the pride and glory of St. Albans, which stands upon the north side of the public park, and which bears the name of the Welden House. After the close of the Revolutionary war, he returned, in 1785, and lived awhile at the Bay on what has since been called the Brackett place. After this he removed to what is now the village of St. Albans, and built a log-cabin some 10 rods S. W. of the present residence of Abel Houghton. He cleared about 70 acres of land and planted an orchard. He held in possession three lots on the west side of South Main street, and shortly before his death, erected a hewed log-house, near the residence of Henry M. Stevens. He was accidentally drowned, off Isle la Motte, in October 1795, while returning from St. Johns in Canada, in a skiff laden with salt. His body was not recovered until the spring following, when it was brought to St. Albans for interment. His estate, after payment of his debts, amounted to upwards of \$4,000. The sum of \$50 was subscribed by him in aid of the University of Vermont, and was one of the demands allowed against his estate. Among the articles of household property in the inventory of his effects, was one large family bible, appraised £1 10s.

In the course of the year 1785, a number of men came to look over the town with a

view to settlement, and in 1783, Daniel B. Meigs, Amos Morrill, Andrew, Noel and Freeborn Potter, Job and Nathan Green, Daniel Baker, Thomas Gibbs and others, came in with their families. In 1787, Silas Hathaway came in from Bennington. He was largely interested in lands in St. Albans and did much to promote immigration. He held so much land in his own name and as an agent for others, that he was jocularly called Baron Hathaway. Many of his titles proved defective and he died, comparatively poor, in November, 1831, aged 67. Several of his descendants, however, are among the wealthiest families in the State.

July 28, 1788, a meeting of the freemen and other inhabitants, was warned, to be holden at the house of Jesse Welden, by the Hon. John White, one of the assistant judges of the court for the County of Chittenden, to which St. Albans at that time belonged, for the organization of the town. At this meeting Silas Hathaway was chosen moderator, and Jonathan Hoyt, clerk. Jesse Welden, David Odell and Andrew Potter were chosen selectmen, and Daniel B. Meigs, constable. At the state election in September, the following persons, among others, appeared and took the freeman's oath, viz. Hananiah Brooks, Ichabod Randall, Simeon Spencer, Jonathan Colvin, Solomon Hinds, David Welden, James Tracy, James Thorington, William Abbey and William Griffin. The grand list of the town, for the year 1788, was £364 5s, and for 1789, £540 15s.

EARLY SETTLERS, &c.

The settlement of all new territory is attended with more or less of privation and suffering. The first settlers of St. Albans were not exempt from the common lot. They brought but little with them. Mr. Meigs, in his reminiscences, states that one ox-team brought all the goods of three families. Their cabins were of rude logs, the floor of basewood split and smoothed with an axe, the roof covered with bark, and the chimney of sticks plastered with clay. Provisions were very scarce for the first three or four years—moose and other game furnishing an important portion of their living. The most accessible flouring mill was at Plattsburg, N. Y. They hauled their grain to the Bay, upon an ox-sled, through the mud, and then, when the wind permitted, proceeded in a log canoe, carrying 6 or 8 bushels. They would often be away

4 days in going and returning. The women and children of the settlement would sometimes get lost in traversing the woods. At such times the people were rallied, and, with loud halloing and blowing of horns, would continue the search until the lost were found. There were no physicians nearer than Burlington and Cambridge. The settlement of the town however proceeded so rapidly that these privations were limited to a very few years.

Among others who came in about this time was Levi Allen, a brother of the renowned Ethan Allen and of Gen. Ira Allen. He laid claim to a large portion of the lands of the town, and in a letter to his wife, playfully styles her "the Duchess of St. Albans." The organization of the County of Franklin and the establishment of St. Albans as the shire town or county-seat, in 1793, gave considerable impetus to its advancement. Great attention was given to the working of roads, and the public green, which is now one of the chief attractions of the village, was laid out and cleared. Silas Hathaway in the year 1794, built the large two-story house now owned and occupied by Romeo H. Hoyt, which was the first framed house erected in the town. This was occupied by him as a tavern. The courts of the newly organized county were holden in the hall, and religious services occasionally performed there.

The first record of a store is that of "Capt. Whitney," probably in 1792. A Mr. Jackson is said to have had a store here about that time, and afterwards came Daniel Ryan, Prince B. Hall, Arza Crane, Seth Pomeroy, John Curtis, Anthony Rhodes, Joseph H. Munson, William Foote and Carter Hickok.

CHRISTOPHER DUTCHER

settled at the Bay in 1790, where he built a tannery, near where the wheelwright shop of Warren Green now stands. On the location of the county seat at the village, he purchased the farm one mile south of the village, now owned and occupied by Benjamin F. Rugg. Here he built a tannery, on what has since been called the Dutcher brook, and was a prominent business man of the town until his death, which took place Feb. 4, 1814.

COL. HOLLOWAY TAYLOR,

from Northboro, Mass., came in about this time. He was an active and influential man, and considered a wit and humorist. His

piquant sayings were frequently quoted by the settlers.

DR. JOHN WARNER

was here as early as 1793. He came from Bennington with a large family, and was, for several years, the only physician in town. He was not a regular practitioner, but had large experience in the diseases at that time prevalent, and possessed great knowledge of the medicinal qualities of the indigenous plants of Vermont. In this knowledge of the medicinal botany of the country he probably had no equal, and in the diseases incident to a new country, he was successful to an extent rarely exceeded by any practitioner of the time.

WILLIAM NASON,

wife, one son and four daughters, came to St. Albans in 1796, from Epsom, N. H. Their effects were brought in four sleighs and one ox team. They were 7 days on the road. On their arrival here they were entertained by Major Amos Morrill, who lived at the Bay, on the farm now owned by Nelson Buck. They next moved to the farm which they afterward occupied, one mile south of the village, and which is now owned by Theron Webster. A small framed house stood upon this lot, in which a Mr. Hibbard kept a small store. Mr. Nason made extensive additions to this building, and, shortly after, opened a tavern which he kept during his life, which closed in December, 1810.

Hall, Crane & Pomeroy had a store at this time on the lot now owned by J. Dorsey Taylor. Daniel Ryan came in 1797. His store was on the ground now occupied by the house of Mrs. Dr. Stevens. He built and occupied the house next north of this, now owned by Hiram Bellows. His ashery was on the Stevens brook, on the south side of Welden Street, near Main. He was an industrious, prudent and thrifty man, and at the time of his death Feb. 8, 1810, was the richest man in the County of Franklin. Gen. John Nason, who came here with his father in 1796, says that at that time, the Greens, David Powers, Lewis Walker and Elijah Davis, lived in log-houses in the south part of the town.

A. Mr. Brush lived on the Gilman farm. Samuel Calkins lived where D. R. Potter now lives, and kept a tavern. David Nichols lived in a log-house near the gate of the old cemetery. Mr. Welden lived on the spot now oc-

cupied by the house of Henry M. Stevens. There was a log-house on the corner of Main and Congress streets, covered, like the others, with bark, its windows of paper and chimney of split-sticks, plastered with clay. The green was at that time covered with a heavy growth of timber, chiefly maple, from which sugar was made every Spring. Dr. Seth Pomeroy was post-master; the mails were brought from Burlington once a week. William Coit built a large house near where the Congregational church now stands. This was afterwards occupied by Dr. Levi Simmons. The frame was raised in June, 1796. The first jail of the county of Franklin was in the back part of this building. The second was the old basswood jail, which was erected in 1800, on what is now Bank street, just west of the house of Samuel Williams. The third jail was built, on the corner where the Episcopal church now stands, in 1810. This was burned Dec. 25, 1813, and rebuilt in the year following. The fourth was erected on the site of the present jail in 1824. It was burned in March, 1827. A prisoner confined in the debtor's room, came near being destroyed with the building. The flames had made such progress before being discovered, that the door of his cell could not be reached, and he was rescued, through an opening made, with some difficulty, in the roof. The present jail was erected in 1852. The first court-house, a neat and well finished building, was erected in 1800. This was succeeded by the one now occupied, in 1830. The Methodist church was built in 1820. The first Episcopal church in 1825. The one now in use in 1858. The first Congregational church was built in 1826, the second being the one now occupied, was finished in 1862. The first academy was built in 1800, the second in 1828, and the third and present spacious and commodious building in 1858. The ground on which the public buildings of the town were to be erected, was selected by the voters in town-meeting, assembled June 12, 1792. Col. Robert Cochran, Capt. Ford and Stephen Pearl were appointed a committee, "to set the stake for the center," which was done a few days afterward. The county of Franklin embraced three towns of the present county of Grand Isle, and the selection of St. Albans as the county seat, followed in 1800 by the erection of a court-house and jail, gave to it a new importance.

As the reputation of the people of St. Albans, at this period, has been severely assailed, it is proper here to say that a calm investigation of facts discloses with what levity the most of them have been made.

It is true that a considerable number of speculators and adventurers, with no particular calling, were attracted to the new and rising town; many of whom were men of dissolute and vicious habits. Assimilating with some of the citizens of like taste with themselves, they, for a time, gave tone to society, and brought upon the substantial settlers of the town a reputation they by no means deserved. Some of them were open and shameless gamblers; others, intemperate, licentious and profane, disregarding of the Sabbath and frequent disturbers of the public peace. In their drunken carousals, they would occasionally sally out to the neighboring settlements: where their boisterous shouts and obscene jokes tended greatly to disgust the orderly and quiet people in their secluded homes. On one occasion, a band of these silly inebriates started from the village at the hour of mid night, passing along the old stage-road to Georgia, blowing a conch shell, and calling out in stentorian tones, "awake ye dead and come to judgment." But the men who were engaged in felling the forest, and opening up farms, had not the slightest sympathy with these reprehensible men. They were, for the most part, a hard-working, temperate and thrifty class. Their tastes and habits were simple, and they lived in great harmony. In the long days of summer, before the evening twilight had faded from the sky, the light of their cabins was extinguished, and every soul in bed. They were up before the sun, ready for the labors of the day. That such people had no sympathy with the reckless and depraved adventurers, who were seeking to live by their wits, may be gathered from the action of the town, on matters connected with the advancement of virtue and morality among them. They voted, as early as 1796, when the town contained less than 500 inhabitants, to raise money by tax upon the grand list to hire a preacher. The town records show frequent movements afterward, in the same direction. May 9, 1803, the freemen, in open town-meeting, voted a formal call to Rev. Joel Foster, to settle with them in the gospel ministry, on a salary of \$500 per annum, to be raised by tax upon

the grand list. The call, with Mr. Foster's reply thereto and the subsequent negotiation, are all spread upon the records of the town and prove the earnestness of the people, in their desire to promote sound morality and religion. An absurd tradition, that there were horse races in early times on the Sabbath, is easily disposed of. At the time when they were said to have occurred, there were not a dozen consecutive rods of road in the township, over which a horse could be driven beyond a walk.

The first settled minister of the town was Rev. Jonathan Nye, who was ordained pastor of the Congregational church, March 5, 1805. A full account of the ministry of Mr. Nye, will be given in connection with the history of the several churches of the town. Considerable improvement in the habits and morals of the people, was manifest from this time. It was not at once, however, that the Sabbath congregations presented the staid and orderly appearance, common in older communities. Gen. Levi House, a lawyer of ability and one of the leading men in the town, unfortunately became addicted to intemperance. In a state of partial intoxication, he, on a Sabbath day, decided to attend church, and entered while Mr. Nye was proceeding with his sermon. He had not been long in his seat before he made an audible response to a question propounded by the preacher. This was repeated, when Col. Seth Pomeroy, acting as tithing man (one of whose duties it was to preserve order during public worship), called out from the gallery, "silence down there." Gen. House, turning his glassy eyes in the direction of the gallery, with maudlin tone exclaimed, "silence up there." Gen. House was for some years a very successful lawyer, and accumulated considerable property. He built a large and expensive house, which occupied the site of the residence of H. R. Beardsley, but became at length miserably poor, and died of intemperance, March 30, 1813, aged 44 years.

TRAGIC EVENTS.

The trade and business of St. Albans suffered considerably during the existence of the embargo and non-intercourse laws. During the war which followed, however, the growth and prosperity of the town were advanced, rather than impeded, by the events which occurred. The stores and shops of the village were kept well stocked, and there

existed a fair demand for merchandise and manufactured articles from the surrounding towns. The foundations of some of the best properties in the village were laid during these years. An active contraband traffic sprang up with Canada, the center of which was here, and which added to the floating population, numbers who were engaged in smuggling operations. The people on each side of the line, seemingly by mutual understanding, not only abstained from all irritating and hostile acts, but actually lived on terms of friendship and good neighborhood with each other throughout the war. Sleigh-rides and pleasure parties, from both sides were not infrequent.

Smuggling was pursued with considerable activity. The extreme scarcity and high price of all foreign goods were such as to justify great risk. Collisions between the revenue officers and the smugglers occurred frequently along the frontier, and in several cases with fatal results.

HARRINGTON BROOKS,

of St. Albans, a young man 24 years of age, having a wife and two children, both daughters, was shot and instantly killed, while attempting to escape from the custom-house officials with a skiff-load of salt. He was on his return from St. Johns in Canada, accompanied by Miner Hilliard, on Sunday, Nov. 3, 1811, and had passed the revenue post of Wind-mill Point. He was pursued by the collector, Samuel Buel, in a boat with John Walker and George Graves as oarsmen. They came up with him about 9 o'clock A. M. near two rocky shoals or islets, one of which is called Gull island, lying off the west shore of Alburgh. The skiff drew less water than the revenue boat, and Brooks kept in shoal water where Buel could not board him. The latter demanded a surrender, when a parley ensued. Brooks told the collector that he had only 7 bushels of salt; that it belonged to five different families who wanted to cure their pork; that there was no salt to be had at St. Albans, and that he would pay him the duties if he would accept the same and allow him to proceed. Buel told him that he should seize the boat and its loading. Brooks replied that he must catch him first. He started and kept on rowing around the shore of the islands, keeping his skiff where the water was so shallow that the revenue boat could not reach him. The chase continued for

some time, when Buel ordered Walker to fire. He obeyed, and discharged a load of duck-shot, twelve of which penetrated the breast of the unfortunate man. He pulled open his shirt and exclaimed, "See what they have done," and fell forward dead upon the loading of the boat, covering the salt-bags with his blood. His boat, containing his dead body, was then towed by the revenue boat to the Alburgh shore, to a place where a store was at that time kept by Mr. Alexander Scott. Here an inquest was holden, the body laid out and provided with a shroud by Mr. Scott and Duncan McGregor, and, during the night, forwarded to his late home. A large and excited crowd awaited the arrival of the remains, and the indignation expressed at the course of Buel was severe. The funeral services were attended by a large and sorrowing congregation. The exercises were conducted by the Rev. George W. Powers, who delivered a funeral discourse, from Job xiv. 1, 2. The excitement which followed this deplorable event, aggravated by the extreme party virulence which at times prevailed, was very great, and continued for a long time. Mr. Walker, who fired the fatal shot, although in obedience to his superior officer, was full of distress on account of it. It threw a cloud of gloom over his entire after life. He died at Albany, while a member of the legislature of the state of New York, to which he had been elected from the county of Clinton, in Jan. 1832.

SILAS GATES.

One of the most deplorable events, that ever took place in the town, occurred on the evening of Nov. 4, 1813. The great excitement it awakened at the time, and the influence which followed it, and which can be hardly said to have ceased, even at the present day, are sufficient to justify its introduction here. Silas Gates, of St. Albans, was shot and mortally wounded by Alva Sabin, of Georgia. The third brigade of the third division of the militia of Vermont, which included the entire county of Franklin, was called into the service of the General government *en masse* and marched out of the state, and stationed at Champlain N. Y. This singular and unaccountable act, by which the Vermont frontier for 40 miles, denuded of its entire military force, and which was employed, in the guarding of the territory, of the great and powerful state of New York, was severely

condemned by men of all parties. It was urged, that supposing Vermont to be under obligation, to furnish troops to be taken beyond her borders, for the defence of sister states; why were those troops not taken from counties lying remote from the frontier? Why invite an invasion from Canada, by removing the natural defenders of the Vermont border and sending them out of the state? These questions could receive no very satisfactory answer, and the general temper was unquiet and sullen. The able bodied, arms-bearing portion of the population having been removed, there remained few indeed except the old men and boys to gather in and secure the fall harvest. In many fields might be seen the white-haired old grandfather, toiling with his stripling grandsons, through the chilly month of October, and nearly to the setting in of winter, in the gathering and housing of the crops. Many of the soldiers, uneasy under the thought of the loss which their absence was occasioning, quietly slipped away from camp without leave, and went home. To such an extent had this proceeded, that a few only over 300 were left in camp. Among those who had gone to their homes was Silas Gates. He was not quite 20 years of age and was, both physically and socially, one of the most splendid young men of the town. His family likewise was one of the highest respectability. Sergeant Henry Gibbs and private Alra Sabin of Capt. Asahel Langworthy's rifle company, were sent by their commanding officer to St. Albans to bring back deserters, including young Gates. During the evening of Nov. 4th, they called upon him at his father's house, and after some conversation he agreed to accompany them. The three started from the house, and had proceeded a short distance, when Gates went back for something which he said he had forgotten, but, instead of returning, he raised a window through which he passed, and started off on a run through an orchard on the north side of the house. Sabin being at the corner of the house, discovered him escaping, and called to him twice to stop, and threatened to fire upon him in case he did not. Gates kept on running, and at a distance of 25 rods Sabin fired. The ball took effect above the hip and near the spine. He lingered 5 days and 5 hours, when he died. Political feeling ran high, and the opponents of the government and the war seemed

carried away by a spirit of fierce and vindictive wrath. They would have sacrificed Sabin at once, but the supporters of the administration and the war promptly rallied to his support and entered upon his defence. He was indicted for murder, and tried at the December term of the Supreme Court for 1813. There were present the Hon. Nathaniel Chipman, chief judge, the Hon. Daniel Farrand and Jonathan H. Hubbard, assistant judges, Ebenezer Marvin, jr., State's attorney, Aldis & Gadcomb and Cornelius P. Van Ness, attorneys for the defence. The jury did not agree, standing three for acquittal and nine for conviction of man-slaughter, and were soon discharged by the Court Jan. 3d, 1814. A second trial took place in December, 1814, before the same court, when the jury again were not agreed, standing nine for acquittal and three for conviction of man-slaughter. At the December term of the court in 1815, a *nolle prosequi* was entered by the State, and the case was ended. People of all parties, including the relatives of the deceased, came at length to the conclusion that Mr. Sabin should be acquitted of all blame. He was but 20 years of age at the time and of course had little or no experience of the life of a soldier. His prisoner was escaping and he supposed it to be his duty to fire. It was about 8 o'clock of a cloudy evening, and Gates was running through an orchard set thick with apple-trees. He hastily drew up his gun and fired. By one of those singular acts of Divine Providence which men call chance, the ball even at the distance of 25 rods took fatal effect. Probably no one ever regretted this melancholly affair more than Mr. Sabin. He after this became a Baptist preacher in the town of Georgia, from which he was elected for several years representative to the General Assembly of Vermont. He was afterwards elected state senator from Franklin Co., judge of the county court, secretary of state for Vermont, and finally had two elections to the House of Representatives of the United States.

Another tragic affair occurred a short time after the killing of Gates, which created a great excitement in the County of Grand Isle, as well as in the surrounding country. The occurrence to which we allude, took place in Isle La Motte, but as the offenders were committed to jail in St. Albans, and tried here, the affair may be considered as belonging to the

history of this town, and deserving a place in this sketch. During the war three sailors, from our fleet on the lake, went ashore with a subordinate officer, and visited the dwelling-house of Judge Hill who kept an Inn on the Island. After they had tarried in the house a short time, Judge Hill, for some reason which has not been fully explained, took up a musket and called on the men to surrender as his prisoners. The officer in command ordered his men to fire. They accordingly did so, and Judge Hill was killed on the spot. The sailors, with the officer, then left the house, and took refuge on board the vessel to which they belonged. The people of the town were highly excited, as Judge Hill was one of the most respectable men in the place.

The next day an officer and posse of men were sent on board the vessel to arrest the offenders. Commodore McDonough, who was in command of the fleet, surrendered the three sailors, but refused to give up the officer who had accompanied them. The sailors were committed to jail in St. Albans, and were indicted and tried for murder at the next term of the court. The charge of the presiding judge was unfavorable to the prisoners, and the jury returned a verdict of manslaughter. The court sentenced them to the State prison for life. It was generally thought that, although the sailors were legally guilty, they were not morally so, as they were in that condition in life that required an unreserved obedience to the orders of their superiors. At the next session of the Legislature they were all unconditionally pardoned.

At the trial of the sailors there was evidence tending to show that sailors from the American vessels on the lake were in the habit of visiting Judge Hill's house, unaccompanied by an officer, and that at the time of the homicide in question, he knew the character of the men, and that they belonged to McDonough's Squadron. It was, however, conjectured by some that he supposed they were British sailors, and that he intended to make them prisoners; and for that purpose stepped into an adjacent room and got a musket, and in a threatening manner, as we have mentioned, demanded their surrender. If such were the facts, the conduct of Judge Hill on the occasion may be in a measure accounted for. But it did not appear that he had sufficient assistance at hand to carry such intentions into effect.

In 1814, occurred the invasion of the State of New York, by a British force under the command of Sir George Prevost, numbering about 14,000 men, and the memorable battle of Plattsburgh. Only the part which the people of St. Albans took therein, will be here stated. That an expedition, having for its object the invasion of the territory of the United States, was in preparation at Montreal, was a fact well understood. Its destination was soon disclosed, and Sunday, Sept. 4th, hand-bills, containing a proclamation of Gov. Prevost, reached St. Albans, and were circulated among the people. The proclamation was printed on narrow slips of paper—announced the invasion of the country, and promised protection to all who remained at their homes, and abstained from acts of hostility, and was signed R. Brisbane, Adjutant General. On Monday, Sept. 5th, the magistrates, composing the board of civil authority of the town, came together for deliberation, and as Gov. Clittenden (at that time governor of the State,) had declined to call out the militia to aid in repelling the invading force, they decided to call on the people to volunteer for that purpose. They also sent out influential citizens to rouse the neighboring towns to arms. On Tuesday the 6th, the annual State election was holden, and the freemen were very generally present. After the votes had been deposited, a fife and drum were heard, and all who were willing to go to the defense of their country at Plattsburgh, were requested to fall in after the music. Eighty men, mostly democrats, volunteered promptly, and after taking a few turns on the green, were paraded. It was decided to start immediately. A number of citizens who had teams, offered to convey the men to South Hero, and about sunset they left, to cross at the sand-bar. The wind was blowing fresh and Sanford Gadcomb, one of the most promising young lawyers of Vermont, who was on horseback, was swept off the bar and saved only by the extraordinary power and endurance of his horse, who swam with him a distance of two miles, and brought him safe to land.* The men remained over Wednesday on South Hero, awaiting transportation to Plattsburgh. Here they organized as a military company and chose Samuel H. Farnsworth captain, and Daniel Dutcher, lieutenant. On Thursday they were ferried across the lake to Plattsburgh, where they reported to Gen. Macomb, and were by

* See paper dictated by the late Jona. Blaisdell—in connection with his biography—after this paper.—Ed.

him ordered to Pike's cañon at on the Saranac. The company participated with honor in the fighting which followed, and particularly on Sunday, when they aided in repulsing a heavy attack by a column of the enemy, who had forded the river and were in full march upon the American forts. The only casualty, was the severe wounding of Mr. Robert Lovell, a hero of the Revolution. He persisted in facing the entire British column, retreating backward, and continuing to load and fire. His companions remonstrated with him unavailingly. Nothing could induce him to turn his back to the foe, and he was, at length, hit by a musket-ball, in the abdomen, lingered for months in a most critical condition, but at length recovered and lived to a great age. Very few able bodied men remained behind. There were individual members of the Federal party, who were so far controlled by partisan feeling, as not only to refrain from volunteering, but to withhold encouragement to others to do so. But very many of that party were among the most active and vigorous in procuring recruits, arms and stores. From most of the houses throughout the town, the fathers, the elder sons, and all capable of handling a gun, had gone. Those who remained were filled with most distressing anxiety. The week wore away with no tidings from the seat of war. The drift of travel set strongly towards Plattsburgh. At every hour of the day, and throughout the night, huge farm wagons were passing, filled with browned and stalwart men, armed with guns of various patterns. But none returned. On Thursday, a deserter from the British force came along and reported that their fleet lay at Ash Island ready for battle, and that, with the first change of wind to the north, it would sail up the lake to engage Mac Donough. Very great confidence was expressed by all in Com. Mac Donough, but it was well known that his fleet was inferior to that of the British. The name of every vessel in either fleet, with the number of guns she carried, was well known and repeated twenty times a day, even by the school boys. Could Mac Donough prevail against such disparity of force, was a question frequently put and one which occasioned grave foreboding.

On Sabbath morning, Sept. 11th, the wind blew fresh from the north. A little after 7 o'clock, the town was startled by a tremendous cannonade directly west, which shook the houses and caused every thing moveable to jar and rattle, as if an earthquake were in progress. This was conjectured to be a signal of the ap-

proach of the fleet, to the army at Plattsburgh, to commence the action. A general movement of the people to the hill tops then commenced. From these heights the British war-vessels were distinctly seen, proudly bearing on a southerly course, and at length, rounding Cumberland-head. Shortly after 9, a. m., the action commenced—Plattsburgh bay was covered with a dense canopy of smoke, the solid earth trembled under the thunder of the broadsides, and the progress of the distant battle was watched with most intense anxiety. Over 2 hours of terrible cannonading had passed when the thunder lulled and soon ceased altogether. The firing continued briskly upon the land, but for better or for worse, it was all over upon the water. The gallant Mac Donough if alive, was either a victor or a captive. The people slowly and silently returned to their homes, and it was not until after sunset, that a horseman rapidly passing, communicated the electrifying intelligence of the defeat and capture of the British fleet. The volunteers, for lack of transportation, did not return until the Wednesday after the battle. All parties now joined in doing them honor. A public dinner was given them soon after their return, to which was added a torch-light procession at evening, in which both political parties participated.

The summer of 1816 was long remembered as the cold season. There were frost and snow once at least, during each month. In July and August snow did not actually lie upon the earth, but minute descending flakes were plainly visible. On the 9th and 10th of June, quite a flurry fell and the surface of the ground was frozen. Corn was killed to the roots, but sprouted again, and attained a respectable growth. A heavy frost about Sept. 10th, just as the young ears were ready for roasting, destroyed the entire crop, and there was not a sound ear of corn harvested in the county of Franklin. In the spring of 1817, seed-corn was sold in St. Albans at \$4 per bushel. Ordinary flour was imported from Troy and Montreal, and sold at from \$13 to \$17 per barrel. A number of the inhabitants clubbed together, and sent Pierpont Brigham to Chambly in Canada, to purchase a sloop load of wheat. This was delivered at St. Albans bay at a cost of \$2.50 per bushel. The scarcity of bread-stuffs was so great, that the earliest ripe grain was at once cut, dried by artificial heat and ground to flour. The cold season gave a great impetus to the spirit of emigration to the milder climate of the West, and numbers removed to the, at that

time, new State of Ohio. To such an extent did emigration progress, that during the decade ending in 1820, the population increased but 27.

In the year of 1820, the first and only execution in the county of Franklin, took place in St. Albans. This was the hanging of Luther Virginia, for the murder of Rufus W. Jackson, in the town of Highgate, Nov. 14, 1819. Virginia was a younger colored man of intemperate and dishonest habits. He had worked for Mr. Herrick, an innkeeper at Highgate Falls, and was convicted of stealing money from the till of the bar, and was sentenced to a term in the State's prison. After the expiration of his sentence, he settled in Canada, near the line of Highgate. Sunday afternoon, November 14th, he came to Herricks', partially intoxicated, and demanded liquor. This being denied him, he became quarrelsome and had some angry words with Jackson, who was present. He was finally expelled from the house and started, as was supposed, for home. Jackson, at sunset, started on horseback to go to the north part of the town, crossed the bridge over Missisquoi river and ascended the hill beyond, when he was knocked from his horse by Virginia, with a stake taken from a fence near by, and beaten to death. Virginia drew the lifeless body out of the road, and the riderless horse returned to the tavern. This created alarm for the safety of Jackson, and a party started off to search for him. The body was soon found and Virginia was captured before morning, at his home in Canada, and lodged in the jail at St. Albans. Jackson's watch was found secreted in his bed. He was convicted of wilful murder at a special session of the Supreme Court, Dec. 13, 1819, and sentenced to be hung between the hours of 10 in the forenoon and 2 o'clock, P. M., Jan. 14, 1820. This sentence was carried into execution by Shiveric Holmes, the sheriff of the county of Franklin, in the field on the north side of Congress street, opposite Gov. Smith's stock-barn. Virginia attended his own funeral service at the Court House, which was conducted by Rev. Phineas Culver, who preached a sermon from Genesis IX, 6, "Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed." The execution was witnessed by an immense concourse of people.

In anticipation of the opening of the canal, connecting the waters of Lake Champlain with those of the Hudson, at Troy, two canal boats were built at St. Albans during the summer of 1823, viz. the Glenora, by N. W. Kingman, Julius Hoyt and John Taylor, and the Com-

merce, by the brothers Hungerford of Highgate. The former of these was completed in September 1823, and under the command of Capt. Wm. Burton, with a cargo of wheat and potatoes, was the first boat which passed through the canal. The little vessel in consequence of this, attained no little celebrity and honor. A full account of her first trip to New York and her reception on the way, is given on page 681 of Vol. 1, of this work. The new facilities afforded to trade with the great cities of the country, by the completion of the canal, were of incalculable value to western Vermont. Business of all kinds, at St. Albans, improved, and the enterprise of its citizens received a new impulse. The steamer Franklin was built at St. Albans bay in the year 1827. A full account of this vessel will be found upon page 694 of the seventh number of this work.

Nov. 4, 1826 a charter for a steam-boat company by the legislature of the State, was granted to Julius Hoyt and others, under the name of the St. Albans steam-boat company. The company was organized during the winter following; and N. W. Kingman was appointed president, and L. L. Dutcher, clerk. This company built the steam-boat Mac Donough, to run as a ferry boat between St. Albans and Plattsburgh, touching at the islands of North and South Hero. This enterprise, although of small advantage to its projectors, was of great convenience to the community at large.

The rebellion of the French population of Canada, against the rule of the sovereign of England in 1837, was the cause of no ordinary excitement, among the people along the northern frontier. A history of that abortive attempt at revolution, does not properly come within the province of this publication, but so far as it was connected with our own history, it is entitled to notice. That the people of this country should have regarded with indifference the struggles of a conquered race, however unpromising, to throw off a foreign domination and establish a government and institutions of their own, was not for a moment to be expected. When the discomfited leaders sought safety by flight to the territory of the United States, they were received with the hospitality always awarded to unfortunate political adventurers, in common with all who seek an asylum among us. In the early days of the rebellion, several gentlemen, having become subjects of suspicion to the officers of the government and in danger of arrest, left their homes for a season and took up a temporary residence in St. Albans.

Among these were R. S. M. Bouchette, a young gentleman of high family connection, splendid abilities, and fine personal appearance; Doctor Cyril Cate, a young physician of influence and promise, and P. P. Demary, a respectable notary of St. Johns, with others of more or less distinction in their communities. A much larger number of refugees, located themselves at the neighboring village of Swanton. They were for the most part exceedingly quiet and unobtrusive, making no apparent effort to enlist sympathy for their cause, or to excite ill will against the British government. But they did not remain idle. They secured two small pieces of cannon, some muskets of various patterns, and a small quantity of ammunition and stores. These were mainly purchased with money, but it is probable that some portion of them were contributed by sympathizing friends. It was their plan to force their way through the loyal population of the border, to the French country beyond. Having been reinforced by the arrival of 70 habitants from L'Acadie, and numbering in all just 96 men, they left the village of Swanton Falls, December 6th at 2 o'clock, 20 m. P. M. The men from L'Acadie had marched during the whole of the preceding night, and were worn and fatigued. As soon as they had crossed the province line, they commenced enforcing levies, upon the loyal opponents, of horses and provisions. When the party left Swanton, and again when they reached the forks of the road at Saxe's mills and turned to the right, intelligence was sent forward to the British authorities of their movements. In a straggling and disorderly manner, they were proceeding slowly, entering the houses by the way, when at about 8 o'clock P. M. they were fired upon by a body of militia at Moore's corners. This militia force consisted of several hundred men, thoroughly armed and well supplied with ammunition. From a chosen position by the road side, on a steep, rocky hill, they kept up an irregular fire upon the invaders. The rebel party were rallied, as soon as it was possible, in the darkness and confusion, and proceeded to return the fire as well as they were able, by firing in the direction from whence the attack seemed to come, but without a living object against which to direct their aim. They stood the fire directed upon them for about 15 minutes when they broke and retreated back to Swanton, leaving one dead and two wounded men with most of their stores behind. The two iron pieces of cannon as well as the stores were lost, by reason of some of the horses which

were drawing them being shot. Among the wounded was M. Bouchette, who received a severe wound in the foot, from a musket ball just forward of the ankle joint. He had displayed undaunted bravery and coolness while under fire, and his unlucky adventure was very generally deplored. He was taken before P. P. Russell, a magistrate of Phillipaburgh, 2 miles from the scene of action, by whom he was sent under guard, to the military post of Isle Aux Noix. The hospitality extended to the refugees, and the aid and comfort which it was alleged, had been afforded them by the people of the States, greatly exasperated the loyal people of Canada. Bitter denunciation of sympathizers, and acrimonious strictures upon the course of the American population along the frontier, were the staple burden of the loyal journals. These were replied to with equal bitterness by the American press, and the war of words became severe. The Montreal Herald threatened the Editor of the Burlington Free Press, "with a noose," and was very rancorous in its attacks upon our citizens. Many public meetings were holden on this side of the line, at which exciting speeches were made, and resolutions of an inflammatory character passed. On the 19th of December, a meeting of the citizens of Franklin County was holden at St. Albans, at which 2000 people were present. A committee, through their chairman, the late Henry Adams, made report, that "the following facts are clearly established by the testimony of numbers of intelligent and credible witnesses, whose affidavits are hereto annexed, viz.

1. That frequent threats have been publicly made, by men of standing, both at St. Armand and Missisquoi Bay, to burn the villages of St. Albans and Swanton Falls, and the dwellings of citizens in other places.

2. That frequent threats have been made by men of standing in Canada, to cross the line and kidnap those Canadian patriots who have fled to our territory for protection from British tyranny.

3. That armed men acting as British guards, and under the command of a British officer, have often been seen at night on this side of the line; and on, one occasion, while in our own territory, made proposals for the kidnapping of one of our own citizens.

4. That a large number of our most worthy citizens in various parts of the country, have been threatened, as well by the armed guards stationed along the line, as from other quarters, with arrest, imprisonment and trial by court

martial, for acts done and opinions expressed within the jurisdiction of the United States—and that lists containing the names of our citizens have been given to the armed guards, with orders to arrest the persons therein named.

5. That several of our citizens have been arrested by the armed guards without any just cause, have been prevented from pursuing their lawful business, detained under arrest for several hours; stripped of their clothes and otherwise treated with abuse and insult.

6. That some of the leaders of the tory faction in Canada, relying on the forbearance of our fellow citizens, have come among us and disturbed the public peace, brandishing their pistols in places of public resort.

The affidavits alluded to in the report, were all read to the meeting, and fully sustained the assertions of the committee.

Feb. 14, 1838, some 200 or 300 of the rebel force crossed the line to Caldwell's manor, under the command of Doctors Nelson and Cote, and encamped for the night about 2 miles from the line. On mustering their party the next morning, it was ascertained that quite a proportion of the men had deserted during the night. A superior British force was marching to attack them and they drew back to the line, when they surrendered to Gen. John E. Wool, of the U. S. Army. This was the last attempt of the so-called patriots to enter Canada in this quarter, with an armed military force. From this time the excitement began to subside. A party of desperadoes, in the latter part of April, crossed the line from Canada in the night and burned several barns in the town of Highgate. Barns and other buildings were fired in several places in Canada. A militia force, under Gen. Nason, was stationed along the line in Highgate, to guard against the commission of hostile acts by either side. This measure was successful and after a few weeks the troops were recalled and discharged. It was several years before the angry feeling, which had been excited, disappeared, but it gave way at length and peace was fully restored. After the public mind had become tranquil, it was the general conviction that there had been a great deal of unnecessary and not very creditable excitement, and that the wrong was not confined to either side. If the people of Canada had indulged in rash and threatening language, it was known that throughout the entire winter

they had been kept in a state of constant agitation and alarm by reports that invasion from the United States, by an armed horde of rebels and sympathizers, was imminent. These reports were put in circulation by mischief-loving persons, who were amusing themselves by practicing upon the credulity of their neighbors. They did not hesitate to couple with this fictitious invasion the names of men of influence and standing, on this side of the line, as actively countenancing and abetting it. These idle reports being believed, was the principal cause of the intemperate utterances and threats to which allusion has been made.

MURDER CASE IN FAIRFIELD.

On Sunday, Oct. 16, 1842, Eugene Clifford, residing in the north part of Fairfield, murdered his wife and infant child, by drowning in Fairfield pond. He was a deserter from the British army and had come to Fairfield where he married Mrs. Elizabeth Gilmore, a widow who owned a farm of some 50 acres. He had been told, and, being an ignorant man probably believed, that if he outlived his wife and child, this farm would be his own, and it is supposed, that he then formed the purpose of bringing about their death.* He invited his wife to cross the pond with him in a log-canoe and she was never seen again alive. In the course of an hour or two, he came back to the neighborhood with the report that his wife, in the act of adjusting a shawl around her infant, had fallen out of the canoe and that both were drowned. Mrs. Clifford wore a silk shawl, a valuable one which she had brought over from Ireland, and the infant was wrapped in a woollen blanket shawl. The bodies were recovered the next day. That of the infant had floated quite a distance and that of the mother was hooked up in water about 10 feet deep. But the shawls were not upon the bodies nor could they be found. This increased the suspicion, already existing, that Clifford was the murderer. The agitation of the public mind became intense. People, for several miles around, came in, and a vigorous search was made for the missing shawls. They would not sink, and, unless carried off, must float to

*In an unfinished account of this murder and trial by the late Col. Perley, among his papers for Fairfield, it is stated that Clifford was reputed guilty at the time, of an intimacy with a woman whom he thought he could marry if he could only remove his wife,—Ed.

the shore. Every foot of the shore and the entire surface of the pond was carefully examined, but no traces of the missing articles were found. Clifford was in the charge of keepers and the search, for the day, was given up. On the following night the wife of Mr. Stephen Marvin dreamed that she started to look for the shawls, that she crossed the road in front of her dwelling, got over the fence, then went through a field to a second fence athwart which a large hemlock tree had fallen; that she got over this fence, walked a short distance on the prostrate tree, and into a patch of woods where trees had been overturned by the wind; thence passed to ground, near the shore of the pond, covered by a thick growth of brush; and that there, in a shallow hole in the sand, and but partially covered, she found the shawls. On awaking, she made known the dream and expressed her entire confidence in being able to go directly to the spot and finding the shawls. She invited her husband to go with her, but he thought so lightly of the dream that he declined. A neighbor, by the name of Bailey, however, offered to go and they set out together. She had never been over the ground, but proceeded, finding everything precisely as she saw it in her dream, and, at the end of the search came upon the shawls still wet as when the murderer buried them two days before.—Clifford was tried at the April term of the Court, at St. Albans, where the above facts were fully given in evidence, and he was convicted of murder. He was sentenced to be hanged after the expiration of one year from his sentence, April 21, 1843, and in the meantime, and until the punishment of death was inflicted on him, to be committed to solitary imprisonment in the State Prison at Windsor. The execution of the sentence was not ordered by the governor, and the prisoner became a raving maniac, and, in this condition, died.

Previous to the introduction of Railroads, this, and the other towns of the county were in a state of partial isolation. The islands composing the County of Grand Isle cut us off from the main channel of the lake, which was the great highway of travel. In early times, the merchants, and others who had occasion to visit New-York, proceeded on horseback to Troy and from thence by sloop.—Goods were freighted from New-York to Troy by sloop, forwarded by wagons to Whitehall,

and, from thence, by sailing vessels to St. Albans Bay. When a line of steam-boats was established upon the lake, it was only of partial benefit to this part of the country. To reach them a land journey to Burlington was necessary, that being the nearest port at which they touched. The establishment of a steam-ferry to Plattsburg, in 1823, made a connection with the through passenger steam-boats at that point, but little was gained, however, since transshipment at either point, was unavoidable. The markets of Boston and the great manufacturing regions at the east, could hardly be said to be available to us at all. The trade with that section, which has since increased to such immense proportions, had no existence. The project of a rail-road, by which we could have easy and uninterrupted communication with all parts of the country, was received and entertained with universal favor. Several rail-road charters were granted by the legislature at the session of 1843, among which were charters for the Rutland & Burlington and Vermont Central Rail-Roads. The directors of the latter road claimed that their charter gave them the right to build their road across the sand-bar to South Hero, to connect with a road which had been located from Ogdensburgh to Plattsburgh, N. Y. To this the directors of the Rutland & Burlington objected. A movement was then made for a charter to an independent company, to build the road from Burlington northward to effect a connection with roads to the city of Montreal, and, also, with the one to be constructed from Lake Champlain to Ogdensburgh. In October, 1845, mainly through the efforts of the late Hon. John Smith, the charter of the Vermont & Canada Rail-Road was granted by the legislature. This was to run from some point upon the State line, in Highgate, thence southward to Burlington, with a branch passing across the sand-bar to South Hero. Books for receiving subscriptions to the stock of this company were opened June 8, 1847. At this time an attempt was made, by the president of, the Rutland & Burlington Rail-Road company, to obtain the control of the new organization, by the employment of an agent to subscribe for a majority of the shares of its capital stock. The subscription was made, but in a clandestine manner, and was stricken off by the commissioners. The company was fully organized July 8, 1847,

by the appointment of seven directors and at a subsequent meeting of the latter, Hon. John Smith was appointed president, and Lawrence Brainerd, clerk. The project of a connection with the Ogdensburg road at Plattsburgh was, from the first, regarded as very unpromising, by those best acquainted with the locality. There were not wanting those, who advocated the erection of a bridge from South Hero to Cumberland Head, a distance of 4 or 5 miles, and in water of great depth. But the great majority of people understood well that the connection could be made only by a ferry and that, through the winter months, there could be no communication whatever, on account of ice. The Burlington papers demanded the abandonment of the project and that the connection of the Vermont roads with the Ogdensburg should be made at Burlington. The directors of the Ogdensburg road, at length, changed its location from Plattsburgh to Rouse's Point, where the channel of the lake is so narrow as to render bridging a matter of comparative ease. The attention of the public began to be strongly attracted to this new and apparently feasible route. The great capitalists of Boston and other places, whose funds had been hitherto the main support of the Vermont roads, hesitated to advance further aid, except on the condition that an unbroken line of railway could be secured to the great lakes of the West. The Vermont and Canada rail-road therefore, in compliance with the statute, gave legal notice that an application would be made to the legislature for changes in their charter, which would give them the right to locate their road to the west shore of Albany and to build and maintain a bridge from that point to the west line of the State. A bill was introduced into the House of Representatives, Oct. 27, 1847. A contest ensued, which has few parallels in the history of legislation in this State. All the other rail-road interests in the State, with the exception of the Central, and the transportation interests of Lake Champlain combined to oppose the measure. The idea of "bridging the lake" was ridiculed as one of the most preposterous, ever indulged by sane men. Remonstrances, with hundreds of signatures from Burlington and towns to the south, and from all the villages on the New-York side of the lake, flooded the legislature. Even some of the towns,

lying within a few miles of the projected road, sent in remonstrances signed by their principal men, embracing a large majority of their legal voters. They were also represented at the legislature by astute and busy lobbyists, who contributed to swell the clamor against the monstrous proposition. So fierce and vindictive was the onslaught, that one would have supposed, that the men who were endeavoring to furnish the last remaining link in the chain of rail-roads, binding the East and the West, had been guilty of some flagrant outrage against the peace and well-being of society. The brunt of this memorable contest was borne by St. Albans, and, to cripple her energies the more, a bill was introduced to remove the shire of the county to Sheldon. This was passed by the House but defeated in the Senate. To conciliate the opposition to the bridge, if possible, the friends of the bill offered several amendments to meet objections which had been made, and, at last, consented to a motion to strike out from the bill, everything relating to a bridge at Rouse's Point. But all concessions were in vain. The bill was still opposed with undiminished zeal, and, Nov. 10th, a motion to dismiss prevailed by a vote of 108 ayes to 80 noes. Two days afterward the Hon. George W. Foster, of the Senate, called up a bill which had been introduced, entitled an act in amendment of an act incorporating the Vermont & Canada Rail-Road Company, and the same was passed with but one dissenting voice. This bill was sent to the House of Representatives, and, on Nov. 15, was passed by a vote of 72 ayes to 70 noes. This act repealed "so much of the first section of the act incorporating said company as is expressed and contained in the words, *passing across the sand-bar to South Hero.*" Thus terminated this severe and exciting struggle; and if, at the time, the decision arrived at was not acquiesced in by all the parties concerned, its justice and wisdom have since been abundantly vindicated. The charter, as amended, proving satisfactory to the company a preliminary survey was ordered by the directors, at a meeting in Boston, Dec. 1, 1847. Henry R. Campbell was appointed engineer and Phaon Jarrett assistant. The road was formally located in August, 1848, and work thereon commenced in the month of September following. It was completed to St. Albans, Oct. 17, 1850. The first train came upon the

evening of the 14th, having among its passengers the members of the legislature from this county. A crowd had collected at the Lake street crossing, who received the train, the first which ever entered the County of Franklin, with hearty and vociferous cheers. The Troy & Montreal telegraph line was opened to St. Albans, Feb. 8, 1848. The building of the rail-road was followed by a steady increase of the business and considerable addition to the population of the town. Numbers of forehanded people from different towns in the county, took up their residence here and erected neat and tasteful buildings. In 1860, the offices, machine and repair shops, of the rail-road, were located at St. Albans, which caused the removal hither of many valuable families, and the building up of a number of streets which had been opened.

RAID OF '64.

The raid of Oct. 19, 1864, having given to the town a notoriety, greater than any event which ever occurred within its bounds before or since, an accurate and full account will be expected in this place. A band of armed and desperate ruffians, in the interest of the slave-holders' rebellion, 22 in number, succeeded, by a secret and well planned movement, in robbing our banks in open day-light, and in escaping to their base of operations in Canada with their plunder. That a robbery so daring could be accomplished by a force so small, in a village of the population of St. Albans, has appeared to those unacquainted with the circumstances as something unaccountable. To effect it, it was necessary to make it a complete surprise. Our people, like those of New England villages generally, were occupied upon the day in question with their private affairs, in their offices, shops and stores, with no suspicion of danger, and with scarcely a weapon of defence. The rebel plan was indeed a bold one, and is conceded to have been ably and skillfully carried out. An impression has gone abroad, that the raiders came into the town in a body and proceeded to make an open attack upon our citizens, intimidating them into a state of passive submission, while they were despoiling the banks of their treasure and our people of their property. This is not true. Bennett H. Young, who it appeared afterward was the leader, accompanied by two others, came to town from St. Johns in Canada, Oct. 10th, and put up at the Tremont-house. Two others, on the same

day, stopped at the American Hotel, and, on the next day, were followed by three others. These men were, (most of them at least) in and about the village up to the time of the raid, occupied in ascertaining the habits of the people, the situation of the banks and location of their safes—also the places where horses could be easiest obtained, when they should be ready to leave. They attracted no more attention than other strangers, who arrive more or less on every train, and put up at the hotels. One of those who stopped at the Tremont, was remarked as a diligent reader of the Scriptures, and was repeatedly heard reading aloud, an hour at a time. One of the charitable lady boarders, took him to be a student of theology. In order to ascertain to what extent fire-arms were possessed by the people, they made a fruitless endeavor to borrow guns for the alleged purpose of hunting. They called at the stores, making enquiries for trifling articles, entering into conversation freely with the proprietors and others. Young visited the residence of Gov. Smith, and politely desired the privilege of looking over the grounds and of inspecting the horses in the stables, which was accorded him. Oct. 18th two more came to breakfast at the Tremont, and were joined by four more at dinner. The greater part of these men were afterward identified, as those who had been boarding at the hotels in St. John's in Canada, for some days previous. On the 19th, the day of the raid, five came to dinner at the American, and six at the St. Albans House. Of these, it has been satisfactorily proven, that two came in a carriage from Burlington, and that the others alighted from the Montreal train which arrived at noon. They differed in nothing from ordinary travelers, except that they had side valises or satchels, depending from a strap over the right shoulder. They had learned that Tuesday, being market day, would be an unfavorable one for their purpose, but that the day following would be the duldest of the week, when there would probably be but very few people in the streets. It so happened that on this particular Wednesday, nearly 40 of the active men of the town were in Montpelier, in attendance upon the legislature, then in session, and at Burlington, awaiting the progress of important cases before the supreme court.—The names of the raiders, so far as has been ascertained, were Bennett H. Young, Squire

Turner Teavis, Alamanda Pope Bruce, Samuel Eugene Lackey, Marcus Spurr, Charles Moore Swager, George Scott, Caleb McDowal Wallace, James Alexander Doty, Joseph McGrorty, Samuel Simpson Gregg, Dudley Moore, Thomas Bronson Collins, and Wm. H. Hutchinson. They were mostly young men of from 20 to 26 years, except McGrorty, who was 38. The afternoon of Wednesday, Oct. 19th, was cloudy, threatening rain, and the streets were particularly quiet. By a preconcerted understanding, immediately after the town clock had struck the hour of three, the banks were entered, simultaneously, by men with revolvers concealed upon their persons. Collins, Spurr and Teavis, with two others, entered the St. Albans Bank. C. N. Bishop, the teller, sat by a front window, counting and assorting bank-notes, when the men entered, and going to the counter to see what was wanted, two of them pointed two pistols, each of large size, at his head, upon which, he sprang into the director's room in the rear, in which was Martin I. Seymour, another clerk, engaged with the books. Bishop, with Seymour, endeavored to close the door, but it was forced open with violence by the robbers, who seized them by the throat, pointing pistols at their heads, and saying in a loud whisper, "Not a word—we are confederate soldiers—have come to take your town—have a large force—we shall take your money, and if you resist, will blow your brains out—we are going to do by you, as Sheridan has been doing by us in the Shenandoah valley." On being told that resistance would not be made, they relaxed their hold, but with pistols still pointed, they kept guard over their prisoners, while the others proceeded rapidly to gather up and stow away, in their pockets and valises, the bank-notes on Bishop's table, and in the safe. A drawer under the counter containing \$1,000 they failed to discover. Bags of silver containing \$1500 were hauled out, from which they took about \$400, saying, that the whole was "too heavy to take." While this was going on, the handle of the outside door was turned and one of the robbers admitted Samuel Breck, a merchant of the village, with \$393 in his hand, who had come in to pay a note. A robber presented a pistol at his breast and said, "I will take that money." Mr. Breck told them that this money was private property, but it was taken and he was ordered to the back-room with Seymour

and Bishop. Just after this, Morris Roach, a young lad, a clerk of Joseph Weeks, came with \$210 in a bank book, to deposit. This was taken and the astonished boy dragged into the director's room with the others.—Collins had the appearance of an educated man, and while keeping guard over the bank officers, discoursed about Gen. Sheridan's doings, and said that theirs was an act of retaliation. Mr. Seymour remarked, that if they took the property of the bank as an act of war, they ought to give time to take an inventory of it, that they might make claim upon the government for indemnification.—Collins replied sharply, "G-d d-n your government, hold up your hands." He then administered an oath, that they should do nothing to the injury of the confederate government—that they would not fire upon any of the soldiers of that government then in this town—and that they should not report their (the robbers) presence here, until 2 hours after they had left. The robbers had found but a few hundred dollars in United States bonds, and no gold.* They knew that no bank would be doing business with so slender a basis, and were satisfied that, somewhere in the building, a large amount must be concealed. With the inevitable pistol pointed at his breast, Mr. Seymour was severely interrogated as to their United States bonds and gold. They failed, however, to intimidate him into any confession, that there were either bonds or gold in the bank. In the safe, through which they had nervously fumbled, was a large amount of U. S. bonds, in envelopes, belonging to private individuals and which had been deposited for safe keeping. The coolness and firmness of Mr. Seymour, saved these parties some \$50,000. The robbers also overlooked, in their great haste, a bundle of St. Albans bank notes in sheets, regularly signed, but which had not been cut apart for use, to the amount of \$50,000. It seems that they actually left behind, more money than they took from the bank. This happened probably from their being excited by liquor. They brought with them into the bank a rank atmosphere of alcoholic fumes, adding another to the many proofs already on record, of the intimate connection between ardent spirits and crime. The entire time

* The securities of the bank were mostly deposited in the Park Bank in New York.

occupied in the robbery of this bank, did not exceed 12 minutes. Hearing a report of firearms in the street, three went out. Two staid a few moments and backed out, with pistols pointed at their prisoners. Hutchinson and four others were deputed to rifle the coffers of the Franklin County Bank. Marcus W. Beardsley, the cashier, sat by the stove conversing with James Saxe. Jackson Clark, a wood-sawyer, was also in the room. Hutchinson came in shortly after three, and Mr. Beardsley arose and went behind the counter to see what was wanted. He wished to know what was the price of gold. Mr. Beardsley replied that the bank did not deal in it. J. R. Armington then came in with money to deposit, and Hutchinson was referred to him. While Mr. Beardsley was counting the money left by Armington, Hutchinson sold the latter two gold pieces for greenbacks. Saxe and Armington then went out, leaving Hutchinson standing at the counter, keeping up a conversation with Beardsley. Immediately after this, four others came in and stood in a corner of the room a few moments, when one of them advanced a few steps, put his hand deep into a side pocket, and drew out a heavy navy revolver, which he pointed directly at Beardsley, looking him straight in the eye, but without saying a word. Mr. Beardsley thought he must be some insane man at large; and at first was inclined to fly, but did not, and stood returning his gaze, when two of the others stepped forward, drawing their revolvers and pointing like the first, without a word from either. Hutchinson, who had kept his place at the counter, then said, in a low but very decided tone, "We are Confederate soldiers. There are a hundred of us. We have come to rob your banks and burn your town." Clark, hearing this, made a dash for the door, but was ordered back with a threat of instant death if he moved. Hutchinson said, we want all your greenbacks, bills and property of every description. They came behind the counter and into the vault, taking possession of everything they supposed valuable. When they had secured their booty and were ready to leave, Hutchinson told Mr. Beardsley that he must go into the vault, where Clark had already been placed, for a second attempt to escape. Mr. Beardsley remonstrated against an act so inhuman, told him that the vault was air-tight, and that no man could live long in it, that he had

got all their money and that if left out he would make no alarm. This did not move the savage in the least. He seized his unresisting prisoner by the arm, led him into the vault, and fastened the door. Beardsley supposed that they would carry into execution their threat to burn the town, and had before his imagination the horrid prospect of being burned alive. Hearing voices in the room, he rattled the iron door of his prison, and soon heard his name called by Armington. He told him how the door could be opened and was then released, his confinement having lasted about 20 minutes. As he emerged from the bank he saw the robbers galloping off in a body to the north.

Four persons were engaged in the robbery of the First National Bank. The only persons present at the time were Albert Sowles, the cashier, and Gen. John Nason, an old man, then nearly 90 years of age, and very deaf. Wallace, with another closely following, approached the counter, drew a revolver, cocked it, pointed at Sowles, and said, "You are my prisoner." He had also a revolver in his left hand. His manner was unsteady and nervous, his hands trembling as he pointed both pistols at Sowles and said further, "If you offer any resistance I will shoot you dead."—The other robber then came up and drew a revolver a foot and a half long. Two others then entered the bank, one of whom, McGroarty, went behind the counter to the safe, from whence he took bank-bills, treasury notes, and United States bonds, cramming the former in his pockets and tossing the latter to his fellow ruffians across the counter. While this was doing, Bruce stood just within the door keeping guard. Having disposed of the funds of the bank upon their persons and in their valises, they passed out of the door. Wm. H. Blaisdell then came into the bank and enquired what was going forward, and what these men were doing. Being told that they had robbed the bank, he stepped to the door and meeting one who was coming up the steps with pistol in hand, seized and threw him down, falling heavily upon him. Wallace and another robber called out, shoot him, shoot him. This not being a matter of easy accomplishment for the prostrate wretch in the hands of a powerful man like Blaisdell, his two companions came to the rescue. They held their pistols at Blaisdell's head and told him to relinquish his hold, or that they would

blow his brains out. Gen. Nason, who stood upon the steps, mildly suggested that "two upon one was not fair play." Blaisdell seeing resistance to be useless, and that there was much more of the affair than he had supposed, released his antagonist and took post where they directed him upon the green.—Wallace, the robber who first entered the bank, is a nephew of Hon. John J. Crittenden, late Senator from Kentucky. Another of the band is a nephew of Ex-Vice-President Breckinridge. In the safe of the bank, McGroarty discovered 5 bags of coin and enquired of Mr. Sowles what they contained. He was told that they contained cents, but to make sure that the truth had been told him, he untied the string of one and scattered the cents about the floor. Having thus satisfied himself that there had been no deception practiced upon him, he desisted from further examination. Had he pursued it thoroughly, however, his exertions would have been well rewarded, as one of the bags was filled with gold. Gen. Nason, the old man already mentioned, sat during the entire transaction in the back part of the room reading a newspaper. After the robbers had gone out, he came forward and mildly inquired "What gentlemen were those?"

It has been shown that thirteen of the robbers had been engaged in rifling the banks. The others had been occupied in guarding the streets. The banks were all situated upon Main street, in a space not exceeding 45 rods. It was important not to allow any information to be carried out of this locality. At a short distance, down Lake street, were the machine-shops and depot buildings of the rail-road, where hundreds of men were at work, who if made aware of what was doing, would have quickly disposed of the entire rebel party. They therefore stopped all persons who essayed to pass out of Main street by threats of instant death, and ordered them to pass to the green in front of the American. Some six or eight had been sent to this place, when Collins H. Huntington, an old and highly respectable citizen, came along on the way to the academy for his children, having heard no alarm, nor seen any thing to excite suspicion. As he was passing the American carriage-way, a man touched his shoulder and told him to cross over to the green.

Mr. Huntington, supposing the man intoxicated, kept on, when the man spoke again saying, "if you don't go over I'll shoot you." Mr.

H. looking back over his shoulder, said "Oh no, I guess you won't shoot me." The robber then fired and Mr. H. was hit, the ball striking a rib on the left of the spine, following it 6½ inches, when it came out, leaving a flesh wound only. He took his place with the others on the green, and was soon liberated by the retreat of the robbers, and in a few days fully recovered of his wound.

Some of the robbers now commenced the seizure of horses, with which to effect an escape. Field's livery stable was first visited. Opposition to the appropriation of his horses being made by Mr. Field, a shot was instantly fired at him by Young, the ball passing through his hat. Mr. Shepard of Highgate, driving a pair of horses in a double-wagon was stopped opposite the Franklin County bank, and his horses taken. The harness was quickly stripped off and the robbers mounted without saddles, using the head-stalls for bridles. Leonard Bingham, hearing of the disturbance, came up Lake to Main street, and when near the American, saw Young about to mount his horse in front of Webster and Failey's store. Thinking he might be able to fall upon and seize him before getting seated and in a condition to use his pistol, he ran toward him, but was a trifle too late. He ran past him to near the front of Wheeler's store. Some dozen shots were fired at him, by one of which he was slightly wounded in the abdomen. Young rode up and down the street, directing the operations of his fellow-robbers, ordering people into their houses, or to take a stand upon the green. A man started off when Young called out, "What is that man running for? Where the h—! is he going to? Shoot the d—d cuss," and several shots were fired. L. A. Cross, a photographer, hearing the report of pistols, came to the door of his saloon, and seeing Young inquired what they were trying to celebrate. Young replied, "I will let you know," and instantly discharged his revolver at him, the ball of which came near his head and lodged in the door. E. H. Jones was ordered by Serager to stop, and on his not complying, both Serager and Young fired at him. Young frequently ordered his men to throw Greek fire upon the wooden buildings. This was a phosphoric compound in a liquid state. A bottle of it was thrown against the front of N. Atwood's store, but without much effect. The water closet of the American was beamed with the same compound. It burned until the next day; but as the wood-work was kept wet, it did no damage. The robbers now began to move

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got all their money and that if left out he would make no alarm. This did not move the savage in the least. He seized his unresisting prisoner by the arm, led him into the vault, and fastened the door. Beardsley supposed that they would carry into execution their threat to burn the town, and had before his imagination the horrid prospect of being burned alive. Hearing voices in the room, he rattled the iron door of his prison, and soon heard his name called by Armington. He told him how the door could be opened and was then released, his confinement having lasted about 20 minutes. As he emerged from the bank he saw the robbers galloping off in a body to the north.

Four persons were engaged in the robbery of the First National Bank. The only persons present at the time were Albert Sowles, the cashier, and Gen. John Nason, an old man, then nearly 90 years of age, and very deaf. Wallace, with another closely following, approached the counter, drew a revolver, cocked it, pointed at Sowles, and said, "You are my prisoner." He had also a revolver in his left hand. His manner was unsteady and nervous, his hands trembling as he pointed both pistols at Sowles and said further, "If you offer any resistance I will shoot you dead."—The other robber then came up and drew a revolver a foot and a half long. Two others then entered the bank, one of whom, McGrorty, went behind the counter to the safe, from whence he took bank-bills, treasury notes, and United States bonds, cramming the former in his pockets and tossing the latter to his fellow ruffians across the counter. While this was doing, Bruce stood just within the door keeping guard. Having disposed of the funds of the bank upon their persons and in their valises, they passed out of the door. Wm. H. Blaisdell then came into the bank and enquired what was going forward, and what these men were doing. Being told that they had robbed the bank, he stepped to the door and meeting one who was coming up the steps with pistol in hand, seized and threw him down, falling heavily upon him. Wallace and another robber called out, shoot him, shoot him. This not being a matter of easy accomplishment for the prostrate wretch in the hands of a powerful man like Blaisdell, his two companions came to the rescue. They held their pistols at Blaisdell's head and told him to relinquish his hold, or that they would

blow his brains out. Gen. Nason, who stood upon the steps, mildly suggested that "two upon one was not fair play." Blaisdell seeing resistance to be useless, and that there was much more of the affair than he had supposed, released his antagonist and took post where they directed him upon the green.—Wallace, the robber who first entered the bank, is a nephew of Hon. John J. Crittenden, late Senator from Kentucky. Another of the band is a nephew of Ex-Vice-President Breckinridge. In the safe of the bank, McGorty discovered 5 bags of coin and enquired of Mr. Sowles what they contained. He was told that they contained cents, but to make sure that the truth had been told him, he untied the string of one and scattered the cents about the floor. Having thus satisfied himself that there had been no deception practiced upon him, he desisted from further examination. Had he pursued it thoroughly, however, his exertions would have been well rewarded, as one of the bags was filled with gold. Gen. Nason, the old man already mentioned, sat during the entire transaction in the back part of the room reading a newspaper. After the robbers had gone out, he came forward and mildly inquired "What gentlemen were those?"

It has been shown that thirteen of the robbers had been engaged in rifling the banks. The others had been occupied in guarding the streets. The banks were all situated upon Main street, in a space not exceeding 45 rods. It was important not to allow any information to be carried out of this locality. At a short distance, down Lake street, were the machine-shops and depot buildings of the railroad, where hundreds of men were at work, who if made aware of what was doing, would have quickly disposed of the entire rebel party. They therefore stopped all persons who essayed to pass out of Main street by threats of instant death, and ordered them to pass to the green in front of the American. Some six or eight had been sent to this place, when Collins H. Huntington, an old and highly respectable citizen, came along on the way to the academy for his children, having heard no alarm, nor seen any thing to excite suspicion. As he was passing the American carriage-way, a man touched his shoulder and told him to cross over to the green.

Mr. Huntington, supposing the man intoxicated, kept on, when the man spoke again saying, "if you don't go over I'll shoot you." Mr.

H. looking back over his shoulder, said "Oh no, I guess you won't shoot me." The robber then fired and Mr. H. was hit, the ball striking a rib on the left of the spine, following it 6½ inches, when it came out, leaving a flesh wound only. He took his place with the others on the green, and was soon liberated by the retreat of the robbers, and in a few days fully recovered of his wound.

Some of the robbers now commenced the seizure of horses, with which to effect an escape. Field's livery stable was first visited. Opposition to the appropriation of his horses being made by Mr. Field, a shot was instantly fired at him by Young, the ball passing through his hat. Mr. Shepard of Highgate, driving a pair of horses in a double-wagon was stopped opposite the Franklin County bank, and his horses taken. The harness was quickly stripped off and the robbers mounted without saddles, using the head-stalls for bridles. Leonard Bingham, hearing of the disturbance, came up Lake to Main street, and when near the American, saw Young about to mount his horse in front of Webster and Failey's store. Thinking he might be able to fall upon and seize him before getting seated and in a condition to use his pistol, he ran toward him, but was a trifle too late. He ran past him to near the front of Wheeler's store. Some dozen shots were fired at him, by one of which he was slightly wounded in the abdomen. Young rode up and down the street, directing the operations of his fellow-robbers, ordering people into their houses, or to take a stand upon the green. A man started off when Young called out, "What is that man running for? Where the h—l is he going to? Shoot the d—d cuss," and several shots were fired. L. A. Cross, a photographer, hearing the report of pistols, came to the door of his saloon, and seeing Young inquired what they were trying to celebrate. Young replied, "I will let you know," and instantly discharged his revolver at him, the ball of which came near his head and lodged in the door. E. H. Jones was ordered by Serager to stop, and on his not complying, both Serager and Young fired at him. Young frequently ordered his men to throw Greek fire upon the wooden buildings. This was a phosphoric compound in a liquid state. A bottle of it was thrown against the front of N. Atwood's store, but without much effect. The water closet of the American was besmeared with the same compound. It burned until the next day; but as the wood-work was kept wet, it did no damage. The robbers now began to move

towards the north, and halted near the corner of Main and Bank streets. Belard's shop was rifled of saddles, bridles and blankets. 7 horses were led out of Fuller's livery stable. E. D. Fuller, who had been out and was returning, having no knowledge of what had been done, inquired of his foreman what he was doing with the horses, and ordered him to take them back. The foreman said to him, "keep still, or they'll shoot you." He crossed the street and was ordered by Young to bring him a pair of spurs from Belard's shop. Fuller, having a revolver in his pocket, sprang behind a post in front of Dutcher's store, and aiming at Young attempted to fire, but his pistol only snapped. Young at this laughed outright, and said, "now will you get me the spurs?" Fuller replied "yes but I thought you were joking." He passed through Belard's shop and back to the Welden House, which was then in process of erection by Mr. Elinus J. Morrison. He told Morrison that a strange set of men were making a visit and committing robbery in the street, whereupon Morrison ordered all the men at work upon the building to come down, and came round with Fuller to the front of the Messenger office. In front of Jaquez grocery-store, a horse was hitched belonging to a French Canadian named Boivin. A robber had mounted the horse, but Boivin attacked him vigorously and pulled him off. Another robber then entered upon the quarrel, and Boivin being advised to desist, relinquished his hold. The alarm now was becoming general, the robbers were mounted and were shooting in every direction. Fuller being warned by M. F. Wilson that Young was aiming at him, sprang behind an elm tree in front of R. Paul's shoe-shop. Morrison at the same moment undertook to escape into Miss Beattie's millinery store, and had his hand upon the door knob when Young fired. The ball struck Morrison, passing through the hand into the abdomen. He was taken into the drug-store of L. L. Dutcher & Son, laid upon a bed and cared for an hour or so, when he was taken to his lodgings at the American Hotel, at which place he died Oct. 21. He was not a resident of St. Albans, but was engaged as contractor in erecting the brick-work of the Welden House. His home was at Manchester, N. H., and to that place his remains were taken for interment. Several of our citizens now came up with guns, which they attempted to discharge, but from being in bad order, they failed to go off. Capt. George P. Conger came running up the street, calling upon all to rally with whatever weapon

they could lay hands upon. The robbers, finding the street rapidly filling formed in sections of four and galloped off to the north. As they were leaving, Willer Gibson who had but just heard of the robbery, came up with his rifle, and when in front of Wm. N. Smith & Co.'s store, drew a careful and steady bead, and fired upon the hindmost of the gang, as he sat on his horse, nearly in front of H. Brainard's store. He was seen to start quickly, and was evidently hit. As the party were leaving, a man apparently wounded was seen by several, supported on either side by two comrades. From a number of circumstances which have become known. It is thought by most people extremely probable, that this man died of his wound, in Canada, in the course of the winter following. The raiders took the road to Sheldon, making all the speed possible. At the village, they dashed across the bridge over the creek, and then attempted to set it on fire. They had intended to rob the bank at this place, but found it closed; and as they were apprehensive of a pursuit they contented themselves with stealing a horse from Col. Keith, and passed on to Canada, crossing the Missisquoi at Keosauke Falls. A party of our citizens started in pursuit as soon as horses and arms could be procured; but one-half an hour went by, before they were ready to more. A laughable incident occurred on the way to Sheldon. Just this side of the village, in the woods, they met a farmer on a good substantial horse, which one of them wanted in exchange for the one he was riding, which was near giving out. Without words or ceremony they drew the astonished farmer from his horse, which one of them quickly mounted, leaving his own jaded, panting animal in its place, when they dashed off rapidly as before. In mute and puzzled amazement, the farmer remained standing in the road, until the St. Albans party, riding like the others at full speed, came in sight. He, supposing them to be another portion of the body by whom he had been robbed, ran for life across the field, and the St. Albans party, recognizing the horse mistaking him for one of the robbers, gave chase, firing repeatedly at him, and gave it up only when their further progress was checked by swampy ground. The robbers succeeded in getting across the line into Canada, but thirteen were arrested there, and held for trial. The money found upon them amounted to some \$80,000. The prisoners were brought before Justice Coursoi, and after a long and tedious examination, at great expense, to the banks

and the U. S. government, he, on the 13th of December arrived at the conclusion that he possessed no jurisdiction in the matter, ordered the men to be discharged, and the stolen money to be restored to them. Applause was manifested in the court-room at this decision, but the infamous judge had a sense of decency remaining, sufficient to order it to be suppressed. The murderous ruffians left the court-room in triumph, and were received in the street by their sympathizing Canadian friends with cheers. Lamothe, the Montreal chief of police, anticipating, or having been notified in advance of the judge's decision, had the money of which he was custodian, ready to deliver, and having received it, the party left immediately. Some four or five of the robbers who had not escaped were re-arrested, and an attempt was made to procure their extradition under the Ashburton treaty. They were brought before Mr. Justice Smith at Montreal and after long delays and much additional expense to the United States government, the judge decided that the transactions of the robbers in St. Albans were acts of war, and therefore they were not liable to extradition. The Canadian government, it is believed, did not sympathize with these magistrates in their decisions. The governor-general, Lord Monck, recommended to the Provincial Parliament, to appropriate \$50,000 in gold, to be paid to the banks as an equivalent for the money found upon the captured robbers, and which had been restored to them by the order of Justice Courmel. This was voted by the parliament and paid to the banks, and was equivalent to \$88,000 in currency. The entire amount taken by the robbers was \$208,000. The loss was therefore \$120,000. To this might be added a sum not less than \$20,000 which was expended in the arrest of the robbers, and in attempting to secure their extradition. The financial strength of the town was such, that no particular monetary disturbance was occasioned.

While the raid was in progress, the telegraph operator sent a dispatch over the lines, that a body of rebels were in St. Albans, plundering the banks, setting fire to the town and shooting down the citizens in the streets. This, as might be expected, created intense excitement wherever it was made known. At Burlington the bells were rung, hundreds of citizens were congregated in the bank, and a body of armed men were immediately made

ready and proceeded by train to St. Albans. From other towns came offers of assistance, but the retreat of the robbers rendered any further demonstration unnecessary. Two companies of the U. S. invalid veteran corps were ordered by the Governor, and arrived at 6 o'clock on the following morning. Col. P. C. Benton was placed here to direct measures of defence against any further incursions. A company of infantry home-guards was organized, of which Louis McDonald Smith was appointed captain, George H. Kittridge and L. P. Kimpton, lieutenants. A company of cavalry were also organized, the officers of which were John W. Newton, captain; F. Stewart Stranahan and Joseph W. Taylor, lieutenants.

For several weeks after the raid, strange lights were seen, which were supposed to be signals for some attempt to fire the town or other nefarious purpose. A barn in the outskirts of the village was one evening discovered to be on fire. It was at once conjectured to be an incendiary fire, set for the purpose of attracting the people from the village, when an attempt to burn it would be made. Both companies of U. S. troops, and the Home Guards were, in the course of 15 minutes assembled for duty. The streets were rigorously patrolled, and sentinels placed at all important points, with directions to stop any who failed to give a satisfactory account of themselves. A powerful rain came on, which would have baffled any intention of burning, even had it been entertained. The streets were patrolled after this, during most of the ensuing winter. On the 10th of Dec., Maj. Gen. Dix issued an important order, directing all military commanders, in case further acts of depredation were attempted, to shoot down the marauders if possible, while in the commission of their crimes, or, if necessary, with a view to their capture, to cross the boundary line between the United States and Canada. This order, although somewhat modified soon after by President Lincoln, was productive of good. The rebel sympathizers in Canada grew much more respectful, and manifested less disposition to encourage attacks from their side of the line upon the territory of the United States.

PEZSIANS.

St. Albans was again the scene of considerable interest and excitement, in June, 1866, by the concentration here "of the right wing

of the army of Ireland," more commonly known as the Fenian organization for the invasion of Canada. It has been supposed by many, that under our peculiar circumstances, a demonstration of this kind could not have been viewed by our citizens with special disfavor. This is not correct. It was true that the great majority of our people sympathized to some extent with Ireland, as a country which had been visited by the government of Great Britain with injustice and wrong. But that these wrongs could be redressed, by the indiscriminate murder and pillage of the unfortunate people of Canada, they deemed neither reasonable nor just. Had we been influenced by a spirit of retaliation, for the encouragement and assistance afforded the robbers by many of the Canadian people, we still should not have wished to include the men of the townships along the border, with whom we had no controversy. They had not harbored our enemies, nor feted and cheered them when fresh from the murder and robbery of our citizens, but, on the contrary, had promptly assisted in their capture. To countenance the letting loose, upon such a community, of a horde of unprincipled marauders, would have been an outrage for which we were by no means prepared. June 1, 1866, eight car loads of Fenians, said to number about 300 men, very unexpectedly to our citizens, arrived in the morning train from the south. They were, for the most part, rough and unprepossessing in appearance. Every train which came from the south brought accessions to their numbers. They were unarmed and without organization, and after a few hours lounge about the streets, moved off to the east and N. E. Certain men, who seemed to have authority, supplied them with provisions from the shops of the town, and those who remained over night lodged in barns and unoccupied buildings, or lay down upon the green sward of the park under the trees. On Wednesday, the 6th, the force concentrated at Franklin, in the midst of a pouring rain. At night, they found lodgings in barns and unoccupied sheds. On Thursday, the 7th, Gen. Spear, the commanding officer, ordered an advance. On crossing the boundary line, he made a speech, to his followers, of a hopeful character and enjoined upon them strict respect for the women and children. The column moved into Canada, a distance of about 70 rods, and established

the "Head quarters of the army of Ireland" in an ordinary farm-house by the roadside. The entire force numbered about 1,200 men, one half of whom were armed with tolerably good muskets. The remaining half were unarmed, except a small number who had revolvers, carbines and sabres. On Friday, the 8th, a party proceeded to the village of Frigateburg, some 6 miles, where a few shots were exchanged, stores plundered, and the British flag taken from the custom-house. On the 4th of June, U. S. troops began to arrive at St. Albans, under the command of Major Gibson, and on the 7th, came Gen. Meade, sent hither by President Johnson to preserve neutrality. Signs of discontent began to be manifest among the Fenian adventurers. Expected reinforcements and supplies did not arrive. They had neither tents nor commissariat, were quartered in the fields and subsisted by pillage. For a week they had lived in mud and rain and had lived on very indifferent and uncertain rations. Some began to leave on Friday, but the greater part, being appealed to by Gen. Spear to wait still longer for the arrival of reinforcements, remained. Certain of the citizens of St. Albans strongly urged Gen. Spear to abandon his expedition, and Gen. Meade offered transportation to the men to their homes, in case they should return. On Saturday, the 9th, at 2 o'clock A. M., a council of war was holden, at which it was reluctantly acknowledged that the project must be abandoned. At 9 o'clock the men who had remained were drawn up in line when Gen. Spear expressed to them his inability to fulfil his promises, and their expectations, and desired as many men as would remain with him on British soil, to step from the ranks. Only 16 men responded to this call of their leader. Accepting this decision, he then dismissed his men and, without military order, they turned their backs upon Canada and took up their march for St. Albans. On reaching the northern limit of the corporation, they were met by a guard of U. S. troops, who took from them the guns they carried and allowed them to pass to the depot. The rail road officials had provided an extra number of cars for their transportation, in which, sad, tired and disheartened, they left for their homes. The U. S. troops, numbering nearly 1000, encamped on the green, and remained here for 2 weeks. They brought with them the splendid band of the 3d Artillery.

lery, whose open air concerts and music, at the dress parades, were highly appreciated by our citizens.

SCENERY.—VILLAGE, &c.

St. Albans is supposed to contain at this time, January, 1863, about 6000 inhabitants, of whom, perhaps 4,300 are included in the village. The next census will probably show the town to be the third in population and commercial importance in the State. The village is situated 3 miles from the lake, at an altitude taken at the court-house, of 375 feet above it. Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, in the opening chapter of *Norwood*, remarks as follows:

"The scenery of New-England is picturesque, rather than grand. Scarcely any other excursion could be planned which would so well fill a summer vacation, as one which, winding leisurely up through the western portions of Connecticut, of Massachusetts, and of Vermont, reached a climax at St. Albans, on the eastern shore of Lake Champlain; a place in the midst of greater variety of scenic beauty than any other that I remember in America."

The village covers an area of nearly 2 miles square, and is situated on a gentle slope from east to west. The highest point is found at the residence of Gov. Smith, which is 215 feet above the depot. A street from north to south was laid out by the proprietors of the town of the generous width of 6 rods, and on this and portions of cross streets lying nearest, the principal business of the village is carried on. North of the public park, this is called North Main Street, and south of it, South Main Street. Other streets running parallel with this, and others crossing it, are devoted to dwelling-houses. These, it is believed, will compare favorably with the private residences of New England towns generally. There are, in the village, 61 stores and a large number of mechanic-shops. Aside from the machine-shops of the rail-road company, and an extensive foundry establishment, the manufacturing industry of St. Albans is not deserving of special mention. Probably there is no place in the country, where the manufacture of various articles in common use, could be as advantageously conducted as here. On Tuesdays, when the butter and cheese, from the surrounding country, is brought here for shipment, it is no unusual spectacle to see more than 300 teams in the streets, and the space around the depot and the streets leading to it, nearly impassable for the crowd.

The hotels, stores and shops are full, and the place presents all the appearances of a great market town. This is especially noticed by those who visit the place after an absence of 10 or 15 years. They find but few buildings which they can recognize as ever having been seen by them before, and new and unknown faces in all the public resorts of the town.

The pure air and delightful scenery of St. Albans have, within the past few years, come to be appreciated, and it has acquired considerable reputation as a place of summer resort. Numbers of refined and cultivated people have come among us to spend a portion of the sultry months of summer, and special attention has been given to the making of their stay enjoyable. We have 4 hotels, the oldest of which is the American, occupying a central position on the west side of the park. It is spacious in extent, having 90 rooms; and, for many years, has been a favorite stopping place for the business public. The St. Albans House is nearer the depot—not so large as the others, but well kept, and has an abundant patronage. The Tremont House is situated in North Main-street, and has a fine location. It is 3 stories in height, with a French roof and observatory, and has 63 eligible rooms. The Welden House is mainly supported by what is known as the "pleasure travel." It is 4 stories, and has 200 rooms—is the largest country hotel in New England, and is furnished with every thing in a scale corresponding with the large hotels of the cities. Its situation is high and airy; and during the hottest days of summer there will usually be found a delightful breeze circulating in its ample corridors. In front, upon the south, is the public park, 50 by 20 rods in extent, surrounded by a row of maples, which were planted in the year 1838, and have attained a good size for shade as well as ornament. Trees are scattered over the surface of the park, where, on bright sunny days, are seen groups of beautiful children playing at croquet, or gamboling upon the smooth greenward. The stranger, visiting our village for the first time, receives a good impression as he alights from the cars, and finds himself in one of the most spacious and magnificent depot-buildings in the country. Nor will this impression be dissipated, when, housed in his comfortable hotel, he discovers nothing to remind him that he is not in one of the first-class hotels of our large cities. A series of beautiful and picturesque drives stretch out in every di-

rection. One of the most popular is that along the Maquam shore, where the road runs some miles upon the bank of the lake, passing through a rich agricultural district. Another is at the end of St. Albans Point, where there is a picnic grove and good fishing-ground, with no want of boats. Then, there is the drive to Georgia-bay, to the mineral springs in Sheldon and Highgate, and to the village of Swanton. But by far the pleasantest excursions are those made to the hills in the rear. Bellevue, nearly 1300 feet above the level of the lake, is but 2 miles from the depot. This is conceded by all visitors, Mr. Beecher being among them, as affording one of the most delightful views to be found in this, or any other country. At the foot of the hill lies the village—beyond it stretches out a beautiful tract of highly cultivated farming country, from which rise, here and there, church-spires, with villages clustering round them. Then the broad, placid waters of Lake Champlain, with its numerous islands—the distant New York shore,—and, to the S. W. the Adirondacks, which, in the language of Mr. Beecher, rise “not in chains or single peaks, but in vast broad, a promiscuous multitude of forest clothed mountains. On the north is scooped out, in mighty lines, the valley of St. Lawrence; and, in clear days, the eye may spy the faint glimmer of Montreal.” On the east rise the successive masses of the Green Mountains, one of the loftiest peaks, Mount Mansfield, seemingly close at hand. Adams hill, 500 feet in height, is within 20 minutes walk of the Welden House. This is of easy ascent for pedestrians, and its summit is visited a good deal through the summer months. Parties go up in the morning, and pass a good portion of the day in those lofty solitudes, contemplating the tranquil panorama which opens out on every side; or, lounging away the time in half-dreamy conversation, or looking over the pages of some favorite author.

DANIEL B. MEIGS

came to St. Albans in 1785, and, having selected a farm, brought his family the next year. He was the first constable of the town and an active, influential citizen for many years. His son, the late John Meigs, was the first child born of civilized parents in St. Albans. Mr. Meigs died some twenty five years ago.

JOSATHAN HOIT

was here at the organization of the town, and first town clerk; filled many offices of trust afterward, among which was that of judge of probate. He united with the Congregational

church in 1806, and was always a reliable and influential man.

ABRAHAM STONE,

for many years a magistrate and clerk of the town, died Sept. 29, 1840. One of his daughters married N. W. Kingman, a second the late Hon. Jacob Collamer U. S. Senator, a third the Hon. Philip H. Moore of St. Armand, in Canada.

CAPT. FREDERICK POTTER

moved into St. Albans in 1786, from Sunderland, Vt. and was an active influential man during his life, which closed August 9, 1845.

DAVID STEVENS

was born at Methuen, Mass., July 2, 1763. He came to St. Albans nearly 70 years since. He took a prominent part in town affairs, and died Aug. 31, 1844.

CAPT. JOHN GILMAN

was among the early settlers and lived half a mile south of the court-house on the farm still occupied by his descendants. He died Aug. 31, 1845, aged 76 years.

LEWIS WALKER

filled many town offices and was highly esteemed among the first settlers. He died Sept. 5, 1852, aged 82 years.

CAPT. JOHN GATES

died July 21, 1833. He raised a large family of children, who have been more than ordinarily successful in life. He was the father of Silas Gates whose death is noticed in the history of the town.

THE BROOKS FAMILY.

Hananiah came in 1788, Azariah and Eleazer in 1790, Adonijah and Asahel subsequently. They settled upon St. Albans Point—were a thrifty and industrious set of men, and have left many descendants.

DEA. DAVID CAMPBELL

was here as early as 1790; settled in the north part of the town; attended the meetings of the Baptist church, in Swanton, of which he was deacon.

ELEAZAR JEWETT

settled in the north part of the town and built a grist and saw-mill on a stream that is now nearly dry. He came in 1793, and has been dead many years.

ORRAN TULLAR

lived on the first farm south of Jewett. He came to town in 1796—was a prominent member of the Congregational church, and highly esteemed by his townsmen.

DR. HIRAM FAIRCHILD STEVENS

was born in St. Albans, Aug 3, 1825. He was the eldest son of David and Rachel (Fairchild) Stevens, and received a good English education at the Franklin County Grammar School in St. Albans. At the age of 15 his father died and he became, by request of his parent, a private pupil of the Rev. Dr. Smith, at that time pastor of the Congregational church. In August, 1842, he was entered as a student of the University of Vermont, and became a member of the Sophomore class. His health was such, that he was frequently interrupted in his studies, and at the commencement of his senior year, much to his regret, he was obliged to abandon his collegiate course altogether. In 1849, he entered the office of Dr. John L. Chandler and commenced the study of medicine. During his course of study, he attended lectures at Pittsfield, Mass., Woodstock, Vt., and at the College of physicians and surgeons, in the city of New York, where he took the degree of Doctor of Medicine in March, 1850. His health failed again in 1852, and in the Fall of that year he went to Jacksonville in Florida, where he passed the following Winter. He came home in the Summer much improved, but fearing a recurrence of his disease (that of the lungs), he returned to the South, and passed the Winter following in Charleston, S. C. His health was now so well established that he returned in the Spring of 1854, and recommenced the practice of medicine in his native town. This he continued with remarkable success, until the time of his death, which occurred from typhoid fever, Jan. 15, 1868.

Dr. Stevens was a very decided Christian. He was admitted a member of the Congregational church, Dec. 5, 1847, and was always esteemed as one of its brightest ornaments. He was married Aug. 7, 1849, to Miss Louisa Johnson, of Georgia, who is still living. In October, 1857, he was elected president of the Vermont Medical Society, before which he delivered the annual address, a production which was received with much favor. In 1856 and '57, he was elected to represent the town of St. Albans in the General Assembly of the State, and was chosen to the State Senate by the county of Franklin, in the years 1862 and '63. From this brief record it will readily be seen that his standing was in all respects high. He was amiable and kind-spir-

ited to an eminent degree, and his deportment dignified and graceful. He secured the confidence of all classes, and few men have lived more respected, or died more lamented.

BATES TURNER

was born in Canaan, Ct., in October, 1760, of respectable and pious parentage, from whose example and precepts he early imbibed those religious impressions, and that sacred regard for the rights of his fellow-men, which he never ceased to cherish through his after life. Deeply participating in the sense of wrong and oppression which pervaded the public mind at that period, he entered the army of the Revolution at the age of 16, and exposed himself to hardships and dangers, in defence of the liberties of his country. At the close of the war he entered on a course preparatory to the profession of law; to the duties of which his subsequent life was devoted. He attended the celebrated law-school at Litchfield, then in charge of Judges Reeve and Gould; and, after pursuing the usual course of study, was admitted to the bar, and soon after removed to Vermont. He married about this time, Mrs. Persis Humphrey, who lived near the city of Providence, R. I. He first settled in Fairfield, in the year 1796, which place it was then supposed would be made the shire-town of the county. In 1798 he removed to St. Albans, and in 1804, formed a copartnership with Asa Aldis, which continued but a few years; and Mr. Turner removed back to Fairfield. There he set up a law-school for the purpose of preparing young men for admission to the bar. He was reputed to have the faculty of fitting his students for admission and practice in much less time than was ordinarily spent in preparatory studies. Hence many young men resorted to him for the purpose of being fitted for admission to the bar in a shorter time than the rules of the court required.

Nearly 175 students at law were entered in his office; a number exceeding by far that of any office in the State, as well as most of the private law-schools of New England. In 1812, he moved to Middlebury, with the purpose of establishing a law-school in that place. Not receiving adequate encouragement, he returned to Fairfield. In 1814 his wife died; and, in 1815 he removed to St. Albans. Soon after this he married Mrs. Sarah Webb of North Hero, a lady of uncommon excellence, who died Aug., 1839. In the year 1827, and again in 1828, he was elected a Judge of the supreme

court. At the expiration of the second term, he returned to his profession. As a sound lawyer, a fair minded and skillful practitioner, a companion at once amiable and facetious, he enjoyed, it is believed, the confidence and esteem of the bar in this county, with which he was for some 50 years connected, and to which he stood for a long time related as its senior member. Few men entertained so high respect for the profession. Indeed, while others cultivated it as a means of affluence and fame, Judge Turner—to whom no one ever imputed a sordid or covetous spirit—loved it for its own sake; and in the recollections it furnished he found an unending source of gratification, even after the infirmities of age had withdrawn him from active pursuits. His life is full of instruction to those who covet for themselves a cheerful and happy old age. He was pre-eminently a genial man, always in good spirits—courteous and kind to all around him. His conversation sparkled with witticisms and piquant sayings, which 40 years ago were quoted by almost every body. He was particularly noted for his powers of repartee. Once, when calling upon a lady acquaintance, with his bag of law papers in his hand, he was playfully reminded by her, that Judas carried a bag. "Yes," said he, "and he kept better company than I do, too." He would always get out his sleigh upon the first appearance of snow, whether there was sufficient for sleighing or not. Once he was grinding along on the grave, the road-way being merely white from a recent flurry, when a neighbor met him and said, "Well, Judge, how does it go?" "Rather hard," he replied—"the fact is, you can't have right good sleighing without some snow." His social habits he cultivated to the last, receiving and returning the visits of his friends with the utmost cordiality and gusto, till within a few days of his death. His interest in passing events, whether of a public or local nature, hardly suffered a decline—scarcely any abatement in his active habits was observed, till about the age of 80 years. Up to that period, no obstacle seemed sufficient to deter him from his out-door calls. At all seasons of the year, through the most inclement weather, and over roads deemed almost impassable to young and hardy men, he might be found, pursuing his cheerful way to his appointed object. As a Christian, his memory will be long cherished among his surviving acquaintances. He was an honored and influential member of the Congregational church in St. Albans from the time of his last settlement, in the year

1815. The last years of his active life were zealously employed in promoting the spiritual welfare of those around him; and the evening of his days devoted to pious meditation and prayer. With christian serenity of mind he contemplated the approach of death, and died, April 30, 1847, at peace with God, and in charity with all men.

NEHEMIAH WASHBURN KINGMAN.

BY REV. JAMES DAYE.

Nehemiah W. Kingman, a native of Canaan, N. Y., came to St. Albans more than 60 years ago. He was a hatter by trade, and for a considerable time worked at his trade here. He subsequently enlarged his business, and kept a small retail store of groceries and dry-goods in connection with the hutting business. By degrees he gave up the hutting business, and limited his attention to dry goods and groceries, and such other matters as were usually kept in a country store. He was industrious and frugal in his manner and style of living, and by such means he was able, in the course of his residence in St. Albans, to acquire an ample fortune. Though living frugally, and avoiding all sorts of extravagance in his domestic management, he was liberal and public spirited in relation to what he considered to be beneficial to the town or to the community at large. He came to St. Albans a poor mechanic, and died worth more than \$100,000, a larger estate than that owned by any other man in Franklin county at that time, excepting, perhaps, one man. He died in 1845, at the age of about 65 years, after a long and lingering illness, which obliged him to relinquish business some two or three years before his death.

His first marriage was in 1805, with Miss Almira Humphrey, a step-daughter of Judge Turner, who died in 1816. He was married in 1820, to Miss Thankful Stone, who died in 1855. He represented the town of St. Albans in the general assembly of the State, for the year 1816; and, Dec. 31, 1815, made a profession of religion by uniting with the Congregational church. He was exceedingly reticent and undemonstrative. His diffidence was such that he never took part in public meetings, but enjoyed the entire confidence of the community. At his death, he left a provision for his pastor, Rev. Dr. Smith, of \$80 per annum, during his pastorate, which was paid by his administrator.

As a man of business and enterprise, the death of Mr. Kingman was considered as a pub-

his loss. There is reason to believe that had his life and health been spared, he would have been among the first in this community to have assisted and carried forward to completion the important projects that have been planned and executed in this part of the county, which has added so materially to the wealth and prosperity of the village and adjacent country. For many years previous to his death he was president of the bank of St. Albans; and the stock-holders of that institution are much indebted to his prudent management of its concerns for the good standing it constantly maintained through all the difficulties it had to encounter, and for its successful termination at the expiration of its charter.

SETH WETMORE.

BY HON. JAMES DAVIS

Seth Wetmore came to St. Albans about the year 1800. He was a native of Mass., and had been unfortunate in his speculations in Georgia lands, or in the Yazoo claims, as they were called. He studied law in Middlebury, and came to St. Albans to commence practice. After he came here he married the daughter of Gen. Shepherd of Massachusetts, who died not long after, leaving one son, William Shepherd Wetmore, now a wealthy citizen of Newport, R. I. It does not appear that Mr. Wetmore possessed much property when he came to St. Albans, or afterwards acquired much by his practice as a lawyer. His second wife was the daughter of Deacon Smith, and the sister of the late Hon. John Smith. She died many years ago. He was two or three times elected a member of the General Assembly. Sometime previous to 1810, he was appointed sheriff of the county. At that time it was hazardous to be sheriff on account of the scarcity of money, the difficulty of collecting debts by process of law, and the general demoralization of the people. Such a state of things often occurs in a new county, where the settlers are made up of all grades of persons, coming from different places and for different reasons. Mr. Wetmore was unfortunate in his official or ministerial operations, trusting too much to the assurances and honesty of those with whom he had to deal. He was a defaulter on an execution for a large amount in favor of the Vermont State Bank, and was confined to the jail limits for some time. His bail was prosecuted on his bond, and their property sold on execution. This created a prejudice against

him of course, on the part of the sufferers, which they did not overlook or forget. He became embarrassed in his financial affairs, and remained so to the end of his life. He again turned his attention to the practice of law, and supported his family by that means. Subsequently he was judge of probate for the county, and held the office from his first appointment in 1817, till he died. He was also a member of the executive council for Franklin county for a number of years in succession. In the discharge of his duties under these appointments, he faithfully served the county and State to the entire satisfaction of the people generally. He was a useful citizen in all matters that concerned the welfare and prosperity of the community, and his opinion and advice was much relied on in all concerns of the village.

He was reputed to be a sound lawyer, though not an eloquent advocate; and he was honorable in his practice and business connections with his professional brethren. For a long time he was the principal magistrate in the town for the trial of causes, and in that capacity he officiated more than any other man in the town or county. An anecdote is related of him as an instance of absent-mindedness, or rather his want of skill in remarking the difference between horses that bore a slight resemblance to each other. In early times, before there was any regular line of stages between St. Albans and the place where the legislature was sitting, he borrowed a horse of a neighboring farmer to ride to the seat of the State government. At the end of the session he returned home, and sent the horse which he rode to the supposed owner, who, as soon as he saw the horse, declared it was not his, but an inferior animal. He refused to receive the horse. Mr. Wetmore was unable, after diligent search and inquiry, to discover any traces of the horse he had borrowed, and which he had somehow exchanged away for the very inferior one he rode home. The circumstance was the more singular, as one of the horses was a gelding and the other a mare. Mr. Wetmore, of course, was obliged to pay the difference of value between the two animals.

Mr. Wetmore was a respectable member of the Methodist church. His death occurred after a long and lingering illness of a pulmonary character. The members of the bar generally attended his funeral, and marched in

prudent to the grave. His son, William Shepherd Wetmore, has since erected a handsome monument to his memory. His death took place in August, 1830, when he was about 65 years of age.

GEN. LEVI HOUSE.

BY REV. JAMES BAYNE.

Gen. House was probably the most conspicuous attorney, here, in those early times. He came into St. Albans about the time the county was organized; perhaps a little before. He first resided in Georgia, and there married the daughter of Nathaniel B. Torrey. After his removal to St. Albans he became quite noted as an advocate of the law. For a considerable time he was successful in business, and, before the year 1802 he was reputed to be the first attorney in the county. He seems to have been a man of brilliant talents, but not a learned lawyer. His legal qualifications were such as pleased the majority of the people of those times. He was bold, positive and abusive. He had a great run of business, and at one time was supposed to be quite wealthy. It has been said that he kept no books of account, but made his charges on loose strips of paper. He was negligent in collecting his debts, and consequently lost a considerable portion of his earnings. He built a house on the spot where now (1860) stands the dwelling of H. R. Beardsly, Esq. This house was the largest and most costly of any before erected in the county of Franklin. It was of wood, but elegant and showy. It was burned to ashes in 1821, while owned by Orange Ferris.

He was elected Brigadier General, and served for several years in that capacity. He was a man of independent feelings, fearing and caring for no one. He was profane and abusive in relation to those whom he considered hostile to him. He was a federalist in his politics, and deemed all those of the opposite party his political adversaries. The writer has in his possession a copy of a memorandum written by the late Seth Wetmore, detailing the conversation, or rather the language, held by House towards Judge Janes, at a public inn, in St. Albans, August 7, 1808. It was profane and abusive in the extreme. Janes was then chief judge of the county court, and requested Mr. Wetmore to note down the language used by House, with a view, probably of commencing an action of

slander against House. The language was undoubtedly actionable; but it does not appear that Janes ever brought an action of the kind against House for this slanderous language. He probably considered that House's abusive language was harmless, as to any injury to reputation. House by this time had become intemperate, and people had lost confidence in him as a lawyer, and as a man of business. He became involved in debt, and was unable to pay. He not long after—previous to 1810—removed to Canada, and, of course, did no more business in St. Albans. He afterward returned here, where he died in 1813. He left no property. The spacious house which he had built had sometime previous become the property of another proprietor.

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Col. Eldridge was not reputed to be a great lawyer, not having arrived to that age at which the mental faculties are supposed to be fully developed or matured. His friends had full confidence that if his life had been spared he would have obtained a highly respectable standing as a lawyer and as a citizen. Some four or five years before his death he married Eliza Jones, daughter of Joseph Jones, one of the early settlers, who died several years before. Col. Eldridge's widow resided in St. Albans some considerable time after her husband's decease, but finally removed to Upper Canada to reside with her brother. She there married a Mr. Morris, and died several years since.

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Mr. Smedley had not the advantage of a classical education, except what was attainable at the Franklin county Grammar School in St. Albans. But he was not an unlearned man. He made good use of the opportunities which had been afforded him, and treasured up a store of information which he turned to a good account in the practice of his profession. He was reputed to be a man of sound sense and strict integrity. He stood well at the bar as a sound lawyer; and though not highly distinguished as an advocate, there were few young men in this vicinity who had a better reputation for legal knowledge, or could be more safely consulted as an adviser or counsellor. He had many warm, devoted friends, and few, if any enemies. He was, what is called, a self-made man, not having had the advantages of powerful or influential friends to assist and patronize him in the commencement of his practice. For the reputation he acquired as a faithful and industrious lawyer, he was indebted to his own habits of industry and perseverance, and to those alone. He was never married, and left but few relatives to mourn his loss.

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S. E. part of the town. Titles to lands in northern Vermont became at this time exceedingly uncertain, and source of much vexatious and expensive litigation. Deacon Smith lost his farm, through a defective title, and removed to the village. With such preparation as the slender educational facilities of the town afforded at that time, he commenced the study of the law in the office of his brother-in-law, Roswell Hutchins. His legal studies, however, were mainly prosecuted in the office of the Hon. Benjamin Swift. He was admitted to the bar in 1810, and soon afterwards formed a copartnership with Mr. Swift, in the practice of the law. This firm was remarkably successful, having a very large and remunerative business, and ranking second to none in ability and integrity. The copartnership continued for 17 years, when Mr. Swift, having been elected a representative to Congress, retired. Mr. Smith was married Sept. 18, 1814, to Miss Maria W. Curtis, of Troy, N. Y., who still survives him.

Dec. 31, 1815, he made a profession of religion, by connecting himself with the Congregational church, and continued to the day of his death, an active and influential member. He held the office of state's attorney for the county of Franklin, from the year 1827 to '33, and was the representative of the town in the general assembly of Vermont, with the exception of 1 year, (1834) from 1827 to '38. He was elected speaker of the house in 1832 and '33. In '38 he was nominated by the democratic party as their candidate for representative in congress. The district was strongly whig; but the personal popularity of the candidate was such, that after three spirited trials he was elected.

In 1840, the great political storm that swept the country, carried away Mr. Smith with it, and his congressional career was terminated March 4, 1841. But one speech of his was ever published. This was in defence of the much abused Independent treasury bill, and was of ability: and, judged in the light of subsequent events, would be considered eminently wise and just. He continued the practice of law after his dissolution with Mr. Swift, having several partners at different times, until 1845; when, until his death, he gave his time and energies to the introduction of rail-roads into Vermont, the State in whose prosperity he took a very decided interest. Opportunities are sometimes afforded to men of doing much to benefit the communities among which they live, and to command the reverence and gratitude of the generations who succeed them. Enterprising

and far-seeing, they take advantage of circumstances, or inaugurate a course of measures, the result of which is to greatly advance the material wealth and prosperity of those with whom they are associated in interest. Thus it was that Mr. Smith, and other gentlemen in different parts of the State, in the perfection of our great lines of rail-way, were instrumental in conferring inestimable and lasting benefits upon the people. As a benefactor to the county of Franklin, and of St. Albans in particular, no one deserves to rank with Mr. Smith. The fruits of his sagacity, boldness and untiring energy are too abundant; the memory of his earnest struggles and ultimate triumph too fresh, to admit any questioning of this assumption. That his perplexing and exhaustive labors were the cause of his sudden death, Nov. 20, 1858, there is no reason to doubt. Mr. Smith, throughout his entire life, was eminently liberal and public-spirited. The estimation in which he was held by his townsmen, is shown by the many all but unanimous elections to offices of trust which he received at their hands. To say that he was an exemplary and moral man, is to say nothing. He was much more. Conscientious and firm in his religious principles, he led the life of an earnest Christian man, "full of charity and good works, without partiality, and without hypocrisy."

JOSEPH S. BRAINARD

came to St. Albans, from Troy, N. Y., in October, 1808. The Hon. Lawrence Brainard, who was brought up in this family, came in with them. The subject of this sketch was an active and influential man in town affairs, and for many years was deputy-sheriff and keeper of the jail. He died Jan 1, 1817, leaving a widow who died Feb. 22, 1857.

JEREMIAH M'DANIEL,

a young man of extraordinary ability and piety, came to St. Albans in 1815, to study the classical languages at the academy. His parents then resided in the east part of Johnson. He was at this time but 17 years of age; but was licensed to preach by the Methodist Quarterly Conference. He may be said to have been a Christian all his days, so lovely was his character, and so humble and conscientious his daily walk, all through his boyhood and youth. At the request of the Methodist congregation in St. Albans, he was stationed here in 1816 and '17. His salutary life, and the almost angelic fervor and beauty of his ministrations, attracted the attention and regard of many outside his own

denomination. He gave great promise of eminence and usefulness, but his brilliant career was to be a short one. Severe pulmonary symptoms were apparent in the fall of 1817, which increased gradually, and toward spring he became partially insane. His reason was never regained. The disease continued to progress, and he died at the house of Daniel Dutcher, August 17, 1818, aged 20 years.

DR. JULIUS HOYT

was the son of Samuel Hoyt of Guilford, Ct., from which place he removed with his family temporarily during the Revolutionary war, to Sunderland, Vt., as a place of safety from the incursions of the enemy. The subject of this notice was born in Sunderland, Nov. 26, 1778. The family remained in Sunderland till the war was over, and then went back to Guilford. When he was about 17 years old he went to live with his brother Joseph, who had settled in Westford, Vt., in which place he taught school. From Westford he went to Arlington, where he studied medicine with Dr. Todd. While prosecuting his studies, he found it necessary to labor to procure the requisite means; and accordingly worked on the Hudson river at Lansingburgh, at a time when a great effort was making to render the river navigable to that place. The project failed, and the city of Troy was consequently built up, and Lansingburgh went down, or ceased to grow. After he had completed his studies he formed a partnership with his cousin, John Wilcox, in the druggist business, and removed to Vergennes. In July, 1802, he came to St. Albans, and established himself as a physician and druggist on the corner of South Main and Nason streets. He had a store afterwards on the ground now occupied by the American House. He subsequently purchased the brick store which he occupied until he died, part of the time as a store, and the latter part of the time as a dwelling-house, he having fitted it up for that purpose. The practice of medicine was soon relinquished, and his stock of goods was extended to the usual assortment of a country store. Sept. 15, 1805, he was united in marriage with Miss Jemima Taylor, daughter of Col. Holloway Taylor, who is still living. He connected himself by profession with the Congregational church, Dec. 1, 1811, and was, from that time to the day of his death, among its most honored and influential members. March 1, 1816, he was elected one of its dea-

cons, an office which he held during the remainder of his life. Dr. Hoyt was a man of great decision of character, strict in the performance of his religious duties, honest and straightforward in all his dealings. In the latter part of his life he became actively interested in the great slavery controversy, and by his influence and benefactions, sought to accomplish its overthrow. For some years previous to his death, he had retired from the prosecution of mercantile business, and employed his time in superintending the work upon a farm lying near his residence, on which his son, the Hon. Romeo H. Hoyt, now lives. He never had the slightest aspiration for office; and consequently, although possessed of every requisite qualification, he was never elected to any but town offices. As a decidedly religious man, he was known throughout the State; and his fluency and aptness in remark, are still remembered by the few of his contemporaries who survive him. He lived unostentatiously and prudently, and although his religious contributions were on a liberal scale, he acquired an ample estate, which fell to his widow and two children, who survive him. His last disease was cancer in the face. It had been for years in development, but at length became exceedingly painful and confined him to his room. He died Nov. 14, 1852. It need not be added that he bore his sufferings with Christian patience and resignation, or that he left the world with a tranquil, yet firm and abiding hope in a blessed immortality.

DR. EPHRAIM LITTLE

was born in Cummington, Mass., Dec. 7, 1779. He was educated at Deerfield Academy, and studied medicine in his native town with Dr. Peter Bryant, a physician of great eminence in his profession, and father of William Cullen Bryant, the poet. In 1802, he married Miss Elizabeth Norton, of Ashfield, Mass., and in the year following came with her to St. Albans, and commenced the practice of his profession. He lived, for about 12 years, one mile south of the village. After this, he owned and occupied until his death, the house which formerly stood where Dr. O. F. Fassett's house now stands, near the Welden House. He united by profession with the Congregational church, Jan. 7, 1814, and March 1, 1816, was chosen one of its deacons, and discharged the duties of his office until his death. He was a man on whom his pastor could always rely, as a steadfast friend

and helper, and his fervent love for the great truths of Christianity, together with his ability and zeal in discussing and defending them, were widely known. He soon came to be considered as an able and skillful physician, humane and assiduous in his care of the sick and distressed. He was believed by the people to be punctiliously honest and safe as a practitioner, and as a consequence, he soon attained a highly respectable practice, which he held through his life. He died of consumption Dec. 30, 1829, aged 50 years; leaving a large circle of warm and sincere friends to mourn his loss.

DR. BENJAMIN CHANDLER

was born in the State of Connecticut, in August, 1772. His father soon after settled in Vermont, and was killed in the battle of Bennington, Aug. 16, 1777, by a shot from one of the Tories, who had rallied under the standard of Col. Baum, the British commander. Dr. Chandler became a medical student in the office of Drs. Chipman, at Pawlet, and afterwards with Dr. Ebenezer Marvin, of Tinnmouth. He settled in Fairfield, Vt., in 1792, and, being almost the only regular surgeon and physician in the county, his ride became very extensive. Having a large and increasing practice in St. Albans, he removed thither in 1807. Here he became the leading man in his profession, a position which he maintained throughout his life. His opportunities for the obtaining of an education were exceedingly slender, and yet, by the industrious use of such as were within his reach, he became a fair classical scholar. He pursued the study of the Latin language by the light of the kitchen-fire, and improved every advantage that offered to increase his stock of learning.

Dr. Chandler was not an office-seeker, and consequently was not an office-holder. Like most professional men of high standing, he devoted his principal attention to his profession, disregarding the honors and allurements of office as being of little value compared with the celebrity of a skillful and learned physician. He, however, did not ignore politics, but manifested a deep interest in the affairs of government. He was a federalist, in the stormy times preceding and during the war of 1812, and was consequently opposed to the measures adopted by the national government in relation to the war, and to the acts of Congress preceding the declaration of war against

Great Britain. His opposition to the acts of the dominant party, and the fearless expression of his opinion on public measures and public men, produced enemies who were not backward in manifesting their opposition to him. And this opposition was not confined to him as a politician, or as a citizen; but extended to his practice as a physician. But it did not detract from his high standing in the medical fraternity as a skillful surgeon and physician.

Dr. Chandler, as we are aware, never expressed any dissent to the leading doctrines of Christianity. But he was considered to be somewhat skeptical in matters appertaining to religion. But whatever his doubts were respecting the great truths of Christianity, they were removed a short time previous to his death; and he died an open and public professor of the doctrines appertaining to the Episcopal church.

In the year 1818, to recruit his health, which his active labors had seriously impaired, he visited the Springs at Saratoga, N. Y. Receiving no particular benefit, he started upon his return, and had reached the tavern of Gen. Jacob Davis, in Milton, where, from weakness, he was obliged to remain. In the course of a week, however, he rallied to such an extent as to bear the remainder of his journey home, where he died Dec. 13, 1818, aged 46 years.

HON. JONATHAN JANES.

BY HON. JAMES DAVIS.

Jonathan Janes emigrated from Hartford, Ct., soon after, if not before, the organization of the county of Franklin. He first settled in Richford as an agent for some person in Hartford who owned a large quantity of land in that town. He removed to St. Albans some years after, and was appointed a judge of the county court; was subsequently judge of probate and clerk of the county and supreme court. He died in the summer of 1824, at an advanced age. Judge Janes was a man of strong mind, considerably above the average of men in his situation. During the heat of party controversy between the Federalists and Republicans, he was a warm and zealous partizan, and took a decided stand in favor of the measures adopted by the general government, preceding and during the war of 1812 with Great Britain. By reason of his party politics he had political enemies, as almost every man had in those stormy times,

who was conspicuous in the ranks of either of the great political parties. But he had, however, a very respectable standing in society, and was held in honorable estimation by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

REV. WORTHINGTON SMITH, D. D.

Probably no man has ever lived in St. Albans, who made so decided and enduring an impression upon the public mind, as the Rev. Dr. Smith. His ministry covered a space of 27 years, during which time (with a few interruptions only,) he produced two finished sermons each week, which he delivered to his people. A memoir* and selections from his sermons have been published, but as the work will be seen by a few only of the readers of this, the following brief sketch is given. He was the son of Dea. Seth and Mrs. Lydia Smith, and was born at Hadley, Mass., Oct. 11, 1795. His ancestors had lived upon the farm where he was born from the first settlement of the town in 1659, and the farm still remains in the possession of members of the family. His preparatory studies were pursued at the academy in his native town, and he entered the sophomore class in Williams College, in the year 1813. He graduated in 1816, and during the same year made a profession of religion by joining the Congregational church in Hadley. Having decided to become a preacher of the Gospel, he entered the Theological Seminary, at Andover, in the fall of 1816. His theological course was completed in 1819, and as he did not think it best to enter at once upon the duties of the ministry, he accepted the situation of principal of the academy at Hadley, in which he continued about a year. He received a call Feb. 17, 1821, from the church in Windsor, Vt., which he declined, for reasons which are unknown. In the month of August, 1822, he came to St. Albans on a short visit to the friend who was soon to be his faithful helper to the end of his life. Here, as will be seen in the history of the Congregational church, he was ordained pastor, June 4, 1823. He married Miss Mary Ann Little, eldest daughter of Dr. Ephraim Little, of St. Albans, July 1, 1823, and thus became settled and domiciliated on the spot which was thenceforth, and to the end of his life on earth, his fixed residence, and the home of his affections.

* By the late Professor and President, Joseph Torrey, of the University of Vermont.

As early as 1835, he began to receive applications to exchange his field of labor. These came from wealthy and influential churches, and from literary institutions, but all which, he felt constrained to decline. A formal call in 1837 from the Washington street church in Beverly, Mass., he favored so far, as to submit the matter to a council. This council, of which Rev. Prof. Marsh was moderator, unanimously decided against his dismission, and in this he acquiesced. He received the degree of Doctor of Divinity, in August, 1845. When the seat of President of the University of Vermont, was vacated by the resignation of Dr. Wheeler, in 1849, Dr. Smith was appointed to the vacant office. At first he declined. Afterwards, when it came to be represented to him, that unanimity in the choice of a presiding officer could not easily be secured in the case of any other nomination, he consented to reconsider the matter; and finally, to the general regret of the church and community with whom he had been so long connected, and who were now, as before, exceedingly unwilling to part with him, he accepted the appointment. The failure of his organs of speech, now worn and enfeebled by long and constant public speaking, was an argument, both to himself and his friends, in favor of his trying the experiment of a change of labor, in a vocation where there would be less occasion for a constant strain upon the voice. He entered upon the duties of the Presidency and was inaugurated in August, 1849. The 6 years which followed, were believed to be the most laborious of his life. In the autumn of 1853, an observable change in the state of his general health began to be remarked by his friends, and in August, 1854, he gave in his resignation to the corporation. At the earnest request of the board, he consented that their action upon his resignation might be postponed, but at the next commencement, in 1855, he requested that it be accepted, which was done. The interval was short between the termination of his connection with the college, and the termination of his mortal career. Feb. 4, 1856, he was obliged to take his bed, and on the 13th, he expired.

The following letter from the late Rev. Dr. Pease, the immediate successor of Dr. Smith in the office, well embodies what should be said in conclusion:

"Professor Torrey:

Dear Sir,—I can, without much difficulty, comply with your request, that I would give you my impressions of the 'general character' of President Smith. His character was marked by traits so distinct and positive as to make a distinct and positive impression on my mind. The word that best expresses my view of his character, as a whole, is *integrity*. His moral virtues were those which sprang out of, and illustrated that quality. There was a proportion in his sentiments, and, therefore an almost instinctive justice in his moral judgments. His approval or condemnation of measures and opinion was remarkably free from any apparent self-reference, and seemed to be affected very little, if at all, by their relation to other persons. I think the judgment of others coincides with my own, that his judgments were *impartial*.

"His intellectual character was marked by the like integrity and soundness. This appears to me to be true in two respects. In the first place, he investigated a subject with calmness, patience and comprehensiveness; making himself master of it in all its details and bearings. He was, therefore, seldom mistaken in matters of fact. Where he professed to know at all, his knowledge was accurate. In the second place, he had a liberal and fair appreciation of all departments of human knowledge and labor. This saved him from any improper bias arising from the careful interest with which he devoted his thoughts to particular subjects. I think his professional career affords a confirmation of this opinion. Nearly all his active life was spent in the discharge of the duties of a Christian pastor and preacher; and but few men were better versed in all the more fundamental questions of law and government and public policy. The methods and progress of the medical profession, we might suppose, judging from his conversation, had been made by him matters of special observation and study. He was widely conversant with general literature. He took a lively and intelligent interest in all the great questions of the day. He was acquainted not only with the general bearings and importance of agriculture and the arts, but also with their processes. He had always taken so practical an interest in education, that, when he was chosen to the presidency of the college, he seemed almost as familiar with its duties as if his life had been spent in the discharge of them. This comprehensive view which he took of all the great subjects of human interest, gave to his mind what I cannot better express than by calling it a *judicial character*. And I believe it is a fact, that, in the circle where he habitually moved, his opinions, although given with modesty and reserve, had the practical effect of decisions.

"Like traits belonged to his social character. There was a generous frankness in his social intercourse, which left on the mind a conviction of his sincerity and honesty. There was, however, at the same time, a dignity and reserve in his manner, which did not encour-

age very great familiarity. He awakened in his friends more the sentiments of confidence and respect, than any of a more tender character. His bearing towards others was always that of dignified kindness and courteous consideration. Here, also, he maintained the character of *impartiality*.

"His religious character was in harmony with the rest; giving to the rest, indeed, much of its beauty and excellence. Thorough, self-searching, and vigilant with reference to his own personal experience, he was not disposed to make that a matter of frequent conversation. His confidence with reference to himself, as well as to others, rested more on the habitual life, than on any transient emotions. He was decided, clear, and profound in his theological opinions, and was able to express them with great power, both in conversation and in the pulpit; but was tolerant to those who differed from him, not attributing their difference to unworthy motives or ends. The just balance of his intellectual character seemed to be in its proportions to his religious life; and the purity of his religious character communicated its own sincerity and clearness to his intellectual processes, and both together completed that combination of qualities which I have called *integrity*. I might illustrate what I have said, but perhaps nothing further is necessary to the clear communication of what you desired of me,—my impression of President Smith's general character.

Yours truly,

CALVIN PRASE.

HON. JAMES DAVIS

was born at North Kingston, R. I., Aug. 8, 1783. His father, the late Joshua Davis, Esq., was a farmer, and the owner of a grist-mill. The son worked on the farm until he was 17 years of age, and then attended the mill some 3 years. In the latter occupation he found considerable time for reading, and imbibed a taste for composing. Feeling the want of a better education than the common school could supply, he became a student of Washington Academy, at the village of Wickford, in December, 1803. In November, 1805, he entered Union College, at Schenectady. To reach that place, he took passage in a sloop from Wickford to Albany, the voyage lasting 2 weeks. He was a hard student, working until after midnight and through the usual vacations. He graduated in 1809, and in November following, commenced teaching an academy in Lansingburgh, N. Y. He continued in this situation until November, 1810, when he came to St. Albans and commenced the study of law in the office of Asahel Langworthy, Esq. In March, 1811, he left the office of Mr. Langworthy, and continued the study of law with the Hon. Asa Aldis, and

his partner, Sanford Gadcomb. He was admitted to the bar in the winter of 1812, and not long after opened an office at North Hero, in the county of Grand Isle. In the Fall of 1813, he was appointed States' Attorney for the county, but declined the appointment and removed to Fairfield, where he became partner with Hon. Bates Turner, in the practice of law. This copartnership was broken by the removal of Judge Turner to St. Albans, in 1815; and in 1816, Judge Davis opened an office in Swanton. In the fall of 1818, Judge Aldis proposed to him a copartnership, which he accepted, and in January, 1819, took up his permanent residence in this town. He devoted himself with great assiduity to the business of his office, and was regarded as a sound and judicious lawyer. He never took upon himself, however, the duties of an advocate to any extent, but his preparation of causes for trial was always very full and complete. Feb. 15, 1829, he was married to Miss Esther Palmer, by whom he had two sons, James P., now in the customs department, and Wilbur P., editor and proprietor of the VERMONT TRANSCRIPT. In 1828 he was elected a delegate to the Constitutional Convention which met in June and in September, 1829, and in 1830 a member of the Executive Council of the State. In the Fall of 1843 he was elected associate Judge of Franklin County, and re-elected in 1844. In 1845 he was elected Judge of Probate, and re-elected in '46, '47, '49, '53, '55. In February, 1859, whilst attending the funeral of Mrs. Cynthia Penniman, as a pall-bearer, he was severely injured by the overturning of the carriage in which he was riding, and by a fall in about a year afterward, the neck of his left thigh-bone was fractured, by which accident he was mainly confined to the house for the remainder of his life. He passed his time in reading, writing and study.

One fruit of his writing was "Reminiscences of St. Albans, by an old inhabitant," published in the TRANSCRIPT in a series of numbers.

His last illness was short and painful. He at all times enjoyed the entire confidence of the people of St. Albans, and has left a large circle of friends and acquaintances who will deplore his loss.

His contributions to the public press were characterized by great purity and elegance of language, and were principally anonymous

essays, in the local newspapers. He was a man of rare modesty and integrity. The world has need of more such men as was our departed friend, the Hon. James Davis.

ASA ALDIS.

By far the most sagacious, influential and distinguished man in St. Albans, during the first 30 years of the present century, was Judge Asa Aldis. The following sketch is mostly from a paper prepared by the late Judge Davis, who was his copartner in the practice of law; and for several years an inmate of his family.

"Asa Aldis was born in the town of Franklin, Norfolk Co., Mass., in the year 1770. His father was a merchant in that town, and when the revolution commenced he was reputed to be a man of considerable wealth."

Unfortunately he was a Loyalist, and his social and business relations with the English party in Boston, whither he had removed some months before the Revolution, led his friends to suppose he would join the tories, in the coming struggle. But he died in Boston, in May, 1775, prior to the declaration of independence. His wife had died 2 years before. She was a Miss Metcalf, and was said to be a lady of superior intellectual endowments, was a parishioner and friend of the erudite and well known Dr. Emonson, and well versed in the metaphysical subtleties of that age. She left to her son a library of theological works, among which the writings of Edwards were prominent. The subject of this sketch, an only child, was thus at the age of 5 years left an orphan, in the care of a sister of his mother, in whose family he lived until he was 14. His father's sudden death, and the suspicion of toryism under which he rested, led his relatives in the country to suppose his property would be confiscated. Much of it was sacrificed, but there was no confiscation. After the war was over and independence established, Judge Metcalf, the uncle and guardian of Asa, received information from a mercantile firm in Boston, that Mr. Aldis' books and papers were in their hands. Up to this time, all but the lands in Franklin was supposed to be lost. It was now discovered, that immediately after Mr. Aldis' death, his friend, Capt. Goldsbury, of the English army, had, unknown to the family, conveyed the papers to England, he said "to preserve the property for the boy." He had now returned them. Judge Metcalf now laid the case before the Massachusetts general court, by whom it was decided that there could be no confiscation, that the deceased was loyal to the only government existing at the time.

"A portion of this property consisted in a large farm, containing about 400 acres. He esteemed this to be choice property, as it was the homestead of his father. He retained a considerable portion of it to the day of his death."

Somewhat later in life than is usual for young men to begin to prepare for college, he commenced his preparatory studies under the direction of the noted grammarian and teacher, Mr. Alexander, who taught a school in that vicinity. He entered Rhode Island College, now called Brown University, in 1792, and was graduated in 1796. Tristram Burgess, the noted rhetorician, and some other distinguished men, were in the same class. He commenced the study of law in the office of Judge Howell of Providence, at that time the most distinguished lawyer in Rhode Island. After his admission to the bar in Providence, he established an office in the village of Chepachet, in the town of Glocester, Providence Co. He resided in that place 2 or 3 years, and acquired a good run of business, and the reputation of an able lawyer. Here he married the daughter of Lieut. Governor Owen, then the widow of a Mr. Gadscomb, who had died some years before. At the time of her marriage with Mr. Aldis she had 4 children, 2 sons and 2 daughters, two of whom are now living. Not satisfied with the business prospects of the place in which he was located, he proposed to remove Westward. And with that view made a journey to Ohio in quest of a more desirable location. He travelled through a considerable part of the State, and the western part of Pennsylvania, and returned home by the way of St. Albans.

The State of Ohio, and that part of Pennsylvania through which he passed, was new and not much settled; and the country did not appear to him to offer much attraction to an aspiring attorney, who was in pursuit of business. But he discovered in St. Albans such evidences of business in the legal profession, that after his return to Rhode Island, he made up his mind to settle there. Accordingly, after settling up his business in Chepachet, and arranging his affairs in Franklin, he removed here with his wife and her children, in 1802. Soon after his settlement in St. Albans, he formed a partnership with Bates Turner, who was then in business at this place. The partnership did not continue a great length of time, and Mr. Turner removed to Fairfield. The attorneys in practice in St. Albans when Aldis came into the place, were Levi House, Thaddeus Rice, Daniel Ben-

edict, Elias Fassett, Roswell Hutchins and Abner Morton. Soon afterwards, C. P. Van Ness came into the place, and, not many years after, Benjamin Swift. The county was then new, and the people, like all others who are the first settlers of a country, coming from different places, were somewhat dissipated, and prone to litigation. House, at that time, was on the wane, as we have before mentioned. When Van Ness came to St. Albans he was a very young man, and had not been but little in practice, if any. He had been admitted to the bar in the State of New York, and came to Vermont to commence business. It was soon discovered that he had powerful talents; and he immediately acquired a fair run of practice. He remained but a few years in St. Albans, but removed to Burlington previous to 1810.

Aldis, the subject of this sketch, never associated with the dissipated portion of the population which he found here when he first came among them. He confined his attention to his business, and soon became the first and most trustworthy attorney in the county; and this rank he held as long as he continued in practice, and his assistance was sought for more than that of any other lawyer in the county. He soon became a warm partizan, and united himself with the republican party which then supported Jefferson and Madison. He was an ardent supporter of the embargo and non-intercourse measures, which preceded the declaration of war against Great Britain. When war was declared by our government he was among the foremost of those who were prosecuting it with all the energy and power of the government. There were many opponents of the war in this vicinity, considerable smuggling with the enemy, which was the occasion of numerous lawsuits. Aldis readily took a decided stand against the violators of the laws, and was employed as counsel in most of the suits that originated in the county, in behalf of those who claimed the benefit and protection of the laws. He had great influence with the democratic or republican party, and he was consulted more in relation to their views and measures than any other man in this part of the State. In this county his opinion was considered as the law of his party, in everything that concerned coercive or restraining measures adopted by the general government, proceeding and during the continuance of the war. Mr. Van Ness and he agreed as to the propriety of those measures, and they were equally popular with the war-party, and equally influential with the multi-

tude in their hatred of, and opposition to, the federal party.

In the year 1815, he was elected chief justice of the supreme court; an office which he did not seek and did not want. Previous to this time the court was in the hands of the federalists; and, in order to effect a change, it was deemed advisable to select popular and able men to fill the offices of judges in that court.

Aldis, Skinner and Fisk were put in nomination by the democrats, and they were elected by the general assembly. Judge Aldis declined a re-election and returned to the bar as a practicing attorney. Mr. Gadcomb, his former partner, soon after removed to Burlington, and for a while he was alone in business. In January 1819, he formed a partnership with the writer of this sketch. This partnership continued till September, 1832, when it was dissolved, and his son, Asa O. Aldis, who had now finished his preparatory studies, and had been admitted to the bar, became his partner. Judge Aldis gradually grew weary of the practice, and several years previous to his death, retired entirely from business, giving it over to his son. For some time before his death, his bodily infirmities, rendered him unfit for professional business, though his mental faculties remained unimpaired. He had never been a very healthy man, often subject to temporary fits of illness, and was afflicted with distressing attacks of hypochondria, or dejection of mind, for which he could not ascribe any adequate cause, other than a constitutional temperament. He had had, many years before his death, several severe attacks of fever, from which he barely recovered. He died October 16, 1847, after a somewhat lingering illness, in the 78th year of his age.

Judge Aldis possessed a powerful intellect, considerably above the majority of professional men. As a lawyer, his opinion and judgment in litigated questions always had great weight with his associate counsel, as well as with the litigant parties. In all important cases, when he had become acquainted with the facts and substantiating evidence, he thought long and intensely—considered how the case would strike the minds of a jury, under the charge of the court; and if he supposed that the chance was against his client, he advised a compromise.—He was not, perhaps, what is technically called a learned or book-lawyer, and seldom read a law-book, except in the preparation of the causes in which he was engaged. This remark is not applicable so much to the early part of his practice as to a later period of his life; and

even here an exception, perhaps, should be made in relation to the law of real estate. Few lawyers were so well acquainted with the law relating to *real actions* as he. When he first came into Vermont, actions of ejectment constituted a considerable portion of the litigation in the courts, and his knowledge of the law in relation to such actions was superior to most of the attorneys in this part of the State, and was much relied on by all concerned. When he first commenced practice in St. Albans, there does not seem to have been much use for books and book-learning. More reliance was placed on the skill of the advocate, and the ignorance or bias of the court, than on precedents and legal lore produced from books.

While at college he devoted considerable attention to metaphysics and to mathematics, and was probably more interested in those sciences than in the classic literature of the ancient Greeks and Romans. The theory of Locke, Reid and Stewart had more attractions for him than that of Plato and Aristotle; and the problems of Euclid and Archimides, and the *principia* of Newton received more of his attention than the stately epics of Homer and Virgil, or the dramatic works of Sophocles or Terrence, or Aeschylus, or Euripides. His standing in his class at college was among the first. His oration, delivered on his graduation at commencement, was published in pamphlet form. Later in his life he was not a great reader. Like most other lawyers, who are pressed with professional business, his attention was too much engrossed by his profession to employ much of his time in miscellaneous reading: but he made himself acquainted with the important political and theological questions of the day, and, indeed, with all other topics which deeply engaged the attention of the public mind, and was ready to express an opinion on all questions which admitted of different interpretations.

Although he had been regularly educated at a university, he seems to have entirely neglected the ancient classics after leaving college, not viewing them practically of any importance.—But however little he may have regarded the benefit of a classic education in regard to himself, he spared no pains nor expense in the education of his children, not only in those branches of learning that intimately concern the practical business of life, but also in those sciences and arts which are called accomplishments, and serve to embellish character rather than prepare the recipient for the proper and skillful perform-

"A portion of this property consisted in a large farm, containing about 400 acres. He esteemed this to be choice property, as it was the homestead of his father. He retained a considerable portion of it to the day of his death."

Somewhat later in life than is usual for young men to begin to prepare for college, he commenced his preparatory studies under the direction of the noted grammarian and teacher, Mr. Alexander, who taught a school in that vicinity. He entered Rhode Island College, now called Brown University, in 1792, and was graduated in 1796. Tristram Burgess, the noted rhetorician, and some other distinguished men, were in the same class. He commenced the study of law in the office of Judge Howell of Providence, at that time the most distinguished lawyer in Rhode Island. After his admission to the bar in Providence, he established an office in the village of Chepachet, in the town of Gloversville, Providence Co. He resided in that place 2 or 3 years, and acquired a good run of business, and the reputation of an able lawyer. Here he married the daughter of Lieut. Governor Owen, then the widow of a Mr. Gadcomb, who had died some years before. At the time of her marriage with Mr. Aldis she had 4 children, 2 sons and 2 daughters, two of whom are now living. Not satisfied with the business prospects of the place in which he was located, he proposed to remove Westward. And with that view made a journey to Ohio in quest of a more desirable location. He travelled through a considerable part of the State, and the western part of Pennsylvania, and returned home by the way of St. Albans.

The State of Ohio, and that part of Pennsylvania through which he passed, was new and not much settled; and the country did not appear to him to offer much attraction to an aspiring attorney, who was in pursuit of business. But he discovered in St. Albans such evidences of business in the legal profession, that after his return to Rhode Island, he made up his mind to settle there. Accordingly, after settling up his business in Chepachet, and arranging his affairs in Franklin, he removed here with his wife and her children, in 1802. Soon after his settlement in St. Albans, he formed a partnership with Bates Turner, who was then in business at this place. The partnership did not continue a great length of time, and Mr. Turner removed to Fairfield. The attorneys in practice in St. Albans when Aldis came into the place, were Levi House, Thaddeus Rice, Daniel Ben-

edict, Elias Fassett, Roswell Hutchins and Abner Morton. Soon afterwards, C. P. Van Ness came into the place, and, not many years after, Benjamin Swift. The county was then new, and the people, like all others who are the first settlers of a country, coming from different places, were somewhat dissipated, and prone to litigation. House, at that time, was on the wane, as we have before mentioned. When Van Ness came to St. Albans he was a very young man, and had not been but little in practice, if any. He had been admitted to the bar in the State of New York, and came to Vermont to commence business. It was soon discovered that he had powerful talents; and he immediately acquired a fair run of practice. He remained but a few years in St. Albans, but removed to Burlington previous to 1810.

Aldis, the subject of this sketch, never associated with the dissipated portion of the population which he found here when he first came among them. He confined his attention to his business, and soon became the first and most trustworthy attorney in the county; and this rank he held as long as he continued in practice, and his assistance was sought for more than that of any other lawyer in the county. He soon became a warm partizan, and united himself with the republican party which then supported Jefferson and Madison. He was an ardent supporter of the embargo and non-intercourse measures, which preceded the declaration of war against Great Britain. When war was declared by our government he was among the foremost of those who were prosecuting it with all the energy and power of the government. There were many opponents of the war in this vicinity, considerable smuggling with the enemy, which was the occasion of numerous lawsuits. Aldis readily took a decided stand against the violators of the laws, and was employed as counsel in most of the suits that originated in the county, in behalf of those who claimed the benefit and protection of the laws. He had great influence with the democratic or republican party, and he was consulted more in relation to their views and measures than any other man in this part of the State. In this county his opinion was considered as the law of his party, in everything that concerned coercive or restraining measures adopted by the general government, preceding and during the continuance of the war. Mr. Van Ness and he agreed as to the propriety of those measures, and they were equally popular with the war-party, and equally influential with the multi-

tude in their hatred of, and opposition to, the federal party.

In the year 1815, he was elected chief justice of the supreme court; an office which he did not seek and did not want. Previous to this time the court was in the hands of the federalists; and, in order to effect a change, it was deemed advisable to select popular and able men to fill the offices of judges in that court.

Aldia, Skinner and Fisk were put in nomination by the democrats, and they were elected by the general assembly. Judge Aldis declined a re-election and returned to the bar as a practicing attorney. Mr. Gadcomb, his former partner, soon after removed to Burlington, and for a while he was alone in business. In January 1819, he formed a partnership with the writer of this sketch. This partnership continued till September, 1832, when it was dissolved, and his son, Asa O. Aldia, who had now finished his preparatory studies, and had been admitted to the bar, became his partner. Judge Aldis gradually grew weary of the practice, and several years previous to his death, retired entirely from business, giving it over to his son. For some time before his death, his bodily infirmities, rendered him unfit for professional business, though his mental faculties remained unimpaired. He had never been a very healthy man, often subject to temporary fits of illness, and was afflicted with distressing attacks of hypochondria, or dejection of mind, for which he could not ascribe any adequate cause, other than a constitutional temperament. He had had, many years before his death, several severe attacks of fever, from which he barely recovered. He died October 16, 1847, after a somewhat lingering illness, in the 78th year of his age.

Judge Aldis possessed a powerful intellect, considerably above the majority of professional men. As a lawyer, his opinion and judgment in litigated questions always had great weight with his associate counsel, as well as with the litigant parties. In all important cases, when he had become acquainted with the facts and substantiating evidence, he thought long and intensely—considered how the case would strike the minds of a jury, under the charge of the court; and if he supposed that the chance was against his client, he advised a compromise.—He was not, perhaps, what is technically called a learned or book-lawyer, and seldom read a law-book, except in the preparation of the causes in which he was engaged. This remark is not applicable so much to the early part of his practice as to a later period of his life; and

even here an exception, perhaps, should be made in relation to the law of real estate. Few lawyers were so well acquainted with the law relating to *real actions* as he. When he first came into Vermont, actions of ejectment constituted a considerable portion of the litigation in the courts, and his knowledge of the law in relation to such actions was superior to most of the attorneys in this part of the State, and was much relied on by all concerned. When he first commenced practice in St. Albans, there does not seem to have been much use for books and book-learning. More reliance was placed on the skill of the advocate, and the ignorance or bias of the court, than on precedents and legal lore produced from books.

While at college he devoted considerable attention to metaphysics and to mathematics, and was probably more interested in those sciences than in the classic literature of the ancient Greeks and Romans. The theory of Locke, Reid and Stewart had more attractions for him than that of Plato and Aristotle; and the problems of Euclid and Achimides, and the *principia* of Newton received more of his attention than the stately epics of Homer and Virgil, or the dramatic works of Sophocles or Terrence, or Aeschylus, or Euripides. His standing in his class at college was among the first. His oration, delivered on his graduation at commencement, was published in pamphlet form. Later in his life he was not a great reader. Like most other lawyers, who are pressed with professional business, his attention was too much engrossed by his profession to employ much of his time in miscellaneous reading: but he made himself acquainted with the important political and theological questions of the day, and, indeed, with all other topics which deeply engaged the attention of the public mind, and was ready to express an opinion on all questions which admitted of different interpretations.

Although he had been regularly educated at a university, he seems to have entirely neglected the ancient classics after leaving college, not viewing them practically of any importance.—But however little he may have regarded the benefit of a classic education in regard to himself, he spared no pains nor expence in the education of his children, not only in those branches of learning that intimately concern the practical business of life, but also in those sciences and arts which are called accomplishments, and serve to embellish character rather than prepare the recipient for the proper and skillful perform-

ance of professional services, and the practical duties and requirements of domestic life.

We have said that after Judge Aldis was somewhat advanced in years, he was not a great reader. He seemed to prefer working out results by the force of his own powerful intellect, to the easier process of reaching them through the learning and reasoning of other men. His vigorous mind was seldom inactive. He was inclined often to retirement and seclusion from society, that he might ponder without molestation on the subjects which mostly interested him. He adopted no conclusions without thorough investigation. His opinions were not the mere echo of those of other men. They were formed from a different and more elevated point of view than that from which men in general form their opinions. Hence his views were often original and different from those of other men, owing their peculiarity to deep thought and serious and earnest reflection. In the investigation of legal questions, in which he was concerned he seldom failed to come to right conclusions, and to convince his opposite counsel of the correctness of his views. He had little relish for the common newspaper topics of the day, which interest the generality of common readers, and are forgotten almost as soon as read. He was strongly inclined to investigate the general effect of great principles,—principles which influence the actions of great men,—which control the affairs of nations, and effect the welfare of mankind through successive generations.

He seldom read for mere pastime, and had little taste for novels and light literature; viewing such matters as illy calculated to prepare one for the great duties of life, or to qualify a man for success in the arduous services which devolve on the jurist, the statesman and the politician. He seemed to be of the opinion, that deep thought and reflection were indispensable to enable one to make a proper application of one's reading to the common concerns of life, and that serious and intense meditation is as necessary for the acquirement of useful knowledge as continuous miscellaneous reading.

Such men are solid rather than brilliant. In addresses to the jury, and in discussions of legal questions to the court, no one was more listened to, or was more efficacious in convincing the triers.

He was considered as the oracle of the law, and was dreaded as an opponent more than any other attorney at the bar. It appeared to be the opinion of many clients, that if they could have

Aldis on their side, they would be pretty sure of victory.

He was never desirous of extending his business, and was strongly inclined to confine it to his own county. But as the county of Grand Isle was contiguous to Franklin, and the shire town of that county was near St. Albans, he was accustomed to attend the courts there, till near the time of his retirement from business.

He was sometimes accused of a want of liberality in regard to subscriptions for public purposes. But this charge should be understood with considerable qualification, and applicable only to matters which he considered not promotive of the public good. In regard to things which he deemed necessary for public convenience, or conducive to the prosperity of the village, he did his part to the satisfaction of the people generally. With respect to the public schools, and contributions for the religious societies, he was one of the most liberal in the village, and was looked up to as the friend and benefactor of them all. As regards his family arrangements, his liberality might be considered by persons parsimoniously disposed as bordering on extravagance. He was a very plain man, caring little about his apparel, or gay and fashionable furniture; but as to these matters he submitted to the wishes and opinions of his family. It is very much to the credit of this and other families of St. Albans at that time, that they set a good example of frugality and economy to the community.

As to his religious views it may be said that, in the early part of his life he attended the Rev. Dr. Emmons' church, in his native town, who was a decided Hopkensian, and carried out the doctrines of Calvin to their utmost extent.—And, apparently, he believed in the logical deductions and conclusions of his learned and talented pastor. Speculatively he was a Calvinist; but was thought to be somewhat sceptical in his opinions relating to religious concerns, though he never expressed any dissent to the leading doctrines of Christianity.

His appreciation of his old pastor, Dr. Emmons, is shown by the fact that, up to the death of this venerable man, he paid regularly an annual subscription for his support.

For many years after his removal to St. Albans, he attended public worship at the Congregational church, where much the same doctrines were taught as he had listened to in the preaching of Dr. Emmons. But after the Episcopal church and society had been organized in St. Albans, and a portion of his family had become

regular members of that church, he seems to have relaxed his partiality to the strong doctrines of Calvinism, and, by degrees, become partial to the principles and ceremonies of Episcopacy; and, in a little time subsequently, he became a regular attendant, on the Sabbath, at the Episcopal church, and was ever afterwards one of its principal supporters. What influence individuals of his family may have produced in his religious views, we pretend not to know. All circumstances, however, concur in producing a belief, that his opinions in regard to Christian doctrines suffered material change in the latter part of his life. His doubts, if he had any, in respect to the leading doctrines of the gospel, were removed, and he died in full communion with the Episcopal church.

BENJAMIN SWIFT.

BY REV. A. B. SWIFT.

Benjamin Swift was born at Amenia, N. Y., Apr. 8, 1780. He was the sixth child and third son of Rev. Job Swift, D. D., whose pastorate was spent principally in Bennington; the latter part in Addison, and died while on a missionary tour at Enosburgh, in the year 1805. Mr. Swift received his professional education at the eminent law-school of Reeves & Gould, Litchfield, Ct.; began the practice of his profession in Bennington Co., but removed to St. Albans in 1809. His natural ability and worth of character, together with the advantages derived from his superior legal education, qualified him to be a successful practitioner.

Applying himself with diligence to his calling, he soon secured a large amount of business and gained an enviable position as counselor and advocate at the Franklin County Bar.

His early political preferences were with the "Federalists," who were eventually distinguished as opponents of the revolutionary tendencies and war-policy of the Jackson administration; but although not favorable to the war with Great Britain, which was inaugurated during the administration of James Madison, he never allowed his opposition to the measures of the government to deter him from giving his prompt aid in defense of the country and the government; and when the report came, of a probable engagement with the enemy in the vicinity of Plattsburgh, he was one of the first to shoulder his musket and proceed to the scene of

strife, although, by reason of certain delays, he failed to reach the battle-field in time for actual engagement.

Mr. S. represented the town of St. Albans, in the State legislature, two or three terms, and it was while he was holding this office, and by his especial efforts, a charter was obtained for the "Bank of St. Albans," in 1825, of which he was the first president.

Soon after this he was put in nomination for representative to congress and had his first election at the Fall election of 1827, which brought him into the 20th congress, under the administration of John Quincy Adams.

Thomas H. Benton, in his "Thirty years view," speaks of this congress as "presenting an immense array of talent," and it was during this period, just before the election of Gen. Jackson to the presidency, that the question of the protective tariff began to be agitated, receiving the favor of such men as Clay, Adams and Webster, and opposed by Benton, Hayne, &c. Mr. S. was elected the second time, 1829, and having well maintained his reputation and met the highest expectation of his constituents, was brought forward as a candidate for re-election the third term, but the opposition being somewhat respectable in numbers and force, he withdrew, after two or three ballottings, in favor of Hon. Heman Allen, of Burlington. He was not left to retirement, however, but his name was brought forward by the legislature in 1832, as a candidate for the U. S. Senate. Politics at this time, in this region, had assumed the forms of "Mason and Anti-Mason;" but Mr. S. was not a decided partisan, and so received the support of men who were not governed so much by partisan preference and prejudice, as by the sense of the need of good men in important positions. His six years' term of senatorial service was completed to the high credit of the incumbent of that important office, as well as to the satisfaction of those who placed him in it.

It is an interesting fact, notwithstanding the diverting tendency of his business engagements connected with his profession, and the distracting cares of public office, he made his Christian profession in mature life, and his religious character partook of the steadfast earnestness, so natural to him as a man.

It is said he was among the few Congressmen in Washington who regularly attended the meetings of prayer and conference con-

nected with the churches there, and even in the very face of an opposite tendency, persisted in observing Saturday evening as sacred time.

In his public life and in his domestic retirement, his steady devotion to the cause of Christ generally, and his Christian religious duties especially, were never allowed any serious or protracted interruption. His attendance on the public services of God's house was as constant and regular as the weekly return of the Sabbath itself, and his systematic observance of the hour of weekly prayer was almost proverbial. The erect posture he always took in prayer and remark, and the solemn earnestness with which he uttered his thoughts are things not easily forgotten by those accustomed to witness them. And it was his almost invariable practice to attend these meetings, taking one or more of his family with him. His very great exactness in religious duties did, it is true, at times, especially to strangers, incur a little of the appearance of excessive strictness, but those who knew him best would never judge him as a bigot, or formalist.

He seemed to have acquired with his conversion a very high-toned reverence for divine things, such as the Scriptures, the sanctity of the Sabbath and Sabbath worship. With mind intent upon holy things he listened with the closest attention to the words of the preacher, never yielding to sleep or indifference, and, in attempting to train his children after the same rule, he would never allow one of his family, if he could prevent it, to drop the head during prayer or preaching, for fear they would fall asleep; in order to detect any such misdemeanor, he would carefully question them on the text and heads of the discourse, on their return home.

So strict was he in the regular observance of family worship that he would not allow the transient calls of visitors even, to interrupt him in these devotions.

The story is told of him, once, on his return from Washington to St. Albans, after a long and tedious journey principally by stage, nearly a week in length and through the mud of early spring, being disappointed in not reaching home as he expected at the close of the week, he with the rest found himself at the hotel at Burlington, at a very early hour Sabbath morning. His first thought was that he would remain where he was, spend

the Sabbath in his usual way, and go home on Monday morning. But on being strongly urged by his traveling companions to continue the journey which would then bring him to his home at an early hour, considering also the woful plight he was in, riding day and night for so long a time and over such bad roads, he concluded to follow the advice of his friends. The matter however was of too grave a character to be hushed in silence, and so was soon noised abroad. Instead, however, of attempting to justify himself in the course he had taken, he quietly and promptly submitted to the regimen of the church, without complaint.

Mr. S.'s theology was Calvinistic, but not dogmatic or extreme, and when circumstances required the employment of special means to promote the spiritual interests of men, he readily acquiesced.

His support of the Christian benevolent objects of the day was regular and liberal, taking pains in his will to leave a portion to each in the order in which he had been in the habit of contributing to them, during his life. This apparent love of well-doing encouraged many to urge the claims of other causes upon his attention; these he was sure to treat with proper respect even if he did not give them his full support.

No one was ever more liberal towards religious denominations other than his own. He was decidedly companionable, but during the latter part of his life, owing to a serious defect in his hearing, so that it was with difficulty he could understand ordinary conversation, he seemed inclined to retirement.—However, so far as his restricted hearing would permit, he would enter into the sociabilities of life with rather more than ordinary zest. When thrown into the company of those agreeable to him, and especially gentlemen of his own age, he would engage in their pleasantries with occasional loud and hearty outbursts of pure merriment, or when circumstances seemed to require sobriety he was first to frown on anything like trifling. Of a naturally impulsive temperament and of quick motion, whatever kind of labor he undertook he always threw his whole energy into it, and if things did not move sometimes to his expectation, he would manifest a momentary irritability which would last perhaps during the excitement, and then would follow his usual calmness. But as for harboring

malicious feelings towards any one, he was far from it, and ready to settle difficulties where it was in his power. And when in the heat and strife of political agitation, he was rarely, if ever, tempted to use acrimony or retaliation. Of course his political preferences were strong, as could be plainly inferred from his speeches and remarks, but he was by no means a violent partizan; neither did promotion tend to make him aristocratic or proud, but maintaining a firm integrity under all circumstances, he gained the decided attachment of his friends, and the respect of all.

His term of office at Washington occurred at a time when questions were introduced which enlisted the genius and talent of the nation: Messrs. Clay, Webster, Calhoun, Adams, Randolph, Frelinghuysen, &c., were the leading spirits of the day. These were bright lights, and as men of rare excellence, they received the warm admiration of the subject of this sketch; and so when Mr. Clay received the nomination for the presidency, Mr. S. was prompt and enthusiastic in his support, having full confidence in his ability as a statesman, and his skillful management of the important affairs of State. He was strictly identified with the Whig party while that had an existence, although it flourished principally after he had retired from public service. But notwithstanding all the advantages he had for a long time in public life, he still retained that timid reserve so natural to him, by which he was rather reluctant than forward to take posts of responsibility and trust, and yet in clearness and depth of judgment he was not behind the foremost.

In the discharge of the duties of his profession, he was especially considerate of the wants and wishes of those in moderate circumstances, and no doubt many who received favor from him, will at the last day rise up and call him blessed.

With strong convictions of right and wrong, and straight forward himself, he wished to see others the same, and the opposite course failed to receive any favor from his hands. Naturally simple in his tastes, he had but little inclination for the forms of the fashionable world; and after he had forsaken the cares of public life, he devoted himself very closely to his farm—most of the land he owned, lying just east of the village of St. Albans, known now as the O'Neil farm—although never assuming

the sole care of this property, he still gave much thought and labor to it, and his mode of out-door work was hard and rough toil, early and late, ending oftentimes in severe fatigue. It was while employed in the field with his laborers, that his earthly career was so suddenly terminated.

It was while he was at Washington, he determined to take decided ground on the subject of Temperance, and was among the first to move in the great Washingtonian Temperance reform.

As has been already remarked, in all the pressure of worldly care he never forgot his relation to God and another world. The last words he uttered in the hearing of his family on that fatal day when he left in the morning in health, to be brought back in death, were "We know not what a day will bring forth," and this was the abiding conviction of his mind, and with this impression he did not, as some do, carelessly defer till to-morrow what ought to be done to-day, but while he had soundness of mind and judgment, he carefully arranged all his business affairs, acquainting his son, then at home, with the general run of them, calmly making provision, so that when the summons should come, he might lie down as one who "wrapping the mantle of his couch about him, lies down to gentle dreams." And then he passed away, breathing his last on the field of toil, apparently without the pain of dissolution, but with the quietness of gentle sleep.

THE VERMONT CENTRAL, AND VERMONT AND CANADA RAIL-ROADS.

In addition to the account already given of the introduction of rail road facilities into this part of the State, some facts which have never been published, and which are not known except by a comparatively small number of individuals, will be given. The privilege granted the Vermont and Canada Rail Road company by the legislature of 1847, of abandoning their line across the Sand-bar to South Hero, and building their road to the west shore of Alburgh, was vital to its success. It passed the house by a majority of two only, and it was claimed by some, that had the matter been understood, the privilege would not have been accorded at all. The opponents of the road were not without hope that the next legislature would take back the boon, or render it of no avail by unfriendly legislation. There would be some reason for doing it, if, when the legis-

lature assembled, it should be found that nothing had been done towards the building of the road. Stock to the amount of \$100,000, barely sufficient to organize the company, had been taken; but so much distrust of the Vermont rail-roads was beginning to be felt, that the great capitalists hesitated. As this was the last link in the chain which was to connect New England with the great lakes of the West, they conceded that it must be built; but this did not meet the emergency. It was of the most vital importance that the road should be put under contract, and work commenced at once. Several wealthy rail road gentlemen of Boston had been placed on the board of directors; but they were not disposed to advance any great amount of funds, or to assume individual responsibility in the matter. It was then that John Smith and Lawrence Brainerd, of St. Albans, and Joseph Clark, of Milton, decided upon a course, as bold as it was ultimately successful. They proceeded to let the contract for grading and mason work to Messrs. Hatch, Kearney and Hinch, for the expense of which they became personally responsible. In prosecuting the work, they were obliged to borrow some \$350,000, upon their own credit, before money was realized from subscriptions to the stock of the company. Ground was broken early in September, 1848, in the north part of Georgia, and a force of seven men was set to shovelling. When the legislature assembled in October, it was apparent that the hostility of the old enemies of the road had suffered no abatement. They were at their post, industriously proclaiming the weakness of the project, and its inevitable failure. One of the most active of them stated, that he had been over the entire line to see if any thing was being done, and that positively, there were but seven men at work between Essex and Rouses Point. The contractors had been building roads in New Hampshire, and some little delay occurred before they were ready to move. But it was not very long, before the streets of Montpelier were enlivened by a long procession of horses and carts, loaded with implements of road making, and the families of the workmen, going on to build the Vermont and Canada rail-road. The display attracted considerable attention, and few remained who expressed any doubt of the ultimate completion of the work. Grading was commenced at several points on the line, and the work vigorously carried forward. The individual credit of the three gentlemen already named was sufficient to float the project, until

by an arrangement with the Vermont Central company, the stock was taken, and the gentlemen relieved from the hazard they had incurred. The entire line was opened early in the summer of 1851. These roads are now operated by five trustees, viz: John Gregory Smith, Lawrence Brainerd, Joseph Clark, Robert P. Taylor and Benjamin P. Cheeny.

Total length of main line,	182½ miles.
Of other roads leased or owned and operated by the Vt. Central and Vt. and Canada rail-roads,	98 "
Length of branches,	2 "
" " side track, (about)	34 "

Equipment of the Road.

Locomotives:—Passenger,	19
Freight,	36
Employed on gravel and wood trains, and for shifting in yard,	9
Total,	64

Passenger and sleeping cars,	42
Baggage, Express and mail do,	16
Freight and Platform, do,	1306

Statistics of business of road during the year ending Nov. 30, 1868.

Mileage of Passenger Trains,	426,913 miles.
" " Freight "	769,360 "
" " Service "	78,733 "
Total	1,265,946

Freight traffic during the year,	\$1,220,401.37
Passenger " " "	536,677.17
No. tons of " Through " Freight,	235,000
" " " Way or local, "	249,604
No. of " Through " Passengers, carried in cars,	139,156
No. of Way or local passengers carried in cars,	221,038

Principal rail way buildings at St. Albans.

Passenger depot of brick, with general offices. General office building, 120 feet long, and 70 feet wide, 2 stories in height, and Mansard roof.

Passenger depot, (proper,) length 350 feet, 87 feet in width, with four tracks running through it.

Addition thereto, of same material and finish, 263 feet long and 27 feet wide, containing restaurant; waiting and baggage rooms; ticket, express and telegraph offices. The entire building covering a surface of about 46,000 square feet, or over one acre.

Car Factory of brick—main building 200 feet long, and 70 feet wide; with two wings, each 200 feet long and 62 feet wide.

Machine and Blacksmith shop:--main building, 200 feet long and 78 feet wide, with two wings each 200 feet long and 62 feet wide.

Two Engine houses of brick: one 350 feet in length, the other 250 feet, each 62 feet in width, with capacity for 38 engines.

Freight depot of wood, main building 232 feet in length and 30 feet in width; wing 120 feet long and 30 feet wide.

Paint-shop of wood, 132 feet long and 50 feet wide. **Passenger car house** 400 feet long and 29 feet wide.

Average number of persons employed by the Rail road, 1400

Average number employed in the R. R. shops at St. Albans, 350

Shipments from St. Albans station, during the year ending Dec. 31, 1868, of the following articles, viz: butter, 2,606,880 lbs; cheese, 948,276 lbs; mineral water, 14,102 cases.

Shipments of 1851, the first after opening of road; butter, 119,967 lbs; cheese, 550,258 lbs.

Shipments of 1865, previous to the termination of the Reciprocity treaty: butter, 3,035,357 lbs; cheese, 1,171,261 lbs.

The Vt. Central Rail Road Library association, was organized at Northfield, Jan. 1, 1856. Capital stock, 200 shares at \$3.00 each. On the completion of the new depot-building at St. Albans, in 1867, the trustees and managers of the road fitted up a fine room for the purposes of the library, and it was removed soon after. The capital stock was increased to 2000 shares at \$5.00 each, and the number of books increased from 900 to more than 1500. These have been selected with great care, and embrace works of history, biography, travels, poetry and miscellaneous literature. It is believed that no library in the State, of the same size, contains a more interesting collection, and certainly none has a more constant use and circulation. The employees of the road very generally avail themselves of its privileges. It was originally designed to be exclusively for their benefit. An arrangement now exists, by which residents of the town are allowed the use of the books, on payment of a yearly stipend. Connected with the library, and under the same management, is a fine reading-room, which is supplied with the leading newspapers and periodicals of the day. This is opened every evening except the Sabbath, for the benefit of the Rail-road employees. The association is under the management of seven directors, who are elected annually. The present president of the association is Mr. A. Tinker.

THE ST. ALBANS FREE LIBRARY,

for this town, is mainly indebted to the late Henry J. Hunt, of Boston, once a resident of St. Albans, and son of the late Hon. Luther P. Hunt. He bequeathed by his last will and testament, to the town of St. Albans, the sum of \$1000 for the establishment of a public library, provided an equal sum should be raised, for the same purpose by the people of the town. Mr. Hunt died Oct. 4, 1861. His executor, the condition having been complied with, paid over the amount of the bequest to the selectmen, and the greater part of the entire sum of \$2,000.00 has been expended in the purchase of books. These number about 1200, and their use is free to all inhabitants of the town, under the customary restrictions and regulations.

The citizens of St. Albans owe a debt of gratitude to Mr. Hunt, for his very liberal bequest in making provisions for the nucleus of an institution which will add greatly to the credit and respectability of the town, as well as to the memory of the donor. Perhaps there is no way in which such a sum could be more successfully employed to memorize the name of the donor, and give a respectable character to the town in which he was educated, than has been done by Mr. Hunt in his last will. The present librarian is Mr. Amos M. Wardwell.

NEWSPAPERS.

In the year 1807, Rufus Allen opened a printing office in St. Albans, and commenced the publication for about a year, of a small sheet which he called the "St. Albans Adviser." The enterprise did not succeed, and the paper was suspended. In May, 1809, the "Champlain Reporter" was issued from the office of Ambrose Willard, "in the new brick store on the S. W. corner of court-house square." This sheet measured 24 by 19 inches; was roughly printed on coarse, dingy paper; and, a copy now before the writer, compares very unfavorably with the newspapers of the present time. It was edited, however, with considerable ability, by Abner Morton, a lawyer of some eminence, and a leading politician of the Federal party. He was elected representative to the general assembly, from St. Albans, and to other offices of trust, among which was that of judge of probate for the county. He removed to Michigan many years ago, and died there in September, 1863, aged 90 years. The paper was continued until the spring of 1811, when it was discontinued for want of patronage. The county of Franklin for the next 12 years, was unsup-

pled with a paper of its own. The Burlington and Middlebury papers, during that time, were those mostly relied upon for information by the people. In the winter of 1823 an energetic movement for the establishment of a newspaper in St. Albans was made, and Col. Jeduthan Spooner who had commenced the publication of "The Repository" at Burlington, Sept. 7, 1821, was invited by the citizens to remove his paper to St. Albans. After a visit to the town, and a conference with the leading business men, he decided to comply with the request, and in May, 1823, the publication of "The Repository" was commenced in St. Albans. The paper started with a very large circulation, but as a large proportion of this was through the agency of post-riders, most of whom proved to be irresponsible men, the publication was less remunerative than it should have been. The Repository was one of the ablest papers of the State, and its old files furnish good reading, even now. The anti-masonic excitement operated against the paper; and its proprietor, having determined to emigrate to the west, closed its publication, April 26, 1836. He spent some time in Wisconsin in 1837, and removed his family thither in the year 1838. Here he remained on a most beautiful and productive farm in the township of Sugar Creek, until the year 1854, when he sold his property and removed to Waterville in Iowa, where he purchased lands, and became interested in a flouring-mill and store. The death of an only son occasioned his selling his property at Waterville, and his removal to Wakon, Iowa, in 1864, where he died suddenly, of heart-disease, March 9, 1867.

"The Franklin Journal" was started as an Anti-masonic paper, May 1, 1833, and was edited a short time by Samuel N. Sweet. After this, it was conducted by Joseph H. Brainerd until Dec. 7, 1837, when it was sold to Enoch B. Whiting, who changed the name to the "St. Albans Messenger." The publication of the paper under this name was commenced Dec. 14, 1837, and is continued under the proprietorship of Mr. Whiting to the present time. Mr. Whiting commenced the publication of the daily Messenger in 1863, and it is continued at this time.

"The Vermont Republican," published by C. G. Eldridge, was commenced July 16, 1839. Some time afterwards Mr. Eldridge left, and D. A. Danforth became the editor and publisher. He continued to publish the paper until April, 1846, when it was suspended.

"The Democrat," by M. F. Wilson, was start-

ed in August, 1852. In the spring of 1853, Darwin Mott became the proprietor, and continued the paper for more than 2 years. The paper was then discontinued until August 1854, when it was revived by M. F. Wilson and George Church, who continued the publication until the fall of 1861.

"The Vermont Tribune" was commenced by Sampson & Somerby, Jan. 5, 1851. In September following Q. K. Pangborn became the editor. The paper was discontinued in 1855.

"The Transcript" was established in March, 1864, by Henry A. Cutler. May 20, 1866, it became the property of Wilbur P. Davis, its present proprietor, Mr. Cutler still being the printer. The publication of the Daily Transcript commenced May 13, 1869. This paper, as well as the Messenger, is a supporter of republican principles, and both have met with very fair success.

"Le Protecteur Canadien," a paper published in the French language, was commenced in May, 1869, and is edited by Rev. Q. Druon and A. Moussette.

TOWN CLERKS.

Jonathan Hoyt, 1788—'98; Seth Pomeroy, 1799—1806; Francis Davis, 1807; Seth Wetmore, 1808, '09; Abijah Stone, 1810—'13, '16, '27, '28; Abner Horton, 1814, '15; Elihu L. Jones, 1825—'28; John Gates, jr., 1829—'35; William Bridges, 1836—'61; Cassius D. Farrar, 1862.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Nathan Green, 1806, '10; Asa Fuller, 1808, '21; Carter Hickok, 1809; Jonathan Hoyt, 1811, '14; Abner Horton, 1812, '15; Benjamin Swift, 1813, '25, '26; N. W. Kingman, 1816; J. K. Smedley, 1817; None, 1818; Samuel Barlow, 1819; Silas Hathaway, 1820; Stephen Royce, 1822, '23, '24; John Smith, 1827—'38, except '34; Lawrence Brainard, 1834; Albert G. Tarleton, 1838; Stephen B. Brown, 1839; Josiah Newton, 1840; Cornelius Stilphen, 1841, '42; John Gates, jr., 1843; None, 1844; Orlando Stevens, 1845; William Bridges, 1846, '47, '50, '51; Herman R. Beardsley, 1848; Benj. B. Newton, 1849; Chauncey H. Hayden, 1852, '53; Theodore Smith, 1854, '55; Hiram F. Stevens, 1856, '57; Albert G. Soule, 1858, '59; J. Gregory Smith, 1860—'62; Worthington C. Smith, 1863; Bradley Barlow, 1864, '65; Charles Wyman, 1866; E. F. Perkins, 1867; George G. Hunt, 1868.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES AND CHURCHES.

There are in the village four churches, where the stranger who recognizes God, and desires to attend upon his worship, is always welcome. The early history of St. Albans is marked by frequent movements of the town in its corporate capacity, to provide for the religious instruction of the people, by tax upon the grand list.

The population, which was but 256 in 1790, and 901 in 1800, were, like the pioneers of all new countries, busily engaged in opening and clearing land from which to obtain a subsistence. Once or twice in the year, some missionary penetrated those wilds, and preached to such as could be assembled. The first minister, who came to remain any time, was the Rev. Ebenezer Hibbard, in the year 1794. He was here more than 2 years, teaching a school through the week, and preaching in private houses on the Sabbath. He was a Congregational minister of very respectable standing, and the settlers generally attended his meetings.

The means of conveyance at that time were extremely limited. Those who lived remote from the place of worship made use of the ox-led. Around the house, where the services were holden, were gathered—not the convenient or elegant vehicles which we see in front of our churches upon the Sabbath now. Teams of quiet and demure looking oxen, attached to sleds—each with its cushion of hay arranged for the comfort of its passengers, stood ranged around, gravely awaiting the time for "meeting to be out." They came from all quarters of the town. Mr. John H. Burton, at that time an athletic young man, living with his brother, Mr. Nathaniel Burton, at the Bay, was particularly attentive to the meetings, and would drive up Sabbath after Sabbath, a superb ox-team, with a full freight of women and children.

After this, Mr. Zephaniah Ross, an illiterate but well-meaning man, who lived somewhat like a hermit near the summit of Bellevue, attempted to collect the people together for religious worship on the Sabbath. He held meetings through the summer months in the Court House, but the number of men and boys engaged in playing ball upon the green usually exceeded that of his congregation.

In the year 1802, the Rev. Joel Foster came, and remained for sometime, preaching to the people upon the Sabbath, and performing the duties appertaining to a Christian minister. He became quite popular, with all classes, and on the 9th of May, 1803, it was voted in town-

meeting, to give him a call to settle as a minister of the gospel, on a salary of \$500 per annum, to be raised by a tax upon the grand list. He responded to this in a very neat and appropriate letter, which is spread upon the record-book of the town. The matter was dropped, and no settlement perfected.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

was organized Jan. 2, 1803, and consisted of the following persons, viz: Samuel Smith, Patience Smith, Paul Brigham, Fanny Brigham, Antipas Brigham, John Hastings; Samuel Sumner, Lucy Farrar and Noah Ripley.

The first pastor, the Rev. Jonathan Nye, was ordained March 5, 1805. He was but 22 years of age, but maintained great dignity and propriety of deportment, and was a preacher of considerable ability. He resigned his pastorate in 1809. Feb. 11, 1810, a call was extended to Rev. Daniel Haskel to become the pastor, which was declined. Rev. Mr. Hazen was next engaged to preach 6 months, and in December Rev. William Dunlap was engaged. March 5, 1811, the church invited him to settle with them as their pastor; but acting upon the advice of his presbytery in the State of New Jersey, the call was declined.

In Nov., 1811, the Rev. Willard Preston, a young licentiate, came to Milton on a visit to a sister, and was engaged by the Society to preach six Sabbaths. His very first sermons produced a very favorable impression upon all who heard them, and at the end of the time for which he was engaged, he was unanimously invited by the church and society to become their pastor and spiritual teacher. He accepted the invitation in a letter which stands upon the record-book of the church, and which is a model for all similar communications. The ordination exercises took place Jan. 8, 1812.

Mr. Preston labored with success for 3 years, when his health became much impaired. This he attributed to the severity of our northern winters, and became at last fully of the opinion that he would not survive another. He was dismissed Aug. 2, 1815. A biographical sketch of Dr. Preston is given upon page 526 of Vol. I. of this work. The Rev. Benjamin Wooster, of Fairfield, spent a portion of his time for several months with the church, during which an extensive revival was enjoyed, and nearly 100 added to the membership.

Rev. Henry P. Strong was installed pastor, Jan. 22, 1817, and dismissed Oct. 3, 1821. He was a preacher of great excellence and ability, and after leaving St. Albans was settled over

the Presbyterian church at Phelps, N. Y., at which place he died.

Rev. Worthington Smith commenced preaching in August, 1822, received a call to settle as pastor, Feb. 7, 1823, and was ordained the 4th of June following. The church had suffered considerably from divisions during the pastorate of Mr. Strong, but came together as a unit upon Mr. Smith. A revival of some interest occurred during the winter of 1825 and '26, and a number of influential and promising young people were added to the church. In the summer of 1831, a still greater interest prevailed, and the church received large accessions to its membership. Additions were made throughout the whole course of the ministry of Dr. Smith, amounting in the aggregate to 145 by profession and 106 by letter. On receiving the appointment of President of the University of Vermont, he resigned his pastorate, and was dismissed Dec. 11, 1849.

Rev. Ebenezer Cutler, the fifth pastor, was ordained March 6, 1850, and on receiving a call to the Union Congregational church in the city of Worcester, Mass., resigned his pastorate and was dismissed July 10, 1855.

Rev. David Dobie, who had in consequence of impaired health closed a highly successful ministry at Plattsburgh, N. Y., was the next pastor. After a partial recovery, as he thought, he preached with much acceptance here for 8 weeks, and was installed Oct. 1, 1856. The Sabbath following he preached with great fervency and power, on the relative duties of pastor and people, and on the Wednesday succeeding, suffered a severe hemorrhage of the lungs. Other discharges followed, and his earnest Christian life was brought to a close, Feb. 18, 1857. He was the author of a book entitled "A key to the Bible."

The seventh pastor was the Rev. J. James Rankin, who was installed June 24, 1857. During the winter following, an extensive revival was enjoyed by the church; and during the ministry of Mr. Rankin, 73 by profession, and 48 by letters, were received as members. He received and accepted a call to the Appleton street Congregational church of Lowell, Mass., and was dismissed Aug. 7, 1862.

The next pastor was Rev. John Q. Bitterger, who was installed Dec. 29, 1864. His health failed during the summer following; but he so far recovered as to be able to preach once on the sabbath while seated in a chair, and after a time, to go through with two services. Having no hope of recovery while the duties of a large

parish rested upon him, he re-signed his pastorate, and was dismissed Sept. 4, 1867.

Rev. Herman C. Riggs was engaged to preach early in Dec., 1867, to the first of April following. A revival commenced shortly after the week of prayer in Jan., 1868, and continued through the Winter and Spring. Rev. Mr. Riggs was called to the pastorate April 4th with the understanding that the church would not press him for an immediate answer. He commenced his labors again Nov. 1st, and was installed Feb. 25, 1869, and is now the pastor.

METHODISM IN ST. ALBANS.

BY REV. J. D. LOCK.

During the year 1799, the Essex circuit, New York Conference, was formed, and reported at the succeeding annual conference, held in New York, June 19, 1799, a membership of 110. At that time the Essex circuit comprised the whole territory now included in the St. Albans district, with the exception of Grand Isle county; and also extended beyond the Miasisquoi bay into Canada. At the conference of June 1799, the eccentric Lorenzo Dow was appointed to the Essex circuit. The quarterly conference records show that Nehemiah Sabine was his colleague. During this conference year, at the second quarterly meeting, a collection is reported from St. Albans of *forty-two cents*, indicating that during the year St. Albans was included in the plan of the circuit, being represented in the quarterly conference. Between the second and third quarterly meetings, Dow left the circuit to prosecute his visionary mission in Ireland; and Elijah Hedding, who had but recently been converted and licensed as an exhorter, was sent by the presiding elder to fill the vacancy. Hedding received for his services, according to the record, about \$13. Peter Van Nest and Nehemiah Sabine travelled the circuit, during the conference year 1800-'01. September 21, 1800, Jesse Lee, the great apostle of New England Methodism, on his way from Canada to New York, preached at the house of Azel Church, which still stands about 1 mile from the village green, on the road leading to Highgate. The house is now occupied by H. P. Seymour. The text for the occasion was Titus 2, 12. In his journal, referring to the occasion, he says "I had a sweet time in preaching to the strange people, and they were remarkably attentive, and heard as though it was for their lives. Then bro. Van Nest exhorted

with some life, we had a crowded house." The church records show that on the next day, September 22, the Rev. Jesse Lee baptised Mary, daughter of Richard and Mary Whitmore, of this place. Mary Whitmore, the child who was baptised, was late the wife of Amos Clarke.

At the Annual Conference held in New York, June, 1801, the name of this circuit was changed from Essex to Fletcher, and James Coleman and Laben Clarke were appointed to the circuit. During this year a class was formed on St. Albans Point, by Laben Clarke. The circumstances as related by him were as follows:

"Our second quarterly meeting was in Essex, (the minutes say Westford.) On Saturday evening the Presiding Elder asked me if I had my things with me. I told him I had left them at Missisquoi Bay in Canada. He said the preachers ought always to be ready, at the second quarterly meeting, to change, and I must go in two weeks to Brandon circuit. My Vergennes (it should be Fletcher.) appointments being already given out in the north part of the circuit to the Bay, where I must be the next Sabbath, he directed me to take that route; and, after the sabbath, to come right on to Brandon. But I had an appointment for Tuesday following the Sabbath at St. Albans Point, a new place, where I had been once, and where several persons had been awakened. I went on and filled all the appointments, till I came to this one, on the Point. We had the house full, and I preached with great freedom, and many were weeping. After preaching I proposed to have class meeting. A number staid, and several found peace in believing. I formed them into a class, and we had a melting time."

This was the first class formed in this town, and also the first religious society formed in St. Albans. Henry Ryan and Elijah Hedding were appointed to the circuit the succeeding year. During the year the following adults were baptised by Henry Ryan: Samuel Crippen, George Martin, Sally Cleaveland, and David Crippen.—and in the year 1807, Azariah Brooks, Lydia Brooks, Sarah Harrington and Sarah Waters, were baptised by Reuben Harris, all of St. Albans.

Until the year 1809, Methodism was mostly confined to the Point; but their peculiarity of worship and earnestness brought them into notice with the people on this side of the Bay. Among the first to go from this side to attend methodist meetings on the Point, was Mr. Nathan Green. He was prepossessed in their favor by hearing a sermon preached by a Methodist minister at the

house of David Nichols, which was the first Methodist sermon preached in town. When he returned home from the meeting he remarked to his wife; "Now I know what I am—I am a Methodist; that man preached just what I believe." I think the first time he attended meeting on the Point he was converted; and, very soon after, with his wife joined the class. He was appointed class-leader, and formed a class in his neighborhood near Georgia Bay, which for some time after was a preaching-place. The appointment was afterward removed to Job Congers, which for many years was the itinerant's home and chapel. The meeting was holden in the barn during the summer, and in the house in the winter. The house is still standing about 1 mile west of the village, and owned by Philip W. Dudos. Many still living remember that old battle-ground of Methodism in St. Albans.

At a quarterly meeting held in Stowe, Sept. 28 and 29, 1811, Nathan Green and J. F. Chamberlain received license to preach. The former whose memory is intimately linked with the early history of St. Albans Methodism, has gone to his rest.

John B. Stratton traveled this circuit in 1812, it being the second year of his traveling ministry. About this time one of the large rooms on the lower floor of the old academy-building was fitted up by the Methodist society for preaching and prayer-meeting. The quarterly meetings were held in the court house, which, at other times, was occupied by the Congregational society for sabbath worship.

At the conference of 1813, St. Albans gave its name to the circuit. Jacob Beeman and Almond Dunbar were the circuit preachers.

During the fall of 1815, a camp-meeting was held between St. Albans village and the Bay, under the supervision of Henry Stead, presiding Elder, and Almond Dunbar, preacher in charge—the result of which was a general awakening throughout the town. As a fruit of this awakening the Methodist society received 75 on probation. At the succeeding quarterly conference, held September 14, 1815, the official board voted to purchase land on St. Albans street, on which to build a meeting-house. On the 30th of the same month, 7 trustees were elected by the society to purchase the ground and superintend the building of said meeting-house. The land

where the church now stands was then purchased, and preparations made for the erection of the house. It was not completed, however, until about 1820 or '21.

In 1815 the St. Albans circuit was divided, and the Stowe circuit formed of the eastern part. St. Albans circuit at that time included the towns of St. Albans, Swanton, Highgate, Sheldon, Westford, Milton, Georgia, Colchester, and, I think, several adjacent towns; but can speak positively of the above only.

David Nichols lived in a log-house, a few rods north of the gate of the old cemetery. His wife was a devoted Methodist, and the preachers made this their stopping-place when in town. Mr. Daniel Ryan, a wealthy merchant, seemed to cherish a particular antipathy to the ministers, and threatened to horse-whip them, if they continued their visits. He was a large, powerful man, and, although by no means quarrelsome, his ill-will was not to be desired. On a certain evening, a little congregation had assembled in the humble cabin of Mr. Nichols to hear Dow preach, when Mr. Ryan came in and insulted him by wringing his nose. The men present did not interfere; but Mrs. Nichols and a grown up daughter, each took an arm of Mr. Ryan, and he allowed himself to be led out of the house.

The Methodist church in St. Albans was not only the first church built in town, but the first Methodist church built on what is now comprised by the St. Albans district. The Methodist church at Waterbury Centre, and the old chapel at Highgate, were built immediately after. In the year 1824 the St. Albans circuit was again dismembered by the formation of Sheldon charge. In 1828 the Highgate circuit was severed from the St. Albans circuit; and again, in 1830, Milton circuit was formed from the St. Albans. In 1832, the Fairfield circuit was formed, in part from Sheldon, and part from St. Albans. From this date until 1844, St. Albans was a station. In 1844, the St. Albans station was united with the Highgate circuit, which union existed only one year. B. M. Hall was the preacher in charge of St. Albans, and John Leage of Highgate. From this until 1853, St. Albans was returned as a station and served respectively by William M. Chipp, Orren Gregg, Peter R. Stiner and C. F. Burdick, who each remained 2 years on the

charge. In 1853 the circuit was again united to the Highgate circuit, employing W. A. Miller, H. Warner and A. Carroll, as circuit preachers. 1854, St. Albans was returned as a station, with N. G. Axtell as preacher in charge. 1855, M. Witherell and Simeon Gardner were appointed to this charge, the former serving the village society, the latter the society formed at the Bay.

The following year the Bay society became a distinct organization; thus confining the limits of St. Albans charge to the village and immediate vicinity; since which the following preachers have been respectively appointed to the charge: A. Witherspoon, M. White, V. M. Simons and I. Luce.

The church edifice erected in 1820 has passed through two remodellings, and is the same building in which we now worship. The first design was according to the old style of church architecture, with high box pulpit and galleries on three sides. The attic was afterwards finished off into prayer and class rooms. In 1851 the church edifice was remodelled into the style in which we now behold it. Until the year 1823, this was the only church edifice in town. Rev. Dr. Smith, for 16 years a pastor of the Congregational society in this village, was ordained in this building June 4, 1823, and was probably the only person ever ordained in this church edifice.

PROT. EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN ST. ALBANS.

Taken mainly from a Historical Discourse by the Rev. Charles Fay, D. D.

BY REV. J. L. BUSS.

As early as the year 1812 there were residing in St. Albans, a few Episcopal families. Five persons (females) of these families were, at that time, communicants; but no religious privileges were enjoyed by them, in this place, till the beginning of the year 1816, at which time the Rev. Stephen Beach, then a missionary sent to officiate in this county, first visited St. Albans, and performed the service of the church, and preached in the court-house. The preaching in the court-house was by invitation from the Congregational society, who occupied the house exclusively. That society having the preceding summer dismissed their minister, the Rev. Mr. Preston invited Mr. Beach to perform the service of the church, and to preach in that building when it was his turn to officiate in St. Albans. This invitation was accepted; and, for several succeeding appointments, the

members of the Episcopal church united with those of the Congregational society. But this arrangement soon became unsatisfactory to the Congregationalists, and the Episcopalians withdrew and sought another place of worship. Until the following spring Mr. Beach continued to preach every fifth Sunday gratuitously; when the sum of \$80.00 was raised by subscription to compensate him for his services, the same proportion of time for the year then ensuing; and, August 26th the numbers of those who were disposed to favor the organization of a parish having become somewhat increased, the following compact was made and subscribed:

"We, the subscribers, do voluntarily associate and form ourselves into a society, by the name of the Episcopal society in St. Albans, and by that name do organize ourselves under the first section of an act, entitled 'An act for the support of the Gospel.'

St. Albans, Vermont, Aug. 26, 1818.

Ashbel Smith, Benj. Chandler, Abijah Stone, Abner Morton, Samuel Barlow, Orange Ferris, Joshua Brooks, B. B. Downs, Joseph Carter, jr., Hubbard Barlow, John Nason, Bingham Lasell, Abijah Hubbell, Augustin Bryan, John Wood."

At this time there was no regular place for public worship belonging to the parish, and their meetings were sometimes holden in private houses, and sometimes in the upper room in the academy. It may be here remarked, that the first, and, at this time, the only male communicant was Mr. Ashbel Smith, who with his wife, had shortly before united with the church. Nothing of importance occurred in the affairs of the church, unless we mention the addition of a few members to the communion, and the removal of others, until the winter of 1818.

Sometime in the month of February this year, several of the members of the church, being anxious for a more constant attendance on and enjoyment of the worship of the church, formed a resolution to meet every Sunday; and, when there was no clergyman present, that the service should be performed and a sermon read, by a lay member. The first of these meetings was held at the house of Mr. Ashbel Smith, where about 12 members of the church, piously disposed, were assembled. This little number felt most deeply their destitute condition, and earnestly implored the great Head of the church for his blessing upon their infant exertions. These meetings continued every Sunday through

the winter, principally at Mr. Smith's in the day time, and, in the evening, prayer-meetings were held at Mr. Ferris'. Although the church was much spoken against by those who were not of her communion, she was not without her due proportion of increase.

In the spring of 1818 the number of communicants was 15. Services on Sundays were now held principally in an upper room in the academy; and although the number that usually attended was small, the prospects, on the whole, were rather encouraging. The affairs of the parish were now in a settled condition, apparently, and nothing seemed to obstruct a gradual increase of its members.

But things were not to continue long in this situation. A few years of uninterrupted quietness passed swiftly away. Unhappily, in the summer of 1821, difficulties which arose in connection with the Rev. Mr. Beach, who had been settled in the fall of 1818, rector of the church in Fairfield, and had also performed clerical duties in Sheldon and in this place, checked the onward movement. Mr. Beach, in the Spring of 1822, voluntarily suspended himself from the exercise of his ministry until the troubles into which he had fallen should be settled. The parish, of course, became destitute of the services of any clergyman; and, at a time, too, when it was laboring under special embarrassments. But the Rev. Jordan Gray, a very pious and devoted minister in Berkshire, visited the parish several times during this summer, and proved to them a comforter in the midst of their afflictions.

In the winter following Mr. Beach removed from this part of the State, and the Rev. Mr. Gray was soon after drowned. In the death of Mr. Gray, the church in this vicinity lost a zealous and able advocate of the Church, and a pious, consistent and affectionate instructor in the way of righteousness.

Late in the fall of 1822 the Rev. Elijah Brainerd, who had been preaching to the congregational society in St. Albans, became an Episcopalian, and received deacon's orders in the church, and returned to St. Albans to officiate as a minister. Mr. Brainerd remained in this vicinity about 9 months, during which time about half of his services were devoted to this parish.

In September, 1823, the parish was again without a clergyman: but in November following it was visited by the Rev. Nathan B. Burgess, from the diocese of Connecticut, who

continued in this place, and in the neighborhood, something over half a year.

During this period—March 4, 1824—a subscription-paper was put in circulation for the purpose of obtaining means to erect a suitable building for public worship. This paper was very favorably received by those to whom it was presented, and their liberal donations testified their willingness to promote the object proposed.

Sometime in the month of June Mr. Burgess left St. Albans to return to Connecticut; and in the month of August the parish was visited by the Rev. Joseph S. Covell, whose services were soon engaged for a year, to be employed three-fourths of the time in this place, and the remainder in Swanton. But it was afterwards found necessary to alter this arrangement, so that but one half of his services were appropriated to St. Albans. The labors and example of this man were useful in an eminent degree, and the prospects of the church seemed to brighten under his ministry. The congregation at this time occupied a lower room in the academy, which had been rented in the spring of 1822, and fitted up in a manner suitable and convenient for their use.

About the first of October, 1824, the ground was purchased on which the church-edifice was to be erected; and the work soon after was commenced, and progressed considerably before the close of the season.

June 22, 1825, the convention of the Episcopal church in this State was holden in St. Albans, and October 16th, the building which had been commenced the year before, being finished and ready for use, was consecrated by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Griswold, in the presence of a large concourse of people who had assembled to witness the solemn and interesting ceremony. Here commenced a new era for the parish. Many of its members had labored zealously, and with a single view to the object now attained, for the 10 years past, and they now saw with joy the accomplishment of their wishes.

About Dec. 1, 1825, the Rev. Mr. Covell, being in a low state of health, left St. Albans, and the parish was without clerical-services, with the exception of a visit at Christmas from the Rev. Louis McDonald, of Middlebury, till May, 1826. Up to this date there are recorded 28 baptisms, and 20 confirmations.

In May, 1826, the Rev. Sylvester Nash vis-

ited St. Albans, and entered into an engagement with the parish; and, in July following, removed his family, and entered upon the duties of rector. Mr. Nash was connected with the parish 7 years, and, by his faithful labors and judicious management of parochial affairs, a steady advancement was made in numbers and strength. He possessed a firm hold upon the affections of his people and they were willingly guided by his counsel, and animated by his piety in the path of Christian duty. During Mr. Nash's official term, 30 persons were confirmed, and 57 communicants were added.

Until the election of the Rev. George Allen as rector, the church was supplied with services for only part of the time; the Rev. Mr. Hard, Mr. McBurney and others officiating occasionally; and for 1 year the Rev. Mr. Sabine, deacon, officiating here every other Sunday.

In the latter part of the year 1834 Mr. Allen entered upon his duties as rector, and remained here about 3 years. He was an amiable, scholarly man, and, in a quiet, unobtrusive manner, conducted the affairs of the parish to the satisfaction of the sincere friends of the church. During Mr. Allen's rectorship a gentleman of the parish privately presented \$100 for the purchase of the silver communion-service, now in use, to which the family of the same gentleman has recently added another piece.

In January, 1838, Rev. Wm. Henry Hoyt became the rector of the parish. Mr. Hoyt brought to the work a thorough education, excellent talents, varied accomplishments, and an unspotted reputation for piety and ministerial devotedness. Possessing ample means, he was ever foremost in whatever could promote the interests of the church, and objects of benevolence. During his rectorship the church-building was remodelled and improved at an expense of \$2,000—a fine bell was placed in the tower—the lot of ground around the church was purchased and enclosed. The organ now in the church was the gift of Mr. Hoyt, at a cost of \$1200. Every thing was in a high degree of prosperity, so long as Mr. Hoyt continued faithful to the doctrines and usages of the church. Unhappily, however, toward the latter part of his rectorship he began to manifest those tendencies which ultimately led him to unite with the Church of Rome. In January, 1846, he

resigned his parochial charge into the hands of the Rev. Josiah Perry. During the rectorship of Mr. Hoyt, 62 persons were confirmed, and 88 communicants added.

The Rev. Mr. Perry continued his services into the second year, and then resigned his charge. While he was rector, 12 persons were confirmed, and 16 communicants added.

In August, 1848, the Rev. Charles Fay assumed the rectorship. He remained in charge of the parish for the long period of 15 years. A gentleman of scholarship, refinement and high social culture, he possessed unusual gentleness and kindness of feeling. In his thoughtfulness and sympathy for the poor he was remarkable. Though more or less interrupted, during a large share of the time, by duties connected with a school, the parish developed so much under his care, that the number of communicants increased, during his rectorship, from 85 to 172, and 143 persons were confirmed.

In April, 1860, the foundations of a new stone church were laid; and, July 25th, the beautiful structure was consecrated to the service of Almighty God, by the Rt. Rev. J. H. Hopkins, bishop of the diocese. The cost of the church when completed was \$14,000.

In April, 1863, the Rev. J. Isham Bliss became associated with Dr. Fay in the rectorship. Aug. 11th of the same year, Dr. Fay resigned his connection with the parish, and Mr. Bliss took the sole charge, which he continues to retain up to the present date, (April, 1859.) During his rectorship the church has been upholstered and carpeted, and some slight alterations made in the interior. Recently a lot of land has been purchased near the church for \$2,300, with the purpose of erecting thereon a Sunday-school chapel and rectory. The parish is now in a vigorous and prosperous condition. There are 142 families and 207 communicants connected with it—168 having been baptised, and 96 confirmed, during the present rectorship.

CATHOLIC CHURCH IN ST. ALBANS.

BY MRS. B. H. SMALLEY.

As early as the year 1825, there were no Roman Catholics in St. Albans, with the exception of a few scattered descendants of French Catholics, who were visited at intervals by French priests from Canada. When Rev. J. O. Callaghan came as missionary to Vermont, and established his residence at Burlington, in 1830, he found a few families

of Irish and Canadian Catholics in St. Albans and vicinity, to whom he ministered at stated intervals until Rev. Wm. Ivers undertook the charge some time in 1841. At this period the numbers of those professing this faith had increased to such an extent, through immigration from Ireland and Canada, that the congregation assembling at St. Albans, and gathered partly from the neighboring towns, amounted to 1000; while there were several other congregations, more or less numerous, in different parts of Franklin County, for whose wants the most diligent ministrations of one missionary were scarcely adequate. In 1842 an effort was made, under the suggestion of Mr. Ivers, to purchase land and build a church in some central location in, or near the village of St. Albans, for the accommodation of that rapidly increasing congregation. The means of the people were found to be wholly inadequate, however, to the accomplishment of that undertaking, and it was abandoned. Not long after that time Mr. Ivers left, and this mission was again dependant upon the occasional visits of Rev. Father O'Callaghan, whose faithful services in Vermont have caused his memory to be held in veneration by every Catholic within her borders.

In July, 1846, Mr. Wm. H. Hoyt and his family embraced the Catholic faith. He had been for some years the Protestant Episcopal clergyman of St. Albans and was very much respected and beloved.

In June, 1847, Rev. George A. Hamilton came to St. Albans and remained in charge of the Catholic congregation there until January, 1850, when he was removed to Milford, Mass., and subsequently to Charlestown, Mass., where he has since erected, on the summit of Bunker Hill, one of the finest church edifices in New England. He was a native of Missouri, and received his theological education at Rome, where he passed some years in the prosecution of his studies. During the period of his residence at St. Albans, his flock was largely increased by the immigration of many from other parts of the State, and from foreign lands, and by the conversion of a number of Protestants to the Catholic faith; among whom may be mentioned, the late G. G. Smith and his family; Hon. L. B. Hunt, with his first wife, and, at a later period, his second wife, with her daughter; B. H. Smalley, Esq., a well known lawyer of

Franklin County, with his sister, Miss Laura P. Smalley, and his whole family, as well as his mother-in-law, Mrs. Cynthia Penniman, widow of the late Dr. Jabes Penniman, of Colchester, and whose first husband was E. Marvin, son of Dr. Ebenezer Marvin, of Franklin.

In May, 1843, Rev. Henry Leunou, (then a recent graduate of All-Hallows College, near Dublin, Ireland, and but just ordained to the priesthood, came to St. Albans and remained a few months, assisting Mr. Hamilton. The climate of Vermont proving prejudicial to his health, he returned to Boston, and was soon after stationed at Newburyport, Mass., where his labors have been eminently successful. He was a young clergyman of extraordinary acquirements and eloquence.

Id 1843, a lot of land, with a dwelling-house, barn and orchard upon it, was procured for the Catholics of St. Albans, as a site for the church edifice, which they had in contemplation to erect. The dwelling-house stood where the church is now located; it was removed to the present location of the priest's residence, and fitted up to serve as a temporary church, while the new one was in the course of erection, and afterwards changed to a dwelling-house again, after which time it was occupied as the residence of the priest, until the present building was erected in its stead. The corner-stone of the proposed new church was laid in August, 1849, by Bishop McClosky then of Albany N. Y. now Archbishop of New York.

In January 1850, Rev. Mr. Hamilton left Vermont, and was succeeded by Rev. T. Shahan, who had been admitted to the priesthood but a short time previously, and who left in August of the same year, Rev. E. McGowan taking his place at St. Albans.

In 1853, Vermont was taken from the Diocese of Boston, and erected into a separate See, under the title of the "Diocese of Burlington", and Rt. Rev. L. DeGoesbriand was appointed to its bishopric.

In 1855, Mr. McGowan left the diocese, and Rev. T. Riordan was placed in charge of St. Albans. His ordination took place in Cleveland, Ohio, the previous year, and he was the first priest who was ordained expressly for the service of the new diocese of Burlington. In the same year, (1855) Rev. S. Danielou came from France to Vermont. He was a young priest, and was appointed to take

charge of the French portion of the congregation at St. Albans. In 1856, Mr. Danielou was removed, and Rev. F. Clavier sent in his place. In the spring of 1858, Mr. Riordan was transferred to the pastoral charge of Fairfield, and Mr. Clavier succeeded him as pastor of the whole congregation at St. Albans. While he was at St. Albans the church-edifice in that place was completed. It is a very large building, the plan is a fine one, and the work of construction and completion has been very thoroughly accomplished, with the exception of the altar, which is not yet completed. Although it was not too large for the wants of the congregation of St. Albans, they were not able to finish the inside for some years. In the summer of 1863, the work was resumed which had been so long suspended, on account of limited means, and the severe pressure of many unfavorable circumstances from without, which had operated to discourage and retard them in the work. In the spring of 1864, it was brought to its present stage of completion. In August, 1864, the edifice was solemnly dedicated by the Bishop of Burlington, assisted by the Bishop of Hartford, and a great number of priests. The Rt. Rev. Bishop McFarland of Hartford, delivered a very eloquent discourse upon the occasion. One of the best choirs in Boston, accompanied by Mr. Wilcox, of that city, as organist, performed the music of the sacred offices appropriate to the ceremonial, in the most effective manner.

In the latter part of the year 1865, Very Rev. Z. Druon took the place of Rev. F. Clavier, as pastor of St. Albans.

As to the numbers of this congregation, it is extremely difficult to give any certain report. Owing to the migratory habits of some of the French Canadians, a portion of that part of the congregation is transient and shifting, and the statistical records consequently vary more or less from year to year. The past 20 years have, however, witnessed a constant and surprising increase in the number of Catholics belonging to this place. So great indeed has this accession been, that Mr. Druon found it necessary, soon after his arrival, to divide the congregation, and celebrate Mass on Sundays for the French by themselves, and for the English-speaking portion by themselves, in order to furnish seats for the whole within the church. It is now in contemplation to erect a church for the French congregation

of this village, and this will probably be accomplished within a few years. A large proportion of the Catholic congregation which assembles in this place, is composed of young people, (descendants of foreign Catholics,) who were born and brought up on the soil, and who will compare very favorably with any class descended from Americans, for native intelligence, education, industry, morality, and piety; while in physical power and endurance, they are greatly superior. The bitter prejudices, created and fostered by the rancorous partizans of the most un-American of all our parties, which styled itself *par excellence*, the American party, have been proved to be cruelly unjust, and the experience of the country during the past war has abundantly demonstrated that the foreign Catholic population, and their descendants, so far from forming a dangerous element in our society, are in fact among its best and most reliable safeguards. Instructed by a clergy who abstain from all interference in political matters, except to admonish their people diligently of their duty to be subject to their rulers in all obedience;—taught by the bitter experiences of oppression abroad, the value of free and liberal institutions here, and unbiased by the temptations of ambition,—which unfortunately lure too many of our fellow-citizens from the paths of rectitude and duty, in quest of office,—they are not to be outdone by any class in the practice of the social and domestic virtues, or in the exercise of true patriotism.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

BY REV. WM. G. WALKER.

For several years previous to the organization of the Baptist church, there had been a number of Baptist families resident in town. The most of them were accustomed to worship with the Congregational society, by whom they were held in high esteem. In the latter part of the year 1865, Rev. J. F. Bigelow, D.D., came into town, and collecting the Baptist members together, organized a Baptist church. On Dec. 17, 1865, the church met in Academy Hall for worship, when Dr. Bigelow preached to them the first independent Baptist sermon ever preached in town.

The church was organized with 26 members, and elected as their first officers, Rev. J. F. Bigelow, pastor; D. M. Walker and Marshall Mason, deacons; L. J. Swett, clerk; S. S. Robinson, treasurer. The church enjoyed

the services of Dr. Bigelow till May, 1867, when he left for another field of labor. Dr. Bigelow was an able preacher, and was held in high esteem by the several denominations. From the time that Dr. B. left, the church was without a pastor till November, 1868. During this interval, the church sustained the regular services of the church, with preaching every Sabbath.

Nov. 15, 1868, Rev. Wm. G. Walker, of New York, a recent graduate of Hamilton Theological Seminary, accepted the call of the church, and began his labors with them. Jan. 27, 1869, a council was convened, by which he was publicly ordained and installed as pastor. Since he began his labors the church has received several additions; the congregation and Sabbath-school have nearly doubled, and everything is in a flourishing condition. The church has organized and sustains a fine mission S. School at the Western Reserve. The church at present worships in the court-house, but intend to build in a few months.

MAJOR AMOS MORRILL.

BY MISS E. A. BLAISDELL.

Major Morrill, in 1793, with his wife, whose maiden name was Peggy Day, 2 daughters and 4 sons, moved from Epsom, N. H., to St. Albans. His daughter Mary, wife of Capt. John Gilman, settled at the village, and Hannah, wife of James Brackett, at the Bay. They were intelligent, worthy helpmates,—meaning something more than helpless, expensive weights, when the loom and spinning-wheel, were the fashionable instruments of music. The names of the sons were Theophilus, Amos, William and Jeremiah. The last lived and died at St. Albans Point, while the others went to different parts of the country, where they settled, lived and died. Major Morrill bought quite a tract of land for their benefit, some of which is still retained in the hands of the heirs, having previously admired the location when on his way to Canada, in Gen. Sullivan's army. He served in the Revolutionary war with the rank of Major. Unfortunately his papers, which might probably have furnished material for history, have been destroyed. One incident is related of him which illustrates something of his character: Once being pursued by the Indians, who told him to stop, or they would cut him into inch pieces, he replied, "You will have to catch me first," and putting spurs to his

some leaped over a wall beyond their reach. Before leaving Canada he had the small-pox, when they considered him so near death, they held a consultation to know what it was best to do with him. They finally said he was a good officer, and they would take him along, and if he died they could easily put him overboard. They took him along, and he recovered. He built a substantial stone-house at the Bay where he lived, which is owned and occupied now by Nelson Buck. He married his wife September, 1800, and died at St. Albans village, in January, 1810.

CAPT. JOHN GILMAN.

BY MISS E. A. BLAISDELL.

Capt. Gilman, in 1793, with his wife and young daughter, accompanied his father-in-law, Major Morrill, from Epsom, N. H., to St. Albans. Margaret Morrill was his second wife, by whom he had one son. He had had 3 daughters and 3 sons by a previous marriage. Capt. Gilman was appointed to the militia before 1812. He was honest, industrious, frugal, temperate and religious. In his house the needy and the stranger found a home. He was a well-to-do farmer, and also carried on blacksmithing for some time. In politics he was a Democrat of the old school.

He built a large house, which took several days to raise, and the settlers came from the adjoining towns to assist. This house, finely situated on the north of Main street, is now occupied by the third generation of the family—the Blaisdells, endeared by association, and where 3 heads of the family breathed their last, Major Morrill, Capt. John Gilman, and J. M. Blaisdell. Capt. John Gilman died Aug. 31, 1815, in his 76th year.

JONATHAN M. BLAISDELL.

BY MISS E. A. BLAISDELL.

Jonathan M., son of Harvey and Elizabeth Blaisdell, was born March 30, 1789, in London, N. H., being the 11th child of a family of 13. His father was a farmer, in comfortable circumstances, but he, possessing a mechanical turn of mind, learned the carpenter and joiner's trade, and having bought a year of his time, came to St. Albans at the age of 20, in company with a friend, Mr. Smith Morrill, and was soon engaged in building houses. He was occupied in the lumbering business 1 year, which, owing to losses, did not prove lucrative. He was a volunteer in 1812, and went to Plattsburgh, and being anxious, with some others, to cross the sand-bar

to the island, attempted to do so before the moon was up and came near being drowned.

At the age of 33 years, he married Margaret Gilman, youngest daughter of Capt. John Gilman. He built several houses for himself and to rent, but subsequently carried on the wheel-wright business and farming. In politics, he was an old-fashioned Democrat, when democracy meant opposition to slavery, and equality of rights. He always took a deep interest in the welfare of the country, and lived to see the rebellion crushed. His disposition was cheerful and social. He possessed a strong mind and will, and was a peaceable citizen, but when unjustly assailed could defend himself vigorously. His religious sentiments were liberal. He died of lung fever, in his 77th year, leaving a widow, two daughters and two sons.

[I have the following account in his own words, which I took down from his lips, as he narrated it to me some years since.—Ed.]

September 14, 1814.—“The day of the election at St. Albans, after the election, Sanford Gadcomb, Solomon Walbridge, son of the old sheriff of St. Albans, and myself, started to go to Plattsburgh, as soldiers, on horse-back, through Georgia and Milton. At the sand-bar there (at Milton) we attempted to cross over, having stopped a few moments at Fox's tavern, this side of the lake. It was a mile across the bar, dark—or only star-light, and I told Gadcomb it looked too much like going to sea horse-back in the night, and I did not like to cross. The wind blew strong from the north, but Gadcomb thought he could cross without difficulty, though the swells ran so high and dashed so upon the shore. We urged our horses in with difficulty, but we proceeded till we saw a light upon the opposite shore, which we supposed had been lighted to pilot us across, and we advanced till about half way over, when the water began to deepen, the swells from the north rolling hard against us, till our horses drifting off the north side of the bar, were afloat. Gadcomb was forward, I in the middle, Walbridge behind, each about 3 rods distant. Gadcomb undertook to swim his horse forward to shore, Walbridge behind, said his horse wanted to turn round and go back. My horse stood right up and down—in no swimming condition. In about two minutes Walbridge cried out, ‘My horse touches bottom,’ and my horse at once righted in a swimming condition and pursued his horse. Meantime I had climbed upon the saddle from which I slid when my horse lost bottom, and we were soon back on the bar again where the water was not more than knee-deep to our horses. Gadcomb was out of sight and I cried out, ‘We are on good ground,’ but he understood us to cry we were in trouble. Walbridge and I came out on shore where we entered, when we

repeatedly hallooed, and receiving no answer from any quarter, supposed Gadcomb was drowned and started to go back to Fox's tavern, but on our way through the swamp, moving along slowly near the shore, we heard somebody halloo, and answered. The halloo was kept up back and forth till we found it was Gadcomb, who had swam ashore, on the Point, north, below us, and landed on the most dismal part of the swamp. We waited till he came up to us, when we all returned to the tavern wet as water could make us, and remained about two hours, till the moon was up, and about a hundred had collected to cross; so that when we crossed, which at length was nicely done, the line of them reached clear across the bar. After we got over the bar, we went up to the old landlord's who kept tavern on South Island, where we stayed the remainder of the night. While here, the landlord stated that he hoped we should get whipped by the British, and that all would get off from the bar who attempted to cross. This raised my ideas, and I told him we should hear no such talk on our route, that we were going to Plattsburgh to fight for our country, and we could fight before we got there, if necessary, and the effect was sufficient to stop that tory's noise.

We went down the next morning and waited for a sloop to take us across. About 2 o'clock, P. M., the sloop arrived and took us over to Plattsburgh. This was Wednesday. We remained there 'in battle' till Sunday night. Sunday, the last day of the battle, the British forded the river against what is called Pike's old encampment, with their whole force, 13,000 strong. They forded the river, and advanced into the pine plains, where the Vermont and New York volunteers were distant about 80 or 100 rods. The woods were full of Vermont and New York volunteers, every man fighting for himself, all on the Irishman's own hook, and we were so hard upon them that they were compelled to retreat, and we pursued them like a band of blood-hounds back to the river, their dead and wounded scattered along the way. In crossing the river they lost many guns and some of the men floated down stream,—retreating up the river, the enemy were soon, however, out of our sight. That night they retreated back to Canada, leaving a good many deserters in the village of Plattsburgh. On their camp-ground their supplies were many of them left. On Sunday, the winding up battle-day, about 200 of us went down from Pike's encampment toward our fort, and when we could see a picket guard on the other side of the river, we would fire at him, and when we could not see a redcoat to fire at, still we would all fire, so as to have the enemy understand the woods were all full of soldiers for two miles in length along the shore, and when we got opposite Plattsburgh village and attempted to cross the bridge, the British poured in a volley upon us. Only one was wounded, the bullets passing directly over our heads, one bullet passing within 12 inches

of me, cutting off a little twig so I could see where the little fellow had tripped along. We returned up the river the same way as we came down."

THE BLACK SNAKE.

A notorious smuggling boat, in the time of the embargo of 1808, was called "The Black Snake." Its seizure, during this year, resulted in the murder of Elias Drake, Jonathan Ormsby and Asa Marsh, and the execution, by hanging, of Cyrus B. Dean—the particulars of which are given in this paper.

The embargo which was laid upon the foreign trade of the United States by act of Congress, passed Dec. 22, 1807, was productive of wide-spread ruin and distress. This measure was deemed indispensable by the President, Mr. Jefferson, as a just retaliation for the course pursued by Great Britain, in the seizure of our vessels, the plunder of our commerce, and the impressment of our seamen. This total annihilation of commerce, threatening bankruptcy and ruin to so many of the merchants, and checking at once the flow of produce from the interior to the seaboard, bore with peculiar hardship upon the people, and tried their patriotism to the utmost.

Its effect was to greatly increase the price of foreign commodities, and render our own nearly valueless. There being no outlet to the latter, they accumulated in the market, and often could not be sold for a sum sufficient to pay for the cost of transportation. Foreign goods, particularly the staples which the people had come to consider as among the necessities of life, being shut out entirely, prices soon rose to such a height that those in moderate circumstances found themselves obliged to dispense with them altogether. As might be expected, there arose a tempestuous opposition to the embargo in all parts of the country. A portion of the people, at least, seemed to overlook and palliate the gross insults of England, which caused the enactment of the law. They seemed to forget the loss of one thousand merchant ships, and the impressment of six thousand of our seamen. Under the tremendous pressure with which the embargo bore upon the people, the opposition to president Jefferson's policy became in New England exceedingly bold and fierce. The federal newspapers teemed with articles most inflammatory in their character, and Mr. Jefferson and his cabinet were denounced in ac-

rimous editorial, and lampooned in doggerel verse. A specimen of the latter, to the tune of Yankee Doodle, commenced as follows:

"Brother Nathan's notion mad—
I think as how he's right, sir—
Mamma's sick, and sister's mad,
And I's right hot to fight, sir."

Further on we are let into the cause of the difficulty:

"For I've no horses for to cut
Along with pumpkin pie, sir."

The verses close with some very flippant advice to president Jefferson:

"Now, Tom, take off the embargo soon,
And Kate and I will thank ya."

Among the interests of the country which were called to their full share of suffering was that of the manufacture of ashes. This was, indeed, a humble and limited branch of industry, but one of great importance to the newly settled timber region of northern Vermont. Many of the towns might fairly be said to be receiving only their first population. The settlers, like the pioneers of all new countries, brought but little with them. Their own strong arms were their main reliance. As soon as a cabin had been erected to shelter their families, they commenced the clearing away of the forest, and the opening up of the fields from which to obtain a subsistence. The tall and stately trees fell before the repeated strokes of the axe—they were cut into convenient lengths, rolled into heaps, and consumed to ashes. These were carefully saved, conveyed to the nearest store, and exchanged for provisions and necessary articles. Many settlers, in remote places, far into the wilderness, found it expedient to work their ashes into black salts—thus lightening the labor of transportation. In this form they were conveyed distances of from 10 to 20 miles, to a market. In some instances, where settlers were too poor to own a team, they have been known to take a bag of salts upon their back to the nearest store. It was fortunate for these hardy pioneers, that pot-ashes, during all this time, brought a remunerating price in the not remote market of Montreal. While awaiting the growth of their first crops, serious inconvenience, and probably much actual suffering would have ensued, but for this. The little stores in the country towns each had its ashery, and all were eager to purchase. Upon the sales of

their pot and pearl ashes in Montreal, they depended almost entirely for the means of remittance to their creditors in the American cities. So important was this traffic, that in most of the interior towns of Vermont, during the greater portion of the year, not a dollar in money could be raised, except from the sale of ashes. Without this, goods or provisions could not have been imported—taxes could not have been collected, and the country must have been greatly impeded in its advance and prosperity. The embargo, therefore, inflicted upon this interest a destructive blow. The merchants had large stocks of ashes on hand, and more or less amount due from the settlers which was payable in that commodity. With ruin staring them in the face, the temptation to run their ashes across the line to Montreal was too great for the patriotism of the most of them, and smuggling was commenced on an extensive scale. To counteract and repress this a numerous force of revenue officials was posted along the frontier, to which were shortly added guards at different points, from the militia. The extent to which party spirit was at that time carried greatly favored the smuggler. The federalists were his friends. In their utter abhorrence of president Jefferson's administration of the embargo, the most of them were ready to notify the smuggler of the advent of the custom-house officer—to guide him to a place of safety, or to secrete his goods upon their own premises. No informer ever arose from the ranks of the federalists; so much was certain, and where direct aid might not be obtained, the smuggler knew that he was safe from betrayal. But, on the other hand, the democrats, the supporters of Mr. Jefferson, favored the enforcement of the law. They sided with the revenue officials, and many of them were active in giving information of the places where smuggled goods or property were concealed. Loads of pot-ash, or droves of cattle, would sometimes be accompanied with a force sufficient to overawe the custom-house officers, and prevent all attempts at seizure. At other times the officers of the government would rally their democratic friends in sufficient numbers to bear down all opposition, and to seize and carry away the property. Collisions of this kind were not unfrequent, in several of which serious wounds were received, and in one case the result was death. Large quantities of ashes were

brought to the ports of Lake Champlain, and sold at a small price to speculating smugglers, who stood ready to purchase. This beautiful lake, with its secluded bays, shady nooks and uninhabited islands, offered a convenient highway to the smuggling boat, which moved only at night, and remained quiet by day.—Major Charles K. Williams, of Rutland, since chief justice and governor of the State, was stationed with a militia force, at the important post of Windmill-point, on the western shore of Alburgh.

The late Doct. Jabez Penniman, of Colchester, was collector of the customs. A twelve-oared cutter, called the Fly, belonging to the custom-house department, cruized about the outlet of the Lake, and smuggling in that direction became uncertain and dangerous.—Peerless among the boats engaged in smuggling was the terrible "Black Snake." With a crew of powerful and desperate men, thoroughly armed, she had for months defied the government officials. Either by stealthily eluding their vigilance, or by overawing them by a display of hostile force, she had continued to freight large quantities of pot-ashes across the line to Canada. They had had, at no time, a force at their command sufficient to render prudent an attempt to seize the audacious craft.

Doctor John Stoddard, of St. Albans, a merchant and well-known smuggler employed the Black Snake to transport ashes from St. Albans Bay into Canada. Their course lay around the end of St. Albans Point, thence along the eastern shore of the Lake to Maquam creek—upon this, one and a half miles, to a narrow strait connecting with Charcoal creek. Here they were obliged to lighten their boat by removing a portion of her loading to smaller ones. They then floated into Charcoal creek—down this into Missisquoi river—thence, down the river to its mouth—across Missisquoi bay to Cook's bay in Canada, to a place now called Hilliker's Landing, about 1 mile north of the village of Alburgh Springa. The boat had made several trips with complete success, but was at length encountered by officer Joseph Stannard, who commanded the crew, in the name of the United States, to surrender. Stoddard was on board, and persuaded the men to exert themselves at their oars. Stannard, being without force to back his demand, was compelled to witness their safe escape across the line into

Canada. But the officers of the government were now fully determined upon her capture. The Black Snake was built to run as a ferry-boat between Charlotte, Vt. and Essex, N. Y., and was used some time for this purpose.—Her length was 40 feet—width 14 feet—sides straight and high—depth $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet. She had 7 oars on a side, sharp bow and square stern—a fore-castle, but no cabin. She had a mast and 1 sail; was steered by a rudder, was never painted, but besmeared with tar, which gave her a black appearance. John and Ezekiel Taylor, of Caldwell's Manor in Canada, purchased her to run as a smuggling boat; but when the trips became dangerous, they employed a man by the name of William Mudgett to navigate her. As she could carry nearly 100 barrels of pot-ashes, at a freight of 5 or 6 dollars per barrel, the enterprise was a paying one, and justified some risk. But her audacious career was drawing to a close. The collector, Doct. Penniman, applied to major Williams for a detachment of men to proceed in the revenue cutter called the Fly, to find and capture her. Aug. 1, 1808, Lieut. Daniel Farrington, of Brandon, a discreet and competent officer, Serg't David B. Johnson, and 12 infantry privates, were detailed for the service.

The Black Snake had crossed the line from Canada the previous night, and had gone up the Lake. Her crew consisted of Truman Mudgett, captain; Samuel L. Mott, William Nokes, Elkanah Perkins, Slocum Clark, Joshua Day, Josiah Pease and Cyrus B. Dean.—The men were to be paid by the Captain \$8, to \$10, per trip. Each man had a gun, and they were provided with spike-poles to keep off the revenue boats—several clubs 3 feet in length—a basket of stones of the size of a man's fist. They had, also, a large gun, called a wall-piece, or blunderbuss, the barrel of which was 8 feet and 2 inches long, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ th diameter in the bore, which carried 15 bullets.

On coming from Canada they avowed their determination to fight their way back. They were not very well supplied with ammunition, but had a jug containing 2 gallons of rum. Under cover of the night, they proceeded to Martin's Bay, on the eastern shore of North Hero, where they lay in seclusion through the day, and during the night went to the mouth of Onion river, where they arrived at sun-rise. They kept on up the river, and reached a place called Joy's Landing, 3

miles or so from Burlington, about noon.— They drew their boat on shore some 60 rods above this. Mudgett ordered the men to clean and oil their guns, and to put in new flints, where they were needed. He then proceeded in quest of provisions and ammunition, and returned with a supply toward evening. They shortly after this received tidings that the revenue boat was coming. Two men from Burlington, whose names were not given, came to the landing and informed the smugglers that they would not give the boat a load, as they were informed the revenue cutter was coming to take her. Mott showed them the big gun, when one of them said he would give the crew 10 gallons of rum if they would go down the river and take the revenue boat. Day and Perkins objected, when the men took Mudgett aside and conferred with him, after which several of the crew were set to work running bullets, at which they worked all night. The smuggling party were here joined by Francis Ledgard and David Sheffield, increasing their number to ten.

On Monday evening the Fly proceeded to the southerly end of Hog Island, where they remained until morning. On Tuesday they proceeded along the easterly shore of North Hero, after passing which, and when opposite Middle Hero, a man upon the shore waved his handkerchief. They came to, and were informed by him that the Black Snake had gone up Onion River. He also gave them the names of those on board. On Wednesday morning the Fly went up the river to Joy's Landing, where the Lieutenant was informed by Asa Rice, that the Black Snake lay some 60 rods above. They then rowed up the river, and, turning a small bend in the beach, came to the place where she lay: one end of her was on shore, fastened to some bushes.— Mudgett stood upon the beach, a few feet from her, with a gun in his hand. He called to the revenue boat not to land; but they, disregarding his attempt to intimidate them, ran in immediately along-side, between the Black Snake and the shore. Mudgett retreated a few steps, but kept on threatening, and said: "Don't lay hands on that boat. I swear by G—d I will blow the first man's brains out who lays hands on her." Lieut. Farrington, who seems to have been a brave and prudent man, with several men then stepped on board the Black Snake, when Mott came forward with the big gun, and resting

it in the crotch of a small tree pointed to where the Lieutenant was standing. As the two boats were about to cast off, Mudgett came to the bank and cried to his men: "Come on, boys! parade yourselves! you are all cowards! they are going to carry the boat off!" Ledgard came and called, in what was denominated, in the testimony given in the trial, a Methodist tone of voice: "Lieutenant, prepare to meet your God! Your blood shall be spilt before you get out of the river!" The smuggling crew, with the exception of Day and Perkins, walked along the bank, using defiant and threatening language, as the boats were going down the river. The Fly came up to Joy's Landing to receive Mr. Rice, and take him across the river. Before they had landed upon the opposite side, there was a gun fired, the ball of which passed between the boats. Just as the Fly struck the shore, a second gun was fired, the ball of which passed through the stern, six inches from the Lieutenant's legs. Several guns were fired at the Black Snake, on board of which was Sergeant Johnson and 6 men. On the Fly, as Ellis Drake, of Clarendon, one of the soldiers of Lieut. Farrington, was stepping aft to take the helm, he was struck in the head by two balls, and killed instantly. The crews of the two boats were about to fire, when the Lieutenant said: "Do not fire! run to the south shore!" This done, they landed, and were met by Capt. Jonathan Ormsby, a citizen of that part of Burlington, who inquired "why he did not arrest these men, who were violating the laws of their country?" The party ascended the bank, and had passed a few rods up the road, when the large gun was discharged, with its load of 15 bullets, slugs and buck-shot. Capt. Ormsby fell, pierced by 5 balls, exclaiming: "Lord, have mercy on me! I am a dead man!" and instantly expired. Asa Marsh, one of the soldiers of Lieut. Farrington, a resident of Rutland, received 2 balls in his breast, a buck-shot in his right shoulder, and gasped once or twice, and died. Lieut. Farrington, who had refrained with so much patience from ordering his men to fire, was severely wounded. A shot went through the left arm, just above the elbow—another through the right shoulder, and a bullet wounded him in the forehead, and lodged in his hat.

Sergeant Johnson, upon this, made a dash upon the smugglers, and they were all taken

into custody, with the exception of Mott and Pease, and guarded until the arrival of the States Attorney, when they were taken to the village of Burlington and committed to prison. There was no resistance offered except by Dean, who threw Mr. Rice when he attempted to apprehend him; and, although tied with cords, he afterward contrived to get loose and escape through a window—but was secured. Pease was apprehended on Hog Island, by Capt. Harmon, and Mott by the agency of Asa Buckley, Esq., of Sheldon, at Hatley, C. E., and imprisoned at Burlington.

The greatest excitement now prevailed throughout the entire region. The people were horror-stricken at crimes like these, in the hitherto quiet and peaceable State of Vermont. They called upon the authorities of the State to maintain, inviolate, the dignity of the outraged law, and to let its tremendous penalties follow speedily and sure. The funeral of the three murdered men took place at the village of Burlington on Thursday, Aug. 4th. The remains were escorted by the militia company of Burlington, under the command of Capt. Justus Warner, to the court-house, where religious services were conducted, and an able and impressive discourse was delivered by the Rev. Samuel Williams, LL. D., the historian of Vermont. A crowd of people from Burlington and the adjacent towns was in attendance. The rancor of political feeling was greatly increased by the events which have been detailed. The annual State election being near at hand, the democratic papers charged upon the federal party in and about Burlington, an indifference to the great crimes which had been committed, if they did not even sympathize with the murderers. A flaming hand-bill, headed by three coffins, was scattered over the State, and copied into the democratic papers, in which "respectable federalists" were charged with attempting "to screen the assassins, and throw the whole weight of guilt upon the government." That some had said that "Penniman had sent a military force to capture an empty boat, that they were glad at what had been done"—others, that "the officers of the government alone were to blame," and that "old Penniman ought to be hanged"—that "some of the principal merchants of Burlington furnished the insurgents with powder and ball for the express purpose of performing this bloody work." This was indignantly denied by the

federalists; nor is it at all probable that it was to any extent true. The rash expressions of heated and violent men are never to be regarded as the sober conviction of the great mass, with which, for the time, they may be associated.

The authorities of the State acted with promptness and celerity. On Tuesday, Aug. 23d, less than three weeks from the time of the affray, the supreme court was convened in special session at Burlington. There were present Hon. Royal Tyler, chief judge, Hon. Theophilus Harrington and Hon. Jonas Galusha, assistant judges; William Chase Harrington, Esq., States attorney; David Fay and Cornelius P. Van Ness, Esqrs., associate counsel for the prosecution: Bates Turner and Amos Marsh, Esqrs., were counsel for the prisoners.

In his charge to the grand jury Chief justice Tyler alluded to the general dismay—the "agitation of the public mind that prevailed"—"that some were ready to condemn the accused unheard, while others, perhaps, were disposed to excuse, and if not to excuse, to palliate." He said to the jury, that "if, in some moments of levity, any of you have thought that the primary laws of society, made for the preservation of human life, ought on this occasion to be relaxed, and to be accommodated to certain supposed exigencies of the times, purify yourselves from these prejudices."

On Friday, August 26th, the grand jury returned a bill of indictment against Samuel I. Mott, of Alburgh, Wm. Noaks, Slocum Clark and Truman Mudgett, of Highgate, Cyrus B. Dean and Josiah Pease, of Swanton, David Sheffield, of Colchester, and Francis Ledgard, of Milton. The trial of Samuel I. Mott commenced on Monday, Aug. 29th, and closed on Thursday evening, with a verdict of guilty of murder. On Friday, Sept. 2d, Cyrus B. Dean was put to the bar for trial; but the challenges peremptory, and for favor, were so numerous, that after an ineffectual attempt to fill up the panel, the court ordered a new venire for petit jurors, and adjourned until Saturday morning, when the trial commenced, and was closed on Monday, with a verdict of guilty of murder. Wednesday and Thursday the court were occupied with the trial of David Sheffield. Jireh Isham and Ethan Allen, jr., being called as talesmen, both declared that they had formed an opinion, that

these men ought not to be punished. A verdict of guilty of murder was returned on Friday morning. Mr. States attorney Harrington, in his remarks to the jury on the trial of Dean, said: "It is painful to find that party spirit, in this part of the United States, has already assumed an alarming attitude. Have we not seen, in the commencement of this present trial, measures taken and pursued by the prisoners' counsel to sweep every republican juror from the panel by peremptory challenge? Have we not repeatedly heard this question asked: 'Is such a juror a republican or a federalist? If the former he must not sit—if the latter he will answer our purpose.'" On Friday afternoon a motion in arrest of judgment, and for a new trial in the case of Mott, was argued; and on the following day a similar motion in the case of Dean and Sheffield. New trials were granted to Mott and Sheffield, and Dean was sentenced to be hung on Friday, October 28th. A respite, however, of two weeks, was given to the wretched man, by the governor. On Friday, Nov. 11th, at 12 o'clock, he was conducted to the court-house, where a solemn and appropriate discourse was delivered by the Rev. Truman Baldwin, of Charlotte. After the religious services, he was conveyed to the place of execution, which was situated a few rods west of the present burial-ground in Burlington, and, at 3 o'clock, p. m., was swung off. He exhibited to the last a degree of hardihood and careless unconcern, perhaps never equalled in this part of the country, and sadly contrasting with the mournful solemnity of the occasion. It was estimated that there were 10,000 spectators present. No more trials took place at the special term of the court.

At the regular term in January, 1809, Mudgett was tried; but the jury, in his case, did not agree. He was remanded to prison, and at the term of the court in January, 1810, a *nolle prosequi* was entered in his case by the State, and he was discharged. Mott, Sheffield and Ledgard, at the January term in 1809, were convicted of manslaughter. Mott and Sheffield were sentenced to stand 1 hour in the pillory, to receive 50 lashes each on his bare back, to be confined 10 years in the States prison, and to pay all costs of prosecution. Ledgard's sentence was the same, with the exception of the 50 stripes. These convicts were all received at the Vermont State prison on the 1st day of June, 1809, it being

the 2d day after the prison was opened in the reception of prisoners. Ledgard was pardoned by the governor, Nov. 12, 1811; Sheffield, Nov. 4, 1815; and Mott, Oct. 15, 1817.

Thus closes the account of the career of these lawless and desperate men. No case of them is known to have regained, to any extent, the reputation lost by this bloody crime. They removed either to Canada, or to distant portions of this country, and most, if not all, died as they deserved, in obscurity, neglect and poverty.

JUNE TRAINING IN VERMONT.

A BUREAU-COMTE HISTORY BY L. L. DUTCHER.

A distinguished Scottish writer has said, that "nothing is trivial which throws light upon history." I quote this remark for the reason, that some may be wondering what can be made of a subject so trite and common as the one which I have chosen; while others may go so far as to deem it hardly equal to the dignity of a discussion. I will say further, that history is not always occupied in the narrative of great events. It is not a mere catalogue of mighty deeds and illustrious achievements. History does not walk upon stilts, communing alone with demi-gods and heroes. Her mission lies with the humble as well as with the lofty, and regards the social status, no less than the national polity. That history of a commonwealth which should refrain from portraying the home-life of its people, would fall far short of all just expectation, and would be accounted altogether unsatisfactory and incomplete. There are many things which influence a state in its progress and contribute to shape its destinies, which, isolated by themselves, appear to be of little importance. Of this character are the manners, habits, customs—the songs, sports and pastimes of a people, which, whatever we may think of them, are nevertheless legitimate and indispensable subjects of historic record.

June training—what shall I say of it. Venerable old humbug—admirable burlesque of every thing military. Apotheosis of the cocked hat and the peacock's feather, the gorgeous epaulette and the gay cockade. Holiday of holidays, with its fumes of burnt gunpowder, root-beer and gingerbread; with the shrieking of the wry-necked fife and the pounding of the old tub-drum. Saturnalia of

fun, frolic and roystering good humor, jovial, grotesque, obstreperous, grand carnival of fix-pop-baxe! Such was June training in the olden time. The first Tuesday in June was the day fixed by the laws of the State, for the annual inspection and drill. Its coming has been anxiously awaited. With the earliest streak of dawn, squads of the younger and more ardent soldiery assembled in front of the dwellings of their principal officers, to fire a morning salute. The report of the heavily loaded guns rung out upon the still, clear air of morning, roaring down the vallies, and awakening a thousand echoes along the hill-sides, rousing whole neighborhoods prematurely, to the glories and the fatigues of the day. The officer thus honored appeared in his door-way in dishabille, and invited his comrades in arms to enter and partake of refreshments which had been provided over night, in anticipation of the visit. The staple refreshment was whisky, and under its influence, a continued popping of fire-arms was kept up, until some time after sunrise. But at length, there is a movement toward the village where the training is to be holden. People of all ages, many with arms and more without, in wagons, on horseback and on foot, are passing along the highways and coming in across-lots. In they come excited and mirthful. The village is soon alive with men and boys. The taverns, stores and shops are full. The bar-keepers in their shirt-sleeves are doing a lively business, and the music of the toddy-stick is incessant. Among the drinks of the old time was blackstrap, a compound of rum and molasses, which was quite too popular with the young men and boys, many of whom were, by its use, started upon a career of intemperance and ruin. The street shows a motley crowd, swaying hither and thither as some new object of excitement turns up. Flags flutter, drums rattle, and arms glisten in the sun-beams. In the parlor of the hotel sit the commissioned officers, stiff and stately in their unaccustomed toggery. In a corner near by stands a table, spread with the inevitable decanters, at which the guests are invited to help themselves. The white-haired old soldiers of the Revolution come round, and are among those who require no second invitation. At length the long roll sounds from the drums, the orderly serjeant comes upon the scene armed with a spontoon, and calls on every man to fall in. The squad marches up and

down the street, rapidly augmenting in numbers, and is finally paraded upon the green. A sergeant, with the music and a detachment of men, is then sent to the hotel to escort the officers to the ground. They soon appear upon the piazza, the observed of all observers. On they come, keeping step to the strains of soul-stirring music, and with a heavy fringe of *tatter-de-malion* boys upon either flank and rear. The rank and file receive them with presented arms, and the captain assumes the command. The orderly sergeant is summoned to the front and calls the roll. On one occasion, a serjeant commenced calling out his own name, but was stopped by the captain who said to him, what do you do that for—did't you know that you are here? Roll call being over, the musket drill, or as it was called, the manual exercise commences. A veteran of the Revolution stands in front acting as fogleman, and the men are taught to imitate his motions. The line exhibits a terrific array of guns, clubs, umbrellas and pitchfork handles. Of the former, the most common is the old French gun of the Revolution, a serviceable piece with bands and trimmings of iron. Next comes the British gun, or as they were called, the *king's arms*, a handsome article with brass mountings.—Then come hunting guns, rifles, shot-guns and sporting-pieces, no two of which are alike. Occasionally might be seen a gun nearly 7 feet in length, used by hunters, and highly prized, for bringing down game at long distances. Dr. John Warner, of St. Albans, had a famous gun of this description. This was the weapon with which he fought in the memorable battle of Bennington, and which, by repeated firing, became so hot that it could no longer be holden. He had captured, early in the day, seven Hessian prisoners with their guns. One of these he took, and with it fought the battle to its bloody close. The Doctor's old gun was carried to the trainings by one of his sons, the late Mr. Isaac Warner.

On one of the regimental muster days, while the inspection of arms and equipments was progressing, the officers in their turn came to young Warner. The inspecting general took his gun in hand, examined it and said, "This looks like a good gun, it has a good lock and it is a mighty long one too,—can you kill anything with it?" "Yes," said young Warner "I can kill a deer at 40 rods, and a tory twice as far." Dr. Warner was

among the most noted hunters of his day. Not one of those, however, who waste powder and ball upon birds and squirrels; this, for him, would have been small business, except when they were wanted to supply his table. But let a marauding bear, or prowling wolf, venture into the settlement, and Dr. Warner was the man to take to the track, and lucky indeed was the animal that escaped the contents of the famed *seven footer*. A catamount invaded his premises one night, and purloined from its pen the fatting calf. In the morning on discovering his loss, the Doctor took down his gun, and accompanied by his valorous and trusty dog, started in pursuit. He came upon the animal quietly, making a breakfast upon the calf. A shot, badly wounded but did not disable him. The Doctor loaded and came up a second time, fired, and drove a charge of lead clean through his body,—yet the animal with the tenacity of life characteristic of his species, although writhing in agony and bleeding profusely, was still able to make off. The dog now pressed him closely and he went up into a tree. A third shot inflicted a terrible wound in the side of his head, destroying an eye and rendering him frantic with rage and desperation. He came rapidly down the tree, and set upon the Doctor with the energy of despair. The fight was exciting, but with the aid of the dog, who diverted the attention of the catamount by a prompt attack upon his rear, the Doctor was enabled to break his skull with a club.

In the season of deer-hunting, the Doctor, with his boys, would frequently take to the woods in the morning, and return at evening with the carcasses of five deer.

The Doctor was a firm democrat, and his vote for the regularly nominated ticket, except upon a great emergency, could always be relied upon. The democratic party had become a majority in the state, and had elected their entire ticket with the exception of the governor. The Hon. Isaac Tichenor, the federal candidate, was a formidable antagonist. By his great personal popularity and adroitness in managing the canvass, he continued to detach democratic votes sufficient to insure a re-election. The democratic leaders were greatly chagrined at this, and redoubled their efforts for his defeat. A great training was holden at St. Albans which was attended by Gov. Tichenor, who reviewed the

troops and made them a speech. No man could do this better. He was a polished gentleman of the old school, and had the rare gift of knowing just what to say, whatever might be the occasion. The hotel where he stopped was filled with people, among whom he circulated blandly, with a grasp of the hand and a kind word for each. The leading democrats were watching closely and growing uneasy and nervous. They were exceedingly disturbed on seeing Dr. Warner, that redoubtable old democrat, taken into the governor's private room. The Doctor's stop there was not very long, but when he came out, he was accosted at once by the late Gov. Van Ness, at that time a brilliant and rising young lawyer at St. Albans, who somewhat imprudently asserted, that the Doctor had been electioneered by Gov. Tichenor. The sturdy old Doctor, with a sincerity which nobody could question, replied, "it's a lie; the governor never said a word about politics. I'll tell you every word he said." Said he, "Dr. Warner, I want you to tell me the greatest distance at which you ever shot and killed a deer. I wish you to be particular in remembering, as I have a reason for asking the question." "I told him that I had shot and killed a deer at a distance of 50 rods." He then said, "Doctor, you've beat me. I killed a deer not many weeks since at a distance of 47 rods, and I really supposed that I had beaten every man in Vermont. I was sure I had, unless it was you; but I give it up—you've beat me; I shall have to try again." "And that," said the old Doctor, "was every word that passed between us." On election day, the Doctor, with his boys and a following of hunters and trappers who always voted as he did, went straight for Gov. Tichenor and he was re-elected.

But we will return to the company which we left paraded upon the green, and going through the manual exercise. Elections of officers frequently took place on June training days, and we will suppose that a corporal has been chosen. He steps to the front, faces the company and doffing the chapeau, addresses them as follows. "Gentlemen officers and fellow-soldiers: I return you my sincere thanks for the honor you have conferred upon me, in choosing me for your corporal, and I will endeavor to serve you according to the best of my abilities." This was the regular form of speech, adopted by captain,

lieutenant, ensign, sergeant and corporal. I never knew of its being departed from but once. A smart, resolute young man had been elected a lieutenant, and being determined to break loose from the stereotype form, assured his comrades, that for years his bosom had burned with a desire for military glory, and should the occasion ever arrive, he would be ready to lead them to victory or death.

The settlers of Vermont were mostly good marksmen and expert hunters, and the proper handling of the musket was not a very difficult thing to learn. The gun was almost as indispensable as the axe, and not to be a good shot, was near to being in dishonor. They had moreover picked up from the old soldiers of the Revolution, considerable knowledge of the musket drill, and hence, became rapid learners when once afforded an opportunity for practice. The various evolutions in marching were a much more difficult matter. There existed but little knowledge of this, either among officers or men, and as a consequence, the most ordinary movements were very unskillfully performed. Captain Freeborn Potter, commanded the indomitable flood-wood company of St. Albans, some 66 years ago, and was a fine specimen of the kind of men by whom this State was settled. He was a man of strong mind, but deficient education. Two months of schooling was all that he ever enjoyed, and during that time, he did the chores of a large family, including the cutting of the wood for the winter fires, and the foddering of a large stock of cattle. When he took command of his company, it had never been drilled, nor was he, in military knowledge, much ahead of his men. But having accepted office, he felt bound to do all he could to improve his command. Accordingly, he procured for himself a new and handsome uniform, and exerted himself to get up a military spirit among his men. Yankee-like, he had picked up education sufficient to transact ordinary business, but when he came upon the language of the books, upon technical terms and set forms of expression, he generally ignored them altogether, and took the first word that came up, which would answer his purpose. On the first Tuesday in June, his company were called out for the annual inspection and drill. He was trying to wheel by platoons. It was easy to give the word of command, but the platoons did not come round exactly like a gate upon its

hinges—on the contrary, the men showed a strange proclivity to get mixed up, and the company began to present the appearance of a confused huddle. Capt. Potter, seeing the disorder, forgot in his confusion, all military jargon, and shouted, "hallo, hallo there, what are ye about—now stop right where you be." When the attempted march was arrested, said he, "why don't you mind your bunch," and passing in among them, pushing the misplaced men back into the platoons from which they had straggled, he said, "there, darn ye—get into your partin." Now said he, "when we try this again, every one of you must be sure and mind your bunch, and keep in your partin." Capt. Potter was not to be daunted by this unfavorable beginning, but persevered until he brought his company up to a respectable militia standard, and handed over to his successor a very different one from that which he found. Capt. Taplin, of Montpelier, was less successful. His company was deficient in that *esprit du corps*, which is so essential to all improvement. The men considered military duty a thing to be gotten rid of when it could be, and when it could not, then to be endured and got along with in the easiest manner possible. On a certain June training-day, they were marching about the streets of Montpelier. The captain, tall, erect and bony enthusiastic, and filled with martial fire to his very fingers' ends, was marshaling his command with an energy which won the admiration of all beholders. A fine brass-band which he had hired for the occasion, filled the air with spirit-stirring music, and Capt. Taplin was the proudest and the happiest of men. As they went "marching along," he turned into a different street without giving an order to wheel. Going on with head erect and lofty military stride, he all at once wheeled suddenly about, to execute some brilliantly conceived movement for the gratification of the crowd, when to his utter consternation, he saw his company, plodding complacently along the street he had just abandoned, leaving him with the band, alone in his glory.

Capt. John Gates had an experience in some respects similar. He was a soldier of the Revolution, and had served with credit in the army of the immortal Washington. But many years had elapsed since the duties of the camp and parade had been exchanged for the peaceful pursuits of life. In the seclu-

sion of his hill side farm, he had become accustomed to the driving of cattle, rather than the marshaling of men. It is not singular, therefore, that in a moment of thoughtlessness, he should substitute for the military word of command, the less sonorous, but more familiar dialect of the farm. His company were marching on a certain training-day, and instead of an order to halt he said *whoa*. The men kept on, some of them looking back and saying, "We aint oxen." No, said the old captain, "I should not think you were; you act more like *steers*." At noon there came a recess for dinner. Scenes, which the pencil of a Hogarth alone could picture, followed. This was especially to be observed on general training or regimental muster days. Arms were stacked and guards set, when the troops, noisy and gleeful, scatter in all directions. The officers repair to the hotels where extensive preparations have been made for dinner, and a corps of fresh waiters extemporized for the occasion. The booths and shanties around the green where refreshments were sold, were well stocked and eager for business. They hold out various inducements to purchasers. In one, they exhibit a tame deer; in another, the cub of a black bear, or perhaps a full grown bruin. In another, a fiddler draws his bow vehemently, throwing out sounds rasping and loud, which are nearly drowned in the din and hurly-burly without. At another, the proprietor stands vociferating to the passing throng, "walk up, call up, roll up, tumble up, any way to get up."

The refreshments having been disposed of, the green is covered with straggling masses, where there is wrestling, jumping and other trials of strength. Peddlers mount their carts, and by loud shouting and wild gesticulation, attract an eager throng, to whom they vend cheap wares at auction. The inevitable soapman is here too with his jokes and songs, plying his vocation with the *Johnny-Raws* of the vicinity. The liberated soldiers are gay and frolicsome. A mischievous youngster with heavily loaded gun, creeps cautiously near to some unsuspecting comrade, and fires, in close proximity to his ear. The start of surprise and alarm of the latter, causes a yell of delight from the surrounding multitude. The recess ends, and the drum-major, in scarlet coat and with official baton, draws up his corps of fife and drums, and the long roll sounds. Officers and men hurry back to their places,

and the afternoon exercises commence. The troops march through the streets, and the town is enlivened with the shrill notes of the fife and the *rub-a-dub* of the drums. After this comes the inspection, when the arms and equipments of each individual soldier are carefully examined and noted upon the orderly book. Such as are fully equipped according to law, were exempted from payment of a poll-tax. Regimental reviews were attended by the brigadier general and his staff, all mounted and in full military costume. The general with uncovered head rode slowly along the front and rear of the battalion, while the troops stood with presented arms. After this, he took position in front, and the troops, marching in platoons, passed in review before him. General trainings were often closed by a mock battle, or (as it was called) a *sham-fight*. They never became very popular. In one of these bloodless contests, an ambush had been laid for a party approaching. The men in ambush, seemed to be opposed to the taking of any unchivalrous advantage over their opponents. There they lay, concealed to be sure, but with fife and drums playing their loudest strains. The old militia officers however ignorant they might have been of military tactics, were nevertheless, mostly, men of great personal courage, as any one who crossed their track readily ascertained. They were the successors and representatives of Ethan Allen, Seth Warner, Remember Baker, and their indomitable associates. Many of them were the sons of those hardy, intrepid, lion hearted-men, to whom the old Vermont song makes its stirring appeal:

"Ho! all to the borders, Vermonters come down,
With your breeches of deer-skin and jackets of brown,
With your red woollen caps and your moccasins, come
To the gathering summons of trumpet and drum.
Come down with your rifles, let gray wolf and fox
Howl on in the shade of their primitive rocks,
Let the bear feed securely from pigeon and stall,
Here's a two-legged game for your powder and ball.
Leave the harvest to rot on the field where it grows,
And the reaping of wheat to the reaping of foes,
Our vow is recorded, our banner unfurled,
In the name of Vermont, we defy all the world."

Rough and uncultivated as were the most of these brawny old militia-men, yet for valor and true bravery, they have never been exceeded in the history of the world. A more splendid stock of fighting men, we very well know, never existed, than has been furnished by our own gallant State.

How they assisted in rolling back the tide of invasion which threatened Plattsburgh is well known, when, in the language of the old song:

"The Vermonters
As thick as bees,
Came swarming o'er the lake, Sirs."

Their valor was acknowledged by the commanding General (Macomb), and by Gov. Tompkins of New York. There was another song which was sung, shortly after the battle, by everybody, in all parts of the country. I will rescue this old ditty from oblivion, by giving it a place here:

THE BATTLE OF PLATTSBURGH.

Sung in the character of a black sailor, — TUNE, "The Battle of the Boyne."

Back side Albany, stan' Lake Champlain,
One little pond half full o' water;
Plat-te-bug he dare too close 'pon de main,
Town small, he grow bigger do' here-arter.
On Lake Champlain Uncle Sam sot he boat,
And Massa McDonough he sail 'em;
And General Macomb makes Plattebug he home,
Wid de army whom courage nobber fail 'em.

On de leventh day of September,
In eighteen hundred and fourteen,
Gub'nor Probose and he British sojer
Cum to Plattebug, a tea-party courtin',
And he boat cum too, arter Uncle Sam boat;
Mas-a 'Donough he look sharp out de winder,
And General Macomb—ah, he always at home,
Catchee fire too, jis like a tinder.

Den bang, bang, bang, de cannon 'gin to roar,
In Plattebug and all about dat quarter,
Gub'nor Probose try he hand upon de shore,
While he boat take de luck upon de water.
But Massa MacDonough knock he boat on de head,
Brake he heart, brake he shin, stave he cabin in,
And General Macomb he scare ole Probose a home,
'Tot me soul den I mus die a luffin'.

Ole Probose scare so, he lef' all behind,
Powder, ball, cannon, teapot and kittel;
Some say he catch a cold, muchee trouble in he mind,
Cos he eat so much raw and cold vittel;
Uncle Sam berry sorry to be sure for he pain,
Wish he nurse up he self well and hearty,
For General Macomb and Massa Donough be at home
When he notion for a nudder tea-party.

It certainly was no fault of the sturdy old officers, that our militia system failed to accomplish all that was expected from it. Some of the more enterprising and persevering of the old captains, did succeed in getting up something like military order among the men of their commands. Capt. Levi Hungerford, who commanded the militia company of Highgate during the early years of the present century, was a fine specimen of this class. He was a man of great energy, liberality and

public spirit, and when once set upon an object, rarely gave back. It was his determination that his company should be the best in the regiment. Highgate was in part settled by Dutch emigrants from the neighborhood of the Hudson river, and they proved to be singularly unmilitary in their habits and taste. At some of the earlier June trainings, numbers of the young Dutchmen came to the ground and took their places in the ranks barefooted. The Captain had a fund of quiet humor upon which he sometimes drew with effect. He said nothing about the nude feet, but commenced marching his company among thistles, over which he passed again and again, until the lesson intended had taken full effect. To encourage his men in the performance of their duty, he provided each man at his own expense with a neat and becoming uniform. This consisted of a rifle, frock and trousers, with a worsted fringe of green. As this company was the first uniformed body in the county of Franklin, its appearance commanded general admiration. The general trainings were holden every year at St. Albans, and were attended by great crowds of people. The governor was occasionally present and harangued the troops, the general and his staff were always there, and these gatherings became the great occasion of the year. To make an imposing display in entering the village of St. Albans upon the morning of general training-day, was the great object of Capt. Hungerford's ambition. His company were halted upon the outskirts of the village near the residence of Judge Hoyt, when the men brushed the dust from off their uniforms and equipments, and every thing was put in the best possible condition. The company was then formed in order for marching, when the Captain passed along their ranks, scrutinizing closely the appearance of each individual soldier, and rejecting such as he judged unfit for the ordeal they were to pass. When all was completed and they were in readiness to move, he took his place at their head, and tremulous with emotion, addressed to them a short and pithy speech. This, upon one occasion, ran substantially as follows. "Attention company. I want you all to hear what I am going to say. We're going to march right through St. Albans, straight to tne parade-ground, and there'll be a thousand eyes upon us. The governor is there, and the general, and

I don't know how many more. They'll watch us close, you may depend. Now let's show 'em what Highgate can do. Heads up every man. Every man of you do your very best. An hour now is worth a whole eternity to come." The multitude in the village meanwhile were on the look-out for the grand-entry of Captain Hungerford's company, and when they heard the rattle of his drums and looking up the street beheld the well-known Highgate banner, the glistening guns and the white uniforms of the troops approaching, the excitement ran quite high. The piazzas, windows and doors along the street were filled with women and girls in their best attire, and the road-side presented solid ranks of admiring men and boys. Capt. Hungerford was in his glory. With drawn sword and high military bearing, he marshaled his one hundred men, performing various evolutions as they marched, which, however common they might appear to the veterans of the present, were by the spectators of that day, considered the *ne plus ultra* of military skill. The company proceeded to the parade-ground and took place in the line of the regiment. In the afternoon a grand review took place before Gov. Tichenor and the high military officers. The Governor complimented Capt. Hungerford upon the fine appearance of his command. The stout old Captain replied, "Governor, when I took command of that company, they was as awkward as Job's off-ox, but now, why they'd scale the walls of Quebec."

A brother of the Captain, the late Simeon Hungerford, Esq., killed a lynx with a fire-shovel. He was riding through the pine woods in Highgate one day, when an overgrown lynx bounded into the road and attacked his dog. The dog, although a heavy and powerful animal, was not a match for the lynx, and clung closely to the side of his master for protection. The lynx followed boldly and whenever Mr. Hungerford essayed to drive him back, would show his teeth and growl. On arriving at the log-cabin of Peter Stinehour, he sprang from his horse, rushed in and asked for a gun. Stinehour being out with his gun, the only available weapon to be had was a heavy iron fire-shovel. The lynx had come up and had fallen upon the poor dog whom he was fast overpowering. Mr. Hungerford grasped the fire-shovel and sprang to the rescue, when on opening the door, in rushed both dog and lynx in mortal

encounter. The woman with her children screaming in terror, ran up the ladder to the attic for safety. Mr. Hungerford dealt the lynx a heavy blow with the shovel, but without apparent effect. He struck a second time with all his force across the small of the back, when the lynx relaxed his hold upon the dog and made for the door. Mr. Hungerford, by repeated blows succeeded in dispatching him, and throwing the carcass across his horse, bore it home in triumph.

We had in St. Albans, some 49 years ago, something of a collision-between the judicial and military authorities. The Franklin county court was in session on the first Tuesday in June, in the court-house, and Capt. Hennes Green, with his company, were enacting Juss training upon the green in front. The presiding judge was annoyed with the music of the fife and drums, and sent an officer to "order that captain to take his company elsewhere for the purpose of drilling." Captain Green replied, that he was not aware that a judge of the court possessed any authority to issue a military order; that himself and his men were engaged in the performance of duties required of them by the statute law of the state; that the public green was the place where the trainings had always been holden, and was, in fact, the only place where a company could be manoeuvred; that he should disturb the court as little as possible, but that the training must go on. The Judge, on hearing Capt. Green's reply, fired up, and ordered the sheriff to arrest and bring him into court forthwith. The sheriff made known the mandate of the judge, whereupon captain Green ordered his men to fix bayonets. They were then drawn up at the court-house door, and left in charge of lieutenant John Whittemore, who was ordered to enter and take possession of the court-room, in case the captain did not return at the end of 5 minutes. Capt. Green then, in full military tog, entered the court-house, and, without doffing the cocked-hat, stalked up to the judge's seat, and inquired what was wanted. The lawyers, officers and jurymen were greatly amused, and a suppressed titter ran over the court-room.—The Judge, with a puzzled countenance, looked up from his notes, and, trying to assume an air of self-possession, said, with an attempt at sternness: "What noise is this that I have been hearing?" Capt. Green replied that he could not tell what noise it was to

which his Hon. had alluded. It might be the gabble of the lawyers; and, possibly, he might mean the fifing and drumming upon the green." The Judge, then, with something like the appearance of the man who won the elephant in the raffle, said: "Let me hear no more of it." "Is this all?" said Capt. Green. Yes, that was all. He then returned to his company, and "June training" went forward with increased energy.

During the recess at noon, the affair at the court-house was freely discussed throughout the village, and in a manner not very complimentary to the Judge. Some of the young merchants and others presented Capt. Green with a quantity of powder, which they urged him to use freely during the afternoon training. When the company came together after the recess, the fife and drums seemed possessed of an extra clamor of noise. There was firing, also, to an alarming extent—by files, by sections, by platoons and by the whole company. The training wound up toward sun-set with an uproarious sham-fight, when the men were ordered "to the right-about-face!" and dismissed. How the Judge got along with his court that afternoon, I never knew; but at evening he said to Capt. Green that "he guessed he had been a little too fast, and that he wished the matter buried in oblivion."

The legislature of Vermont, Oct. 30, 1844, repealed every act in relation to the militia; thus abolishing all military organizations and trainings, and leaving the State with no defence against foreign aggression, or force to secure internal tranquility. The martial spirit of the people was not merely allowed to decline, but through the example of our law-makers, was made the subject of idle jest and ridicule. The officers, whose military consequence was thus summarily destroyed, were more or less indignant; but the rank and file, who had long since voted June training a bore, were well pleased. The noisy drum and ear-piercing fife were silenced—banners were furled, and plumes went drooping. Swords and guns were put aside to rust and corrode, and dashy uniforms were packed away to become the pasturage of moths.

But June training was not thus to pass into oblivion. From the shades of Academus were to come the men, who, for a time at least, were to preserve its memory in vivid recollection. Overturned by our law-makers it

might be; but it was yet to become a subject of profound and earnest agitation in college-halls, and to furnish matter for grave and anxious deliberation to the erudite and reverend savans. The students of the University at Burlington (or perhaps I should say a large proportion of them) combined to honor its memory by a fantastical celebration of the first Tuesday in June. On each returning anniversary a grotesque procession was formed, in which a variety of characters and professions were represented. * "Proceeding from the college campus, they marched through the principal streets, receiving various testimonials of approval in the shape of wreaths, bouquets, &c.; bestowed, probably, on those who, in the opinion of the fair donors, were considered most deserving for rendering themselves supremely ridiculous. The music of the occasion was furnished by drums and fifes, in the hands of those who never handled a musical instrument before. To these were added a band made up of obsolete instruments of tin and brass—the sackbut, psaltery, dulcimer and shawm—tang-lang, locofodion and hugag. They, however, reserved their efforts for special occasions, when they woke the echoes in strains of altogether unearthly music." They halted in front of the Ladies' seminary, where they were drawn up in line, a speech was made, and the young ladies were complimented with cheers. On arriving at the court-house square they drew up in front of the American hotel, where spectators had congregated to the number of two or three thousand. Here they were reviewed by the commander-in-chief, Col. Jefferson Brick, who delivered an appropriate speech. The roll was then called, and the annual health report, 30 feet in length, read by the surgeon. After a salute of one gun by the flying artillery, from a toy-cannon of half-inch calibre, enclosed in sundry joints of rusty stove-pipe, and drawn by 8 specimens of skin and bone, once known as horses, the corps returned to the college, where they were disbanded.

There were not wanting wit and humor sufficient to redeem these proceedings from much of the grossness which otherwise would be charged to them. The preparation for June training grew every year more extensive, and began seriously to encroach upon the hours of study. The country round about was rummag-

ed in search of quaint old habiliments and cast-off regimentals. For days previous to 1st Tuesday in June, the people talked of little else than the approaching celebration, and were wondering what new and unheard-of spectacles of waggery, the students were getting up for their amusement. When the day arrived, the rush from the surrounding country was tremendous. They came in crowds, by rail-way and carriages—the steam-boats brought large numbers from across the Lake, and the inhabitants of Burlington turned out in full force. The windows of the American hotel, and of the adjoining block, were taken out, and were filled with female faces. The roofs of all the buildings around the square were crowded with spectators. Every good look-out, any where near the spot, was occupied, and a dense mass of bystanders and lookers-on, in carriages, crowded the southern side of the square. The college authorities, while they heartily disapproved these practices, did not actually forbid them; but in the year 1856, after the preparation had been completed, they decided that the training should not be holden. The students, to avoid a direct collision with the authorities, decided that their celebration should be the burial of June training. They provided a coffin upon which was inscribed: "June training died June 3d, 1856. Death loves a shining mark." This was placed upon an open wagon, and drawn by 6 broken-down skeletons of mules, harnessed tandem, with 6 of the raggedest urchins in Burlington for riders. The motley phalanx proceeded to the court-house square, near the centre of which a grave had been dug. A funeral eulogy was then pronounced by the chaplain, from a text in Aristophanes: "*Αἰτεῖτε*"—in English: Weep ye. A speech from the redoubtable Col. Jefferson Brick followed; when June training was lowered to its last resting-place.

The participants in these scenes are now older and probably wiser men. Scattered over the country, and engaged, for the most part, in active and honorable pursuits, they have long since ceased to think of June training. They believe it to be both dead and buried, and will no doubt be greatly surprised when they hear that its ghost has been upon the walk, and that it has even been flaunting in the face of the literary associations, and the grave Historical Society of Vermont. June training had an eventful life. It was honored by our fathers—and there are many among the living who doubt the wisdom of the legislation by which

it was destroyed. It has met its death—it has had its burial. It has now had its history; and we may henceforth say:

"*Requiescat in pace.*"

THE YANKEE ON THE WAR.

BY J. A. B. TAYLOR.

Find you a man that's all alive,
Impatient, ever on the drive,
Whose slowest walk is half a run,
Whose sober look cloaks lots of fun,
Whose words curtailed at both their ends,
Are sometimes drawn to make amends,
Who never trades, without a guess,
"He'll take, at last, a little less,"
One never caught in brawl or row,
Whose hardest oath is "Now, I swear!"
Perhaps uncouth and lean and lanky,
You've found a real, native Yankee.
You've found a man, that goes his way,
Whatever Old Routine may say,
And goes it strong, and goes it fast,
As tho' to-day might be his last.
No matter what he has to do,
Familiar work or something new,
Whatever be the thing on hand,
Joyous or mournful, mean or grand,
Be it to die, to court, or wed,
His motto is "Let's go ahead!"
He can't endure a long delay,
Unless, indeed, it roundly pay,
He cannot stop, but, right or wrong,
Puts on the whip and goes along.
If there's a paying job to do,
He'll get it, and he'll put it thro',
He looks to see a work begun,
Ahead of time, completely done;
Were ever lightning broke to ride
He'd have on spurs and be astride.
He's prone to think that good intentions,
If not worked out, are poor inventions;
That honesty is very well,
In case one wants to buy or sell
For cash in hand; but Wall Street stocks
And "Truck and Dicker" are not "rocka."
He loves the right, but will confess,
A weakness for complete success.
Be honest, truthful if you will,
Take lawful toll, at gate and mill,
But all the while keep number one,
Whoever else goes by the run.—
His eager, sanguine, hopeful haste
Makes sometimes tho', distressful waste,
Hence happen often sad mishaps,
His engines overheat, collapse;
Hence contracts where the biter's bit
And suits at law that nowise fit,
And telegraphs that don't transmit;
Hence locomotives off the tracks,
And racers once,—now spavined hacks,
And patent mowers that, alas!
Have cut his fingers, but not grass.
For questions all too rudely popped,
He finds acquaintance cut and dropped.—
He seems to think the Yankee nation,
Might take the job of the creation,
Invent machines, and get it done,

As good as new, 'twixt sun and sun.
Hence, "On to Richmond" is his cry,
"Ho! let us take it, live or die."
Old Science says, "It can't be done,"
He says "Let's try it," grasps his gun,
Advances, fights, and runs away,
To try again some other day.—

Talk you of leaders Celt or Saxon,
He heads the list with Andrew Jackson,
Who, ill-supplied with needful means,
Still fought, and beat at New Orleans,
Bro't Choctaws, Creeks and Cherokees,
All suppliant to their savage knees,
Eclipsed like night o'er bright high noon,
The baleful blaze of old Calhoun,
And held, for years, the fierce array
Of Southern bull dogs, all at bay:
Compelled the Whigs and Bank and Biddle,
To play a pensive second fiddle,
And Louis Phillips "Furles vous"
To pay the francs then over due,
He dared to lead, and didn't wait,
To curry favor, ward off hate.
He did what he saw best to do,
From his commanding point of view.
Had he been 'round, these latter days,
Affairs had not such dolorous phase.
Ne'er had been heard, "Oh no I can't!"
Buchanan's rhetoric and rant,
But Davis, Tomba, and other such
On nape of neck had felt his clutch,
And learned what "Habeas Corpus" means,
When Treason's bloody dagger gleams,
And been hung up like thieving crows,
A solemn hint to Freedom's foes,
And Charleston, that accursed Gommorrah,
With bomb shells plowed been fit to harrow,
About the time her first fired gun
Announced her Devil's dance begun.—
Such treason ne'er had come to head,
Except above "Old Hickory" dead.—
And with a praise yet fuller, rounder,
The Yankee lauds the "Great Expounder."—
Tho' Webster, he thought, made a blunder,
When he let off his loudest thunder
To help Jeff. Davis and them others
To catch their fugitive half brothers,—
He "swow'd" by all that's good and great,
He'd bear the hardest kind of fate,
Before he'd sink so low, as be
A south'ner's blood-hound for the free.
His stub-toed cow-hides felt a thrill,
In every peg, to kick to kill,
Whoever dared head off a slave,
Escaping from a living grave.
He didn't care if Law did say,
"Help catch 'em, if they run away;"
If Daniel Webster did help make
The record so, for Union's sake,—
The immortal Daniel, biggest man
That ever browned in Northern tan;—
He honored, loved him, half-adored,—
The Ship of State with him aboard,
He thought as safe from storms as if
It were the yellow painted skiff,
His daughter made to seem to be
A float upon a pea-green sea,—
Tho' he, even he had made the Law

As savage as a cross-cut saw,
He said he'd break it, yes, "tres bien"
Tho' it should saw him thro' and thro'.

The Yankee has no itching for
"The pomp and circumstance" of war.
He thinks at best, it's wholesale murder;
He doesn't know what is absurd,
In any catalogue of morals,
Than shooting folks, to settle quarrels.—
He calmly talks the matter over,
If only common "tort and trover"
Or if assault "cum ri et armis"
However great the loss or harm is,
At very worst, he lets the Church
Administer her holy birch,
Or failing that, has civil Law
Apply his tourniquet and saw.—
He does not see how human woe
Can be advanced by lead and steel,
Applied in such all-killing fashion,
In heat of most demonic passion.—
Indeed, suppose War were amusing,
It costs too much to pay for using;
Just think, what waste, what vast expense,
What awful taxes henceforth, hence!
How many widows, orphans, pensioners
And inextinguishable dissensions
Are darkening now his whole horizon,
Whichever point he turns his eyes on!
If all the millions double-fisted,
With sturdy sinews intertwisted,
Of loyal and disloyal force
Had never left their peaceful course,
But swords been plow-shares and their tillage
Waved over States left stark with pillage,
What worlds of fodder, millions worth,
Had piled the lap of mother Earth.—
Why! every farthest heathen people
Might have a church and tallest steeple:
Each poor man's son, a mine of knowledge
To explore in school and college,
And every pauper in the nation,
A life-long, fat, full-filling ration:
How many now who go a-foot,
Might have a coach and wife to boot!
A luxury—such now is fashion—
How few can spend the needed cash on!—
He contemplates the cataracts
Of moral-suasion-temperance tracts,
Of soothing syrups, drops and mixtures,
And infant-saving mild elixirs,
Of ginger-beer and soda fountains,
Clear, sparkling, cool and big as mountains,
That might gush forth on every hand
To energize our fainting land,
Were the enormous cost of war,
Wisely thus, accounted for.
And then again he's most forgotten,
The color, twist, and use of cotton,
His wife and girls can't go to town,
Except in some old fashioned gown.
It takes their butter, cheese and more,
To get things at the Grocery store,
And so his choicest cup of tea,
Is very languid, coarse Boba.
Molasses, sugars are so high,
He can't enjoy his pumpkin pie,
Nor Johnny-cake, that used to be

So brown and sweet exceedingly:
 For what is either drink or eaten,
 Has only wife's and smiles to sweeten,
 And oh! such smiles so crossed with wea,
 Make all things look like indigo!
 Her last year's bonnets, gowns and shoes
 Are so productive of the Blues.
 Contemplating such cherished hopes,
 He thinks of strychnine and a rope!
 The future looks a ho-rum pewter,
 His love loves self, or something nearer.—
 His soul seems scarcely worth the keeping,
 Since he must always go to meeting,
 And pay the minister so much,
 As when the times were worse such.
 He wishes, sometimes, he were single,
 With no young rogues to feed or tingle,
 And so be saved the huge expense,
 Of common or bad intelligence.—
 When this distressful war broke out,
 This direful curse of raid and rout,
 It found him quite unused to killing,
 More used to earn an honest shilling.
 His women folks wa'n't fond of powder,—
 Its voice, than theirs was so much louder,—
 And only when his boys were backers,
 Had dared to buy even fire-crackers.
 He'd been for years in peaceful ways,
 Preparing things for rainy days.
 He'd whittled, calculated, guessed
 And done, what seemed by all odds, best.
 He'd heard the South's free threats and bluster,
 At our Congressional general muster,
 But thought it only meant for Buncombe,
 If not, the earth had yawned and sunk 'em!
 He never thought, they'd "pint" their guns
 And shoot 'em at their mother's sons.
 But since he finds they really meant it,
 He guesses some he'll circumvent it.
 When he must fight, will he or not,
 He'll do some shooting 'fore he's shot.
 He's sprung from those who shot to kill
 At Lexington and Bunker Hill:
 'T won't take him long to get the hang
 Of sharpened steel and trumpets clang;
 But now the less he "rows and meows"
 He doesn't like such bloody rows.
 He kind o' calculates, perhaps,
 He'll get some pretty staggerin' raps,
 Before his "dander's up enough"
 To be "all-fired bah!" and rough,
 But sure as guns, the "fur will fly,"
 When he must either fight or die:—
 He knows his old June-Training rig
 Ain't just the thing for such a jig:
 His rusty musket kicked him over,
 When he shot at his old dog Rover,—
 The "pe-ky critter," that had gotten,
 A liquorice tooth for lamb and mutton,—
 Tho' well swabbed out with new-packed flint,
 Yet fired with eyes more shut than a quilt;—
 His swallow-tailed fourth-corporal coat,—
 Nice thing when "Floudwood" was afloat,—
 Seems "orful" cranty, 'fore and aft,
 So like a hoopless female craft,
 He don't believe it's going to "den"
 Tho' "jist about as good as new!"
 He doesn't like to wait and fust,
 To stop in time, and hear a cuss,

If he forget, and sometime find
 He's "puggin on" some ways behind.
 He doesn't see why 'tain't as well
 To kind o' trot along pell-mell,
 And if there's shooting on a-head,
 Be free to dodge behind a shed
 Or some convenient rock or tree,
 And take a rest across his knee,
 And then a cool and steady aim
 As if for somewhat smaller game,
 And drop a "Batnut" every shot
 Across a clear ten-acre lot.
 He thinks it's tempting Providence
 To stand right out "afore" a fence,—
 Not that he's scarey or has fears,
 Of anything but women's tears,
 Then, he admits, he cannot stan'
 Tho' he don't fear the face of man,—
 But then it's mighty foolish, when
 A careful man might fight again,
 To so expose for merret trifles,
 One's vital "pints" to Minnie rifles,
 When he might save, perhaps, the nation
 By sending Jeff, to his relation,—
 His, is a moral "pint" of view,
 With breadth and tall a sulphurous blue.—

He never thought for Southern weathers
 The fittest suit was tar and feathers.
 He knew that Sumner's brains and looks
 Were damaged some by bully Brooks;
 That Greeley's old white hat was mauled
 By Arkansas' half-drunken Rust;
 He scolded, but said, "Let 'em go,"
 And never offered blow for blow,
 But working out sublimer fates,
 He bulled cities, founded states:
 With Enterprize that knows no rest,
 He conquered Nature, East and West,
 Joined sea to seas and land to lands
 With stronger, than wrought-iron bands.
 The East has sent her children forth,
 Her own heart's blood, her wealth and worth,
 And filial love rewarded, blest,
 Has made as one, the East and West.
 Hence, but for him, in quiet dell,
 Were not now known sweet Sabbath bells,
 Nor joyous childhood schoolward bent,
 Nor Law's almighty argument,
 Nor Commerce whitening farthest seas,
 The ancient Spice Isles' perfumed leas,
 Conveying from old Opher's strands,
 An untold wealth of golden sands,
 And feeding from our boundless stores,
 The hungry millions, nations o'er.—
 And yet, says he, we'll answer for
 Some antecedents of this war.
 Is cotton king? Then Whitney's gin
 Must father half the tyrant's sin.
 They laugh and sneer at Yankee guano,
 But who guanoed out their cotton prisons?
 They've got their richest cotton lands,
 By ready help of Yankee hands;
 Else we'er were Louisiana bet',
 And Florida and Texas not.—
 If they fight well, it's no great wonder,
 They stole from us, their loudest thunder,
 We've taught them all the good, they know,
 For here is where their schoolma's grow.

To their demands, we must confess
 We've somehow always answered "yes."
 Hence, blood-hounds in the everglades,
 Hence, Walker's Filibuster raids,
 Hence, Lopez' fate and his co-mates,
 To make of Cuba, Southern states:
 And blind to Slavery's dark disguises,
 We've made and unmade compromises.
 They've crushed the black man, (Oh! too long
 We've blushed and borne the damning wrong),
 And deaf to Reason's last appeal,
 Seek now, to plant their iron heel
 On northern necks; no less than that
 My brother Douglass Democrat!
 You don't believe it? Stop and think,
 And mend your logic's broken link.
 The curs'd decoction they've been brewing
 Has been for years "We'll rule or ruin."
 You knew it, hence you gave 'em Polk
 And stern old Zach, old heart of oak,
 And Franklin Pierce and "Oily Gammon,"
 Alias hoodwinked James Buchanan.
 They thought the Douglass too defiant
 And therefore killed the "Little Giant,"
 In spite of all our meek confessions,
 Old vows renewed and mean concessions,
 They Democrats? Soule, Eldell,
 Jeff. Davis, Stevens, Hunter, Bell,
 The leaders of the "Master Race,"
 They love the bear-hug, the embrace
 Of working men, oh! what care they
 For us or ours, unless it pay!
 They thought we "Mudsills" longed to lie
 And undergird their rebel styte.
 They found us prostrate, but how, now?
 Oh! don't we very meekly bow?
 Do they regard the promise fair,
 A Southern yoke, we'll tamely bear!
 Soon think they, on Old Bunker Hill,
 To call their slave-roll, if they will!
 How find they things at New Orleans,
 Since Butler managed ways and means!
 Where's Pensacola-haunting Bragg?
 Where flaps now his rebel rag?
 Where are their hosts, their "last ditch" men,
 That swarmed around lost No. 10?
 Where now, Forts Brown and Donaldson?
 Whence Floyd and Pillow cut-and-run:
 Where are their commerce, steamers, ships?
 In "Uncle Sam's" two-asted grips.
 Forts Phillip, Jackson, fire rafts, dams
 Iron-fenced Manassas rams?
 All "gone to grass" or else are Sam's.
 Fort Hudson, Vicksburg and "The River!"—
 If not their heart, next thing, their liver!—
 They're cut in two and polypi
 Can only be so, and not die!—
 They're like the old Laocoon,
 Whom huge twin serpents fastened on,
 And coiled their monstrous lengths about,
 Until his spirit flickered out.
 For see, our sea-dogs watch their coast,
 And inland everywhere a host!
 And yet, it may take years and years,
 And countless treasures, liars and tears
 Before we make a right impression
 On this born devil of Secession,
 And we may die, and may not do it
 If so, our children shall renew it!

Why, Cottondom, we've scarce begun!
 We've been thus far more'n half in fun.
 We started once or twice, or so,
 For Richmond and—we didn't go,
 But now we're going, don't you doubt it,
 Tho' we should be an age about it.
 And when we get there, like enough,
 We'll handle things, a trifle rough,
 And may be, we'll conclude to stay
 And run the Government, if it pay,
 And more, pick out some nice plantations
 For ourselves and poor relations,
 And introduce the long-faced stock,
 You've heard of, round old Plymouth rock.
 We will not leave to "Ole Virginny,"
 A picayune nor picayunny,
 Unless she soon come back to reason,
 And so repent her of her treason;
 Until she hears from hill and dell,
 "There is a God in Israel!"
 Who visits sins with wrath condign,
 Whose mills grind slow, but awful fine;
 Until she find, that blood and thunder
 Won't rive our marriage bond asunder,
 We Yankees calculate and guess
 She'll know the meaning of—*Dureza*.
 True Yankee pluck and Yankee blood
 Dyed many a field and turgid flood,
 Some seven years, in times agone,
 And think you less of heart and brawn,
 In sons, than in heroic sires!
 O! land of Floyd, of thieves and liars,
 The craven last that dared to strike,
 You show that like produces like,
 For English convicts, prison-freed
 Were of the worthless, outcast seed,
 Old England freighted over seas
 To start the crop of F. F. V's.—
 They're above the thrifty arts
 That flourish in these Northern parts:
 They seek not wealth and money-power
 And yet are fighting at this hour,
 Because the North, they say, by stealth,
 Has gotten all the power and wealth.
 We read, it once was sternly said,
 "In face's sweet eat ye your bread!"
 Oh, what a wondrous act of grace,
 That left exempt, the "Master Race!"
 And visited with utmost rigors
 Our Yankee faces and the "niggers."
 The *Master Race!* both white and black
 Must yield or feel the lash and rack!—
 O! lords of Rebeldom, beware,
 Stern vengeance lurks 'neath crispy hair,
 And iron sinews stiffen in
 The tougher sun-tanned Yankee's skin.
 He's slow to rouse to deadly fight,
 But when aroused, his cause is right,
 And woe! to any mortal wight
 That dares, opposing, stand,
 Before his clinched, uplifted brand
 When strike for Right nerves heart and hand
 Believe you, that the war is done
 Before eternal victory's won!
 That any party-patched-up peace
 Shall ever bid this conflict cease!
 No! by our countless funeral biers,
 By widow's, orphan's, lover's tears,
 By outraged law, by trampled right,

By our insulted free-born might,
By you o'er arching Heavens, shocked
At Truth and Justice scorned and mocked,
The North shall be a wilderness
With not a soul to curse or bless,
Or fell Rebellion shall be crushed
And its shattering bite the dust.

Our father's God is sovereign still,
Still resist and wait His will.
Send forth O: North, thy free-born hosts,
Iron-mailed thy sea-ward coasts,
Alike no jot of heart or hope,
The right with wrong may safely cope.
God will avenge His own Elect,
Our Ship of State *cannot* be wrecked.
She's freighted with the world's best hopes,
Religion aways her tiller ropes;
Her flag inscribed with "Love to man,"
Our father's to her main-top ran,
That flag shall wave, triumphant wave
While Ocean's tides his shores shall lave.
The wheels of Progress backward roll!
Millennial glory is its goal:
Retire again old feudal rights,
On this age's vantage heights,
In this, the land of Washington,
From Tyranny forever won!
Where man is honour, not his birth,
His neighbourhood, his intrinsic worth;
Where each must win his own estate
Of honor, love, or shame and hate;
Here found a Dynasty of Guilt
On human rights, on crushed hearts built!
There's *enmity* 'twixt us and it,
Which shall not, can not intermit.

The Yankee says, that he can't see
"What on airt's the South's idee,
If 'ta'n't more room for raisin' niggers,
For Mormon doin's and hair triggers:
All Freedom lein throttled, gagged
All tongues tonguetied, that ever wagged
For human rights, in Freedom's cause,
For black and white and equal laws.
He says, he thought, without a doubt,
Them kind o' things about played out!
Hain't Human Natur gone ahead
A peg or two, in ages fled?
Ain't woman something more than when
To get but one, they hitched to ten?
Is Human Progress tuckered out
On the Up Hill Perfection route,
And gin' it up and lockin' down?
Are righteous doin's all done brown?
Are Justice, Virtue, carvin' in,
Is chaos goin' to come agin'!
Shall "Terra firma" once more be
A molten, smothering, white-hot sea?
Must Icebergs sail o'er Caneel's Hump,
And monstrous granite boulders dump
Into New England's purty lap,
And yawnin' Earth quakes stretch and gape,
With universal rip and tare,
Because sometimes such things ware?
He says, 'tan't in the Lord's program
To make a Turk of Uncle Sam!
He'll never drive on Northern Malis
His Yankee belles nor colored galls; —
He won't be lookin' agos lack

For tittle deeds in a white or black.
If he seems winking — "Jes, you may,"
To any nose that's not that way,
Just look agin, you'll find you're wrong.
It is 'at him, you'll find he's gone,
He's Jeff, that's got Sam's old skin on! —
You'll find that powder won't explode,
And if it would, no guns to load,
No brown-sticks, knives, no tooth nor nail
No Yankee *frustrate* nor make. —
You'll find the airt on Dixon's line
Cut sheer in two, from heart to rime,
And lost apart and yawnin' 'twixt
Eternally a great gulf fixed!"

The' fearfully dark be this murky night,
No moon, no star, no gleams of light,
We know, we know, as sure as the world,
The banner of Day will be soon unfurled.
We know, that Night can never again
Resume his dismal, chaotic reign.
We know that the sun must ere long shine,
And as ofortime, again define,
Our mountain tops, lake and verdant lee,
The graves of our fathers, the homes of the free.
Aye! pull the blue firmament, hide the stars,
E'en Heaven across, as with dungeon bars,
Oh! Curse of the South, your worst we scorn,
No night can delay the rising morn.
The hour has come, the hour and man;
Lo! Grant now is leading the invincible van.
On! come of freemen, be swift in pursuit,
And forever crush out this infernal emute;
Never more in this land be it whispered or thought,
The work of our fathers for nothing was wrought,
That its Muds might be severed and the Hains
forged chain

In Passion's hell-fire be welded again.
He it knows, that occurred, is the impious hand
That would dare to undo the Heaven-joined band.
We are *one, indivisibly, evermore one,*
In woe or in woe, there is severance none.
And oh! what a future, our dim eyes can see.
Fair Freedom triumphant, the people all free.
No power can conquer, no, nothing withstand
A sovereignty wielded by millions of hands.
Our Government a failure? No!
We fear no home nor *foreign* foe.
Ten hundred thousand free right hands,
Have armed for fight at our commands,
And thrice a million more, but wait
The Sovereign fiat of the State.
Old Monarchies o'en now, may know,
And traitors north and friends below,
That self-ruled people wield a power,
Unknown to king-craft, till this hour.
All History's records nowhere show
The North a weak and vanquished foe
When North and South give blow for blow.
Let Loyal and disloyal might
Once grapple in a free, fair fight,
The' blood-dyed Havoc ride amain,
And Carnage count his myriads slain,
Our flag shall float the vantage height
For always God upholds the right.
O! Native land, be gone thy fears,
Great glory waits thy coming years,
Thy rule shall be from sea to sea,
From icy north to sunniest lee,

O'er States all free; free soil, free speech
 Shall mark thy boundaries' farthest reach,
 And Labor for whom harvests smile
 Shall nowhere more be reckoned vile,
 And Yankee thought and Yankee guns,
 Shall guard old Ethiopia's sons,
 Till in due time her hosts shall be
 All educated, happy, free,
 And no more fearing Slavery's rod
 Outstretch her swarthy arms to God.

"Jes so," says Brother Jonathan,
 "We'll du it, what on't isn't done.
 Come fambo, Dinah come along!
 We'll right this old infernal wrong;
 We'll straighten out its blasted kinks,—
 Hot work unduin' all its links!—
 Guess Slavery's chain has gone to smash,
 And uthin happened to her lash."
 "Wall! now, the fust thing, now you're free,
 Is, larn to cypher,—that's the i-dea,
 And lay up uthin, 'gin a day
 When blackest wool has streaks o' grey.
 Don't be to fast,—Jes look around,
 Afore you buy your cotton ground,
 And when you du, might make believe
 Don't want to buy,—you're goin' to leave,—
 Tu big a price,—must throw off half,—
 An' when they du, don't up an' laff,—
 Look solum,—say it's pretty tuff
 Tu pay so much for worn out stuff;
 Get tittle sure, then show your fren's
 Your plows and plough shares,—means and en's—
 Ain't Cat-c'nine-tails, an' the backs
 Of white folks' color, mixed with blacks,
 An' so 'fore long, that worn out sile
 Will turn up, rich an' fat as ile.
 You'll have to vote 'fore long perhaps;
 Then mind, look out, them rebel chaps,
 'Bout 'lection time, will git you tite,
 An' you'll believe that black is white.
 We'll send you down some Temperance trax
 Explainin' Andy Johnson's acts;—
 And Yankee schoolma'ms, that'll be
 A safer Moses 'cross the sea,
 Must have a Deestrick School House now,
 Fence A B C's wont raise a row;—
 Your little phaninies need,
 An' so du you, to larn to read,
 An' Sarch the Scriptures," that you've heard
 Dispensed with,—in the preached word,
 'Cept where they tell 'bout cussin' Ham,
 An' Miss Delilah's wheedlin' Sam-
 Fon, till she sheared off all his hair,
 An' left him in Phillistines' care,—
 The English Neutrals that then ware,—
 You'll want to larn The Rule of Three,
 'Bout faith, and Hope, and Charity;
 The Faith that's oilers up an' duin',
 An' Hope that sticks, you know, like, gluein',
 An' Charity that's 'mazin' slow
 To take Revenge an' Wrath in tow,
 But don't see how she can ex-emp'
 Old Mama Jeff, from pullin' homep.—
 As to yer school house, an' its site,
 The cheapest ones is oilers right,
 Got enny frog-ponds, 'way down there?
 Or rocky spots, a-moose-wise lare,
 An' good for nothin' else? then raise

Your school house there, o' rainy days.
 Be savin'! 'tan't the house you want,
 It's Larwin,' same as in Vermont.—
 Where hoe-cake suits, an' black suits grow,
 No need much wheat nor cloth to sow,
 To keep the folks, the year about,
 From mortal wants inside an' out.
 We have to coax the hills an' rocks
 Tu take an' nuss our gro'in' flocks,
 An' scratch the alrith's old back, beam deep,
 Afore she'll give us grain to reap.
 O! Chunks of midnight, 'proachin' day,
 You've got a chance to make it pay
 Tu pitch into it, head an' heels,—
 Work day an' night, an' bolt your meals.
 Jes fill ole Nater's buzzum full
 Of cotton-seed; an' cotton-wool,
 An' Yankee Whitney's cotton gin—
 Not fother kind—will fetch the tin.
 Why, feller critters! see, you're sot
 In all creation's garden spot.
 The West ain't it! You've got the fat,
 Off on her mountain ribs, spread flat.
 It's been a flo'in, 'way down South,
 Out of them monstrous rivers' mouth,—
 Hence when old mastodons were 'fraid,
 To stick a foot in't, for to wade,
 We s'puse you might drive down a spile,
 One top of t'other, half a mile,
 An' then not tetch the upper side
 Of that 'are fat, that fust was fried.
 What of the weather is some hot,—
 'Bout right to bile a Hottentot,—
 An' sheeters grow as big as chickens,
 And alligators raise the dickens,
 If ever you get tangled in
 Their countenance's openin';—
 Jes kill 'em, dry 'em—small expense
 Will make 'em into picket fence.
 Bein' all done brown, from head to foot,
 You've got the hang uv sun-stroke heat—
 Don't want umbrille,—can't melt or tan,—
 Stood Slavery, an' what can't yer stan?
 You've weathered purty much the wust
 That human critters ever cust.
 You're tetched the bottom now, no doubt,—
 Got foot-hold, chance to flounder out;
 No gettin' lower, ef you try,—
 It's up or nowhere, up or die.
 In Night's cold bed, we've hearn 'em say,
 The darkest hour lies next to Day;
 Now ef there's life in Yankee yeast.
 Your Sun is risin' up, down East.

1864.

MRS. A. H. BINGHAM

We first met at Brandon in 1857 or '58.
 Her husband, Mr. A. H. Bingham, was principal of the Brandon Seminary, at the time and for several years after. She was a woman of personal attractions and poetical temperament. She wrote at this time, and several years later, we think, not only for the paper published by Mr. Ford then in Brandon (the Rev. Wm.), but for several other publications, and a pleasing group of her poems is clustered in both editions of our Poets and

Poetry of Vermont. The poem which follows, was selected by her, for her niche in this work—a dirge for a young friend, which we read remembering she, too, died in the full bloom of her womanhood. She died of a bronchial difficulty, terminating in consumption, and was lingeringly sick for some years. Indeed, she was in a slow decline when we first met her. We saw her at Middlebury in the autumn of 1859, she had not spoken a loud word for over 6 months then, and yet her flesh had not fallen nor her cheek faded,—and she lived yet on till the spring of '61. While at Brandon, she made a profession of Christian faith, and was received by Bishop Hopkins, into the Protestant Episcopal church. Says her husband, to whom we wrote soon after her death, for data for a biographical notice, "Mrs. Bingham was born in St. Albans, Sept. 10, 1825. Her father was a surgeon of great usefulness and repute in that town and surrounding county. She was married in Addison, Vt., Nov. 9, 1843, and died in Westfield, Mass., April 16, 1861. She was a dear, precious wife, a warm-hearted, genial friend, and in many directions, a woman of superior abilities. Her exit was peaceful."—*Ed.*

"Gone to the silent tomb!
Gone from life's duty;
Gone in her early bloom;
Gone in her beauty!
While her young heart beat high,
Filled with love's gladness,
While her soft loving eye
Drooped not with sadness;
Ere her cheek's rosy bloom
Sorrow had faded;
Ere life's cold cheerless gloom,
Her brow had shaded;

While the bright Autumn leaves
Softly were falling,
Voices from spirit land,
To her were calling,
'Sister come quickly home!
Thou must leave mother,
Father—and dearer one,
Sister, and brother.
Sister, come;—do not fear.
Tarry no longer:
Strong ties now bind thee here—
Heaven hath stronger.'

SARAH A. BINGHAM.

MEMOIR.

BY THE REV. J. H. HOPKINS, OF BURLINGTON.

Mrs. Charlotte Emily Fay was the oldest child of the Rt. Rev. J. H. Hopkins, D. D., first Bishop of Vermont, and was born on the 4th of May, 1817, at Hermitage Furnace, in Ligonier Valley, Pennsylvania, while her father was yet a layman, and engaged in the manufacture of iron. She was a child of extraordinary beauty and precocity, and in

both these respects her early years only foreshadowed the reality as seen in the fully developed woman. When she was about fourteen years of age, her father removed from Pittsburgh to become Professor in a newly organized Theological Seminary, and assistant rector of Trinity Church, Boston. During his residence at Cambridge, Mr. Charles Fay was admitted a candidate for holy orders, and in his attendance at the Professor's house, an acquaintance with the daughter rapidly ripened into an attachment. When in October, 1832, the Professor became the first Bishop of Vermont and opened a school in Burlington, Mr. Fay soon followed, was transferred from the diocese of Massachusetts to Vermont, bore his part in the labors of the school, and was ordained deacon on the 9th of June 1833. On the 5th of September following, the marriage took place, Mrs. Fay being only a little more than 16 years of age at the time. Thenceforth she was a faithful helpmeet for her husband in each successive sphere of his labors.

Some years were spent mainly in her father's school at Burlington, varied with a brief sojourn in Vergennes. In 1837 they went to Highgate, where her passion for teaching—which was one of the irrepressible instincts of her life—soon formed a small school. In January 1841 they sailed for Savannah, and went up to Montpelier, Ga. to take the religious and literary overnight of the new diocesan church school for girls, then just started in that diocese under the zealous leadership of Bishop Elliott. Here Mrs. Fay's health,—never very strong, owing to the precocious development of her earlier years,—broke down at length under the burdens which the insatiable activity of her mind and will was ever too ready to assume; and in the autumn of 1843 they left Montpelier for a small and quiet parish at Bayou Goula, in Louisiana. A private school was soon started here also, which was continued until Mr. Fay was called to the building up of a new parish in New-Orleans. About two year's residence in that city was terminated by the ravages of the yellow fever, from which the family suffered so severely, that early in 1848 they returned to Vermont, Mr. Fay having been elected rector of the parish at St. Alban's. Here the congenial work of teaching was soon resumed and was continued with indomitable energy and spirit, though through obstacles continually increasing as health

slowly and steadily failed: nor was the heroic struggle suspended until she breathed her last on the 23rd of September, 1856, overcome by a complication of disorders, among which the chief were consumption and heart-disease.

Mrs. Fay was not only beautiful, but the range of her powers was as extraordinary as her ability in each department. She was brilliant in conversation, ingenious in argument, and capable of kindling a generous enthusiasm in the hearer. As a musician, not only were the highest productions of the greatest modern masters of the piano-forte easily within her reach, but, whether on that instrument or the organ, she could extemporize with wonderful facility and varied beauty: and the harp and the guitar and other minor instruments she had easily mastered also. Imagination and a vivid fancy not only gave a drapery of rich coloring to her ordinary writings, but in times of more than usual excitement irresistibly crystallized in poetic forms. She was a rapid and insatiable reader, and digested all she read. Her fingers were as skilful with pencil and crayons and brush as with the needle: and both oils and water color proved her success. In landscape gardening she took great delight. Her own sufferings compelled her to undertake medical studies, and the extent of her proficiency in this department, both theoretical and practical, was such as might easily have made some men successful and wealthy practitioners. She saved many lives; and no labor or fatigue was too much for her to endure in ministering to the poor. Yet in everything except the desired return of affection from those she served, she utterly lost sight of self, and devoted her intensest energies, with uncalculating profusion, to the service of others. For the animating principle of every fibre of her existence was her all-pervading sense of religion. Her whole life was one continuous sacrifice upon that altar. In words which vividly describe the exalted intensity, and the eager cravings of her higher faculties and powers, a writer in the *Atlantic Monthly** says of her;—"Her mind was ever in a fever of desire, of invention, of agonized craving for the realization of the dreams of beauty, of beneficence, and of friendship that tormented her. The music rang in her ears; the pictures floated before her eyes; the fearful and wonderful human organism haunted

her brain; the dread mysteries of sin and suffering, the awfulness of human responsibility, the glories of salvation, burned upon her lips as she taught her children their daily Bible-lesson; and still, nailed to her chair, the swift needle went in and out,—went, as it often seemed to her, through her delicate lungs as well as through the cloth,—until at nine-and-thirty the struggle ended; the body, after long paroxysms of exquisite anguish; gave up its stronghold on life, and the rich soul exhaled away to Heaven, rejoicing to escape from the bars against which it had so long beaten its bright wings in vain."

She was the mother of 3 sons and 6 daughters, the oldest two of her sons preceding her to the other world, one in infancy, and the other at the age of 7 years: and none of her children left home for their education, so long as she lived.

FROM THE POSTICAL MANUSCRIPTS OF MRS. FAY.
TO A LUMP OF NORTHERN ICE.

Written in Louisiana.

Whence comest thou, beautiful as priceless gem,
And purest of all earthly things below?
Perchance reposing in some tranquil lake
Erewhile thou slumber'dst; or upon some stream,
Some mountain river as the crystal clear,
Leaped from the rocks in musical cascade;
Or wandered lazily the fields among,
Gazing in idleness on lowly cots,
Where health and joy abide, or viewed the herds
And peaceful flocks that grazed along the plain.
Perhaps 'twas thine to mirror on thy breast
The mountain-tops, or evening hues of heaven,
Or lovingly to trace each several leaf,
Each bending tree, and each enameled flower,
That clustered o'er the margin of thy home.
How hast thou kindly waved the spotless crest
Of the pond-lily, floating up and down;
And bathed the wild-flags feet, and brought new life
And strength and beauty to her lilac pride!
The water-fowl lathered in thee; and, in flight,
Rose from the wave, and shook thee from his wings.
The vigorous youth oft bared his sinewy limbs,
And clave thee in his strength; and left the shore,
To sport him in the grateful element.
Upon thy green lower-shaded banks, there walked
Or rode, alone, the lovers in their joy,
Gazed in the bright translucent wave, and dreamed
Its truth and purity their own, and sung
Idly the emblem-rose of hope in thee.
Yea, thou hast kissed the fading leaves that lay
Close on the breast of beauty; and hast wept,
Already wept, their sad prophetic fate.

And now, what dost thou here? Poor gem of Frost,
Old Winter's diamond, see how thou hast fallen!
Rest, in thy yearly slumber,—borne afar.
From all those lovely scenes, and kept in caves
Of dreary darkness, bought and sold away
Like any other slave, to serve the rich,—

How hast thou fallen, condemned to cool the waves
Of the foul stream that forms the giant drain
For thousands of long miles of travelled shore!
Poor mountain jewel! Pitiably fall,
Fast fall, thy pearly tears! Yet are thou'rt gone
My heart shall pity thee. Come, I will weave
A song for thee, and thou shalt live again,—
Live in the music of thine epitaph.
Come, lie upon my throbbing brow, and cool
The parching temple of incessant thought.
Melt on these tear-dimmed eyes thy flowing drops,
Grateful, as shed in silent sympathy:
Thou from my brow exhale, and mount to heaven.
There sit upon some gold-fringed cloud of even—
For at the sunset hour my toil is o'er,—
And I will watch for thee ere twilight comes,
And breathe to thee a grateful whisper-tone,
And cry thee, and strive to emulate.
For I belonged among the mountain-tops;
I, too, enjoyed the beautiful and pure:
I, too, am stolen by the wicked world
From every thing most hallowed and most prized,
And frozen by its chill upon my soul.
But when the summer breath of Heaven shall come,
And with its warmth dissolve away this cold,
I also, if it be the will of Christ,
I also, may "exhale and mount to Heaven." 1846.

ROSES.

Welcome, my roses, welcome!
How beautiful ye are!
This life hath naught so exquisite,
So perfect, or so fair.
Breathe forth your odors, as some evening prayer
Purely and firmly soaring on the Sabbath air.
Loose ye, my roses, loose ye
From that close-bound cutting string;
And gently bathe your wounded stems,
Freed from the cruel thing.
Nestle without constraint; each bud and leaf [grief
Sparkling with crystal dew-drops,—tears, but without
Oh for some angel talisman
To shield my flowers from change!
How dear their ravishing delight;
Their swift decay, how strange!
How bitter, that in so few hours are told [cold!
Their bright and rapturous welcome, their departure
Wither, my roses, wither!
There are other things as rare
With rapture and with beauty,
And as transient in their life: [bloom
There are loves and friendships, truth and faith, that
Mid breath of kisses, smiles and prayers,—then seek
the tomb.
Wither, my roses, wither,
And drop into the dust!
Ye are not lovelier than true faith,
More odorous than deep trust:
The gem that trembles on the lids of Love
Sparkles with radiance from its spirit-home above
Wither, my roses, wither!
I will keep these faded leaves,
Poor tokens of the glory
Over which my spirit grieves.
How beautiful the past! and Oh, how drear
A future without hope, or love, or guide, save fear!

Wither, my roses, wither!
For I dread the rest of life;
And I wish that I could fade, like you,
From the weary, homeless strife!
Oh for a life of bloom once more, for aye,
In worlds where flowers, pure love, and noble trust,
ne'er die! 1846.

ON RECEIVING THE GIFT OF A TUBEROSE.

[These lines, the last ever traced by her hand, were written during her last illness, only ten days before her death; and were produced within an hour.]

Dear Friend, my room exhibits oft
Rich gifts of fruit and flower;
But of them all, not one, like thine,
Could move my soul with power:—
Not one could move the hidden power
Where deepest feeling lies,
Concentrated as a thing too rare
For unreflecting eyes.

Far on Louisiana's shore,
Our rude grass plat gave room
To one gigantic tuberose plant,
Loaded with giant bloom;
And near the flower, a little grave,
That held our only son,—
Whose precious life no skill could save,—
Lay lonely in the sun.
It was a wretched, dreary spot,
Where we could never stay;
And when we moved, we had resolved
To take the grave away:
But yet while there, at eventide,
When darkness hid my grief,
I used to steal out to that grave,
And weep there for relief.
And when my head was pressed close down,
On the damp and dewy grass,
'Twas then the odor of that flower
Like the breath of Heaven would pass.
And half I fancied it like him,—
His spirit wandering near,
Reluctant to depart at once
From all he held most dear;
And half I thought it like his soul,—
Whose household angel, Love,
Pervaded every place and thing
With impulse from above;
And half I felt it like my prayers,
Ascending from the tomb;
Or like my unforgetting grief,
There hovering like perfume:
So the flower was my comforter,
In the gentleness of night,
And I retired, refreshed and calm,
To sleep till morning light.
But all this passed twelve years ago;
And never saw I flower
Of that same kind before or since,
Until this present hour.

We left the place, and wished to take
With us our hallowed dead:
But ah! the great creature swept down
The earth above his head!
Full fathom deep, the grave and flower
Lie, past all human ken;

Nor, till the judgment trump peals out,
 Can they be found again:
 But yet what comfort 'tis to know,
 In my distressed estate,
 That precious souls are safe in Heaven,
 And there my coming wait.
 The sudden odor of that flower,
 Sent by your kindly hand,
 For me was like a spirit-call
 From that mysterious land.
 I have outgrown the fanciful;
 And now no flower on earth
 Could so weave in with real woe,
 Or touch my heart with mirth.
 Youth treasures beauty: but the woe
 Of ruthless middle age
 Admit no childish compromise,
 Amid their darkling rage;
 And not until the heart lies crushed
 Away from all this earth,
 Can heavenly peace, or hope, shine in
 On the soul of Godly Birth!
 Then, when our self is gone, and Christ
 Is all in all, at length
 Affliction loses all its sting,
 And blessings gather strength.
 Then, innocent tastes return, and flowers—
 His workmanship—appear;
 And softened gratitude inspires
 Each charm, and soothes each fear.
 How beautiful,—although I wept—
 How good of God, for me,
 To take my sons, and keep them safe
 Where shortly I must be!
 How beautiful, this flower should come,
 Here in my hours of pain,
 A wasted memory, and a hope
 Of meeting soon again!
 Kind Friend, I thank the gentle hand
 That blessed me thus unknown!
 God guard, and shield, and strengthen thee,
 And render thee *His own*!

DIED IN HOSPITAL.

BY MR. A. A. WATSON.

Hugh Mooney, born in St. Albans, enlisted in Co. L, First Vermont Cavalry, died a prisoner in Richmond, Virginia.]

The city slept, vice, virtue, good and ill,
 The scheming brain, kind heart and busy feet,
 The cannon's thunder and the drums were still.
 And but the sentry paced the silent street.
 Night in the hospital—that Southern sky,
 In mercy dropped to night her tears of rain,
 And the cool breezes idly wandering by
 Made pattering music on the window pane.
 The weary soldiers heard the welcome sound.
 Stern heroes battling with a sure decay,
 Thought of the camp and of the battle ground,
 And of the dear ones watching far away.

Silence reigned in the lonely ward, save when
 Some weary sufferer moaned aloud with pain,
 Or rose, to take some cooling drink and then
 Turned on his couch, and strove to sleep again.
 Dimly the lamp burned, near the break of day
 Beside the couch on which one form reposed
 Whose lamp of life was glimmering away,

Faint were his pulses and his eyes were closed.
 He had been dreaming that the rain-drops fell
 Upon the homestead roof, far, far away,
 And listening to the music, loved so well,
 He on his bed, beneath the rafters lay.
 And then the thunder shook the heated air,
 And lightning flashed across the midnight sky,
 He heard the maple's groan in their despair,
 And writhed and trembled as the gale went by.
 He dreamed his mother stood beside his bed,
 Thinking the storm might cause her boy to fear,
 And smoothed the pillow under 'neath his head,
 And whispered "Trust him, darling, God is here."
 He started up, to clasp her neck again,
 And woke amid that weary scene of woe.
 He heard the sufferers round him moan with pain,
 And saw that the dim lamp was burning low.

He thought of home, with tears that would not stay
 Within the fountains he had thought were dry—
 Counted the sleepers who around him lay;
 Not one had known him, in the days gone by.
 He wondered if they missed him much at home,
 And if they spoke his name, with tears and prayer,
 And if they watched and prayed for him to come,
 And kept his chamber as if he were there.
 How many thoughts came o'er him, as he wept;
 The shuddering thought, O what if he should die?
 Thought of the grave-yard where his kindred slept,
 And wondered where his lifeless form would lie.

And then like summer sunshine after rain,
 Faith swept away the shadowy clouds of fear;
 He seemed to hear his mother's voice again,
 "O, trust him, trust him, darling, God is here."
 They found him lying on his narrow bed,
 When morning sunshine lay athwart the sky;
 His heart was still—they said that he was dead.
 It must have been a pleasant thing to die,
 For he was lying in his tranquil sleep,
 One wasted hand beneath his fair brown hair,
 And on his brow a look of joy as deep,
 As if a mother's kiss were lying there.
 St. Albans, Vt., July, 1864.

AN HOUR IN THE ST. ALBANS CEMETERIES.

South of the village centre, about the half
 of a mile upon the left, on the bold, low brow
 of a hill, side by side—two in front, and one in
 the back-ground—are the three St. Albans
 cemeteries. The village stretching away north-
 ward, and reaching out westward, suburb-like
 —the rail-road valley below, the grandeur of
 hills beyond—over, against, around, beneath—
 all one map of landscape beauty, out-spread—
 these people have given, we note, the sacred
 city of their dead, the best site therefor in all
 their pleasant environs. We go up the little
 style, or flight of steps for foot-people, below the
 broad entrance-way for carriages and the sad
 processions, and are within the old St. Albans
 cemetery. Upon one of the first and principal
 shafts we read the name of the Rev. Dr.

Rev. Dr. Worthington Smith, the 'great St. Albans man.' We wander among the graves, and find buried here, Seth Wetmore, Silas Hathaway, Hon. Benjamin Swift, Judge Bates Turner, Hon. John Smith,* (whose portrait is given in this volume :) Maj. Morrill, Dea. Horace and Hon. Jona. James: all names that we have known so long. We have found our St. Albans of the past! surrounded by monuments and tall head-stones—and with the lower curiously carved old head-stones, of from 40 to 70 years ago, we are more acquainted than with the village below. The names on these marble portals are more familiar than on the door plates there, and the inhabitants, who dwell here, interest us more.—The men who dwell in our grave-yards seem not like the present generation. Perhaps distance lends enchantment; but the lines between the good and the bad certainly seem more broad and distinct, and the difference more visible between the "professed" and "unprofessed."

There was a noble class of old Congregational fathers of the earlier day in the State: men who did cordially hate the intrusion of the Baptist and the Methodist in the towns where they had planted their churches—all which was not against them as men, and rather for them as Christians; showing only that they had a more honest belief in their Calvinism than the men of to-day, and a grand large-heartedness, withal, to act out the part of an "elected" child. Their graves are thick here, as in most of the old yards in the State. They read their own divines, kept the Sabbath-day up to the high Puritan mark—believed implicitly, or almost, the sermons preached from their tall, narrow, box-like pulpits, raised a little above the galleries—combined politics and town-government, moderately, generally, with their religion—secured the minister-lot, so far as practicable, and preaching, by a tax on the grand-list.

The times in which they lived brought them out in a bold and favorable relief, upon the foreground. They stood up, grandly and sturdily, in their moral worth, and in their patriotism distinguished among the "settlers," where they will ever stand, honored and conspicuous, upon the first pages of the history of our State. They were a class never to be forgotten in the land. We never cross that common below, but what we seem to see the figure of Father Wooster in the midst of the green, stiff and erect, refusing to march to the sound of the Episcopal bell, the

first time it was rung—which the Episcopalians, with the humor of an exultant party, interpreted: "the good parson stood still from reverence." Yet the uncompromising old parson, to the Episcopalians and their bell, knew how to be lenient to a brother. Says Judge Soule: "While one of the deacons, on Sunday, was wedding his way to meeting, he copied Mr. Joseph Soule securing hay before a storm. He (the deacon) advised Mr. Wooster to go and labor with him for working on Sunday. Says Mr. Wooster: 'Oh pshaw! let Jo Soule alone. He won't work enough all the week to break the Sabbath.'" Mr. Wooster was fully a man in whom peculiarities are admirable—a grand representative man of his day and age. He was buried in Fairfield, the place of his long pastorate; but he preached here to many of these people in these graves, for some two years, we believe, and was always familiar here.

The monument thought to be most beautiful in these grounds—and it is a chaste and fair work of art, of fine Italian marble—is erected, or reclines, over the grave of George F. Sawyer. The monument represents a female, weeping. We pause sadly by this grave. We never knew the one who is buried here, that is directly; but the poor old biographer-brother,* who had such a gift as we have seen in no other man for graphic, off-hand oral description—who wrote such strong, and so many, political papers, and who died murmuring politics—we knew very well. We are thinking, now, how he walked the room and talked, the first time we went to him to take down with our pencil some account of the men of his earlier day in Burlington. There is no one to write his biography for him, as he for his brothers, so proudly, sorrowfully, affectionately. And our eye runs over many more head-stones, and our feet wander beside many more graves.

From the first grave entered here to the last, all belong to our domain, and to the history of this people; and I confess that I would like a perfect list of the names on every stone here, and whatever was peculiar in their lives, to hand down on the pages of the history of St. Albans. I have a partial list, which I find among the papers of Mr. Dutcher, (to whom belongs every paper, not otherwise credited, in the history of St. Albans) which I will transfer here:

"COPIINGS FROM GRAVESTONES,

William Nason, died Dec. 9, 1810, aged 58
Daniel Ryan, " Feb. 8, 1810, " 54

* Gamaliel B. Sawyer, Esq., of Burlington.

* Dr. Smith and John Smith are buried in the new cemetery; but their shafts are plainly seen from the old.

L. L. DUTCHESS.

William N. Ryan, " April 25, 1826, " 25
 Abijah Stone, " Sept. 23, 1840, " 78
 David Stevens, born at Methuen, Ms., July 2
 1763, died Aug. 31, 1844, aged 81
 D. Stevens, jr., " Nov. 16, 1840, " 45
 Maj. Carter Hickok, " Dec. 10, 1813, " 37
 Col. Joseph Jones, " March 1, 1807, " 49
 Gen. Levi House, " March 30, 1813, " 44
 Col. Step'n Keyes, " Aug. 2, 1804, " 50
 John Gilman, " Aug. 31, 1845, " 76
 Richard Holyoke, " Aug. 11, 1857, " 80
 Capt. John Gates, " July 21, 1838, " 73
 Silas Gates, " Nov. 9, 1813, " 19
 Lewis Walker, " Sept. 5, 1852, " 82
 Freeborn Potter, " Aug. 9, 1845, " 76"

The old cemetery is upon the upperhand, and the new upon the lower; the grounds being divided from each other, and from the Catholic yard, by a fence. In the Protestant yards are quite a number of Catholic graves—all, or mostly, either of converts who were buried with their families, or of families who owned lots. Of the former, in the new cemetery, not far from the entrance, three head-stones in a line, large and white, with a garland and cross upon the marble, mark the graves of three sisters born in Fairfield, this county, and who removed here with their parents, lived here for some years, died here,* and here were buried.

Debbie, Helen and Anna Barlow were the daughters of Hon. Bradley Barlow, a man of wealth and influence in the County. Their lives are written in Mrs. Smalley's book†—one of the few native books, as yet, of Franklin County—wherein we read of Debbie and Helen at school at Villa Maria, Montreal. Debbie reads a book that leads to the investigation of the grave claims of Catholic theology, becomes the earnest young convert, whom nothing can turn back, goes straight forward on—beautiful Helen follows her serene persevering steps, and Anna follows Helen. The three are as stars on the forehead of the morning. One by one they transmute and pass away on the pages of this pleasing book. As the earliest sister-cluster of flowers of the Catholic faith in Vermont, these young lives have an interest, religious and historical, but as they have already been embalmed in biography, they do not call, perhaps, for further notice. But, here is also in

the old cemetery, the grave of two other young Catholic sisters, the circumstances of whose deaths were as tender and perhaps as interesting—almost, which are altogether unrecorded. It is the grave of the Smith sisters to which I allude. In the little burial lot where it is made, are the graves of a household of ten, save one. Mr. G. G. Smith and wife and five children were received into the Catholic church about 1843. They had previously buried their three eldest children while very young and soon after they laid one of the remaining five here.

Mr. Smith died next, leaving his wife, two sons and two daughters, of whom the oldest son, the present homeopathic physician of St. Albans, is the sole survivor. The second son, Heber R., died in January, 1863, in his 21st year. The oldest daughter, Frances, we once saw. We recollect at this time the rare innocence of her countenance. Sarah is said to have been more brilliant, she could scarce have possessed more sweetness. Sarah first began to show symptoms of decline. The gentle Frances, as she had done all her sweet life, followed Sarah, Sarah keeping about the same distance in advance; but as she entered every lane that leads down the dark valley, she looked back for Frances, and Frances desired to overtake Sarah. It seemed they could not be separated, and both so desired to go together to God. It is said they asked it in their communions and their prayers for a long time. It was a sight that interested all around—two lovely village girls who had grown up in their midst into young womanhood, fading as a double rainbow in a summer sky. A few weeks before they died a young lady friend, soon to be married, brought in her trousseau to let these sisters see it. They had been her young girl and school-mates. These dear sisters looked at the rich dress-stuffs, the beautiful lace-work, the lovely flowers. They pronounced everything pretty, very pretty, beautiful! It was sweet to see what an artless interest they took in it all. But when they had examined and innocently enjoyed all, said Frances, turning with a bright smile to Sarah. "But Sada, we wouldn't exchange with her for the world, would we?" "Oh no!" said Sarah the same bright look communicated to her face. It was thought Frances might yet live some days when Sarah was taken in her agony. Frances, who at once desired to be brought to

* Since the above was written, we learn that Helen, who died first, died just before the removal of her family to St. Albans.

† See notes to Swanton papers.

her room, sat supported by her bedside and encouraged her. Such was her love, she was jealous for her sister, least she should, in the greatness of her sufferings, by but one moment's impatience, dim the brightness of her sacrifice. It was a tender dying bed, upon which one sister lay in the last struggle, and by which another sat, that light in her eyes, and whiteness in her face—she was sure to go soon. And not less interesting, perhaps, than her two dying girls, at the foot of the couch stood the widowed mother herself, already smitten by the same family destroyer, and near the brink of the grave, to which she but a few months later went down. Said one, who had but just come from the scene. "She stood, so pale and sorrowful, but so silent, she reminded us of the Mother of Sorrows, herself, and the water-proof cloak in which she had draped herself, as the night was chilly and she felt the cold, the hood of the garment shadowing her face, rendered the resemblance striking, to that so well known picture, the *Mater Dolorosa*."

Sarah died about midnight. Frances was carried back to her room and died at 10 o'clock the next morning. It was talked among the Catholics, that Sarah upon first entering the spirit world had besought this favor. They were buried in one grave and one coffin: robed in blue silk, they lay within each others arms in the double casket; the hair of Frances rich and sun-hued, gathered back from her gleaming white forehead, scarcely more serene than in life. Sarah, who had had more changes and beauty, nestled with her face toward her sister, now very still and white. It was, perhaps, the most interesting picture of death the village had ever witnessed—two young sisters between the ages of 19 and 22. Both had, in dying, received the sacraments of their religion. Their funeral was largely attended and the Bishop of the diocese preached upon the occasion, saying in his sermon, "Our Lord never comes into a house but what he brings with him a cross." He praised these young women as having given all their talents always to the church. He spoke of their voices having assisted in the choir and of Frances as organist and how they labored in times of fairs when money was to be raised for the benefit of the church. They died in the summer of 1866.

In this cemetery is, also, the lot of one

other prominent convert family which we will briefly note: Upon one of the stones we read Mrs. Crynthia Penniman and her age and the time of her death. Mrs. Penniman was the wife of E. Marvin, Esq., the son of Dr. Marvin of Franklin, (for whose biography see town of Franklin in this volume.) After the death of Mr. Marvin, Mrs. Marvin was married to Dr. Jabez Penniman, of Colchester, whose first wife was the widow of Gen. Ethan Allen. Mrs. Penniman survived her second husband, also. She lived after his death with her daughter Mrs. B. H. Smalley, a daughter by Mr. Marvin. She was an Episcopalian for many years and one of the number who, soon after Mr. Hoyt, became Catholics. In the plat with the grand-parent sleeps a name-sake granddaughter. The stone which marks the smaller grave is lettered, "Cynthia Smalley, aged 17." It is the young grave of her for whom the "Out in the Cold," in the Swanton papers was written. But what has this artless village maid in her life, that her name should be written? Little, save that she was an only daughter of a well-known barrister in the State, and her mother the most gifted lady writer of northern Vermont, and people will take an interest, at least, in the history of their authors and that of their family. Yes, there is little to say of one whose life may be told in one simple answer to a companion who pressed to know why she did not read Harper,—Harper which was so elegant, so amusing,—Harper in which there was no harm, and could not hurt her if there were. "My Lord has given me a pearl of great price to keep, it is very bright now, but it is of such delicacy the least breath contrary to it may dim its luster, and I want to keep it bright to carry to Him." This Cynthia is the niece for whom "Aunt Laura's Lament" was written. Aunt Laura rests also in the same burial-plat. I think there are no other Catholic graves of particular interest in these yards. It has seemed proper to mention these the more particularly, as Catholics do not bury usually in Protestant cemeteries. It is the only graveyard, of which we know, in the State, where so many Catholic graves are intermingled and a Catholic yard adjacent.

In the new cemetery, there is also the Aldis family monument, in whose shadow sleep three other sister-graves—among the loveliest of St. Albans' daughters, we have been told,

were these beautiful daughters* of Judge Aldia. That same pale disease that gathered those other young Flowers from Fairfield, and from this village, and that sweeps away annually so many of our fairest and most interesting young women just blooming into womanhood, before a blight the least has fallen upon their youth and beauty, gathered these same blossoms, in this intellectual and happy family.

We stand now by the grave-side of Mrs. Charlotte Emily Fay. A few leaves of her manuscript, redolent with poesy, breathe fragrance from the page devoted to her in this St. Albans. In our vision is the loveliness of her portrait, painted by her gifted father, in our memory the song of her 'Roses.'

Here rests another who had written before he came to sleep with them, of many who sleep here—but a little while before he came—It is the grave of the venerable James Davis, who was to have furnished the history of St. Albans, but died, and Mr. Dutcher succeeded to the work which he has accomplished so well.

There are other graves we would mention were we upon the spot—there must be—we write now but from memory—These interesting graveyards moved us so much when we visited them—we can now only so "lay their ghosts."

The finest burial site however, we regarded when we visited this yard, was that of our old acquaintance, Mr. Jonathan M. Blaisdell, whose memorial is also among these papers. The old homestead, northward on the brow of the hill, with the giant cotton trees before the door is distinctly seen from his grave. It was a son of his, and who lives over in that house, who grappled one of the robbers, coming out of the bank in the time of the rebel raid which Mr. Dutcher tells about. But an hour in a graveyard is almost as short as life, and we have no more space. Ed.

* Daughter of Hon. A. O. Aldia, and grand-daughter of Hon. Asa Aldia. Their names were Mary Frances, Miranda and Harriet.—L. L. DUTCHER.

[We have already observed, our paper was written but from memory. But the proof having been sent to St. Albans and there corrected, the statements may be regarded, as for the present, correct. A change, however, since we visited the spot, which commenced with the opening of the new yard, has been and is still going on, by the removal of many buried in the old yard, to family lots in the new one.—Ed.]

SHELDON.

BY E. R. WHITNEY.*

"For early memories round me throng,
Old times, old manners, and old men.—M. F. TUPPER.

Upon the map of the State, a township of pentagonal shape will be observed occupying nearly the central portion of Franklin Co. That town, originally called Hungerford, was changed to Sheldon, Nov. 8, 1792. It is embraced between 44° 54' N. lat. and 4° 1' E. long. from Washington. Highgate, Franklin and Enosburgh bound it on the N., Fairfield and Swanton on the S., Enosburgh on the E., Highgate and Swanton on the W. It contains 23,040 acres, and is longest from east to west, being about 11 miles; and 4, at its widest part, north and south.

There are no ponds, marshes or bodies of standing water, of the least extent, within its boundaries. The three principal streams are the *Missisquoi*, *Black Creek* and *Tyler's Branch*.

The *Missisquoi* derives its name from the Indian words *Missi* meaning much, and *Kiscoo* waterfowl, from the great number of cranes, herons and ducks, that frequented, and still frequent, this stream and its branches every season. Next to Otter Creek it is the largest and longest stream in the State; (it has the width but not the depth of Otter Creek;) it is about 80 miles long and drains a surface of 600 square miles. It enters the town about a mile south of the N. E. corner, and about the same distance, below Enosburgh Falls. At the end of another mile, running a westerly course, it is joined by one of its principal tributaries—Tyler's Branch. Continuing along, in graceful curves, gradually bending southward, it receives another and its largest tributary—Black Creek. Here there is a general angle in its course and it bends to the N. W., and after flowing a distance of 4 or 5 miles, making numerous curves and affording several fine mill-privileges, it enters the town of Highgate; coursing, in its whole distance through the town, nearly or quite 11 miles. To assert that it has as wild and picturesque scenery—of foaming rapids and dashing cascades—as some of our mountain streams would be incorrect; but in placidity of surface, green, sloping banks, gentle windings and flowing, graceful scenery, it is unsurpassed.

Black Creek, running through Fairfield, enters Sheldon on the south, and empties into

* Deceased.

the Missisquoi 2 miles below. It has a good water-power about a mile above its mouth, at Sheldon village, which is thoroughly improved.

Tyler's Branch, a stream of less size than Black Creek, enters the town on the east. After running scarcely more than a mile northwesterly, it adds its waters to those of the Missisquoi. Unlike the two former streams, however, whose currents are moderate and waters scarcely translucent, Tyler's Branch has a rapid flow, with a rippling, ruffled surface, and its limpid depths are as pure and sparkling as the mountain springs from which it flows. Besides these there are minor streams emptying into the Missisquoi at different points, the principal of which are Goolbell and Morrow brooks.

There are several mineral springs situated in the western part of the town, upon lands until recently owned by L. Adama, Esq. The principal, or most noted, was discovered nearly 50 years ago by Moses Kimball and Eleazer Draper, and has always gone by the name of Kimball Spring, but came not into high repute until lately. Its waters are now considered a cure for cancerous and scrofulous affections, particularly. It is now owned by C. Bainbridge Smith of New York City. Mr. Smith himself was cured of cancer on the tongue by use of the water, when all hopes of relief from the medical faculty had left him. The waters have been analyzed by a New York chemist. The principal properties are chloride of sodium, carbonate of sodium, chloride of magnesia, carbonate of magnesia, chloride of lime, alumina, sulphate of lime, silica, carbonate of iron, carbonic sulphuric acid, carbonate of manganese and hydro-chloric acid. It has no unpleasant or peculiar taste common to most mineral springs; it is a clear, cold, soft, spring water.

Three or four other springs have been "tubed" in the immediate vicinity, all with different properties, but neither of them has yet been analyzed. One of them is strongly impregnated with sulphur. It is believed that, when tested, they will prove valuable acquisitions.

The Kimball or "*Missisquoi's* Spring," as it is called, has a rough temporary bottling-house erected over it, where thousands of bottles are filled by improved machinery and forwarded to market.

Mr. Smith, the proprietor, has recently

purchased additional lands about the spring, and intends, the present season (1867), to ornament the grounds around them and erect a large hotel, near by, for the accommodation of invalids and guests. The villagers, too, residing at a distance of two miles are preparing for visitors; and Mr. Wright, the proprietor of the Central, has enlarged and is putting in order his house for guests.

The surface of the town is pleasantly diversified by broad valleys and gentle rolling uplands. Bordering upon the Missisquoi and principal streams are wide and expansive intervals appearing like one unbroken garden or field of cultivation. The quality of soil, too, is unsurpassed, if not unequalled—a deep, rich alluvial. The uplands, receding gradually in most places north and south of the Missisquoi valley, are of a rich mellow loam and very productive. Perhaps one of the best evidences of the high estimation which is placed upon Sheldon, as a farming district, is the fact that wealthy men from the cities have here purchased farms, considering them valuable investments.

The higher lands are timbered with ash, beech, birch, maple, oak, &c. In the valleys and bordering upon the streams, where they remain uncleared, are tracts of valuable pine and hemlock, with a mixture of butternut, elm, and other soft woods. The pine tract, originally and at present, predominates in the western part of the town, where the soil is lighter and less productive.

Geologically there are three distinct general formations crossing the town in lines nearly north and south with strikes almost parallel. In the eastern and larger part, strata of slate, beds of chlorite, and considerable talcose slate abound. The central formation is similar to the former, having more of talcose slate. In the western part, marble formations exist, together with magnesian and silicious limestone, and strata of magnesian slate. It is in the eastern part of this formation that the mineral springs are situated, and it is plausibly apparent that the properties developed by Chemistry are stoutly and consistently substantiated by its elder sister-science Geology. The dip of the rocks, in the eastern part of the town, is from 75 to 80 degrees, in the north and west, 60 to 65.

The town was originally called Hungerford, from Samuel Hungerford, to whom, with 64 others, it was granted, in 1763. Hunger-

ford resided in New Fairfield, Ct. Some of the other grantees lived in Greenwich, Ct. Among them was Uriah Field, or "Daddy Field" as he was familiarly called, an exemplary old quaker. In course of time he seems to have acquired, by purchase, the greater part of the town. It was of him and Timothy Rogers, living in Ferrisburgh Vt., and who was one of the town's first surveyors—that the Sheldons bought, and gave it their name. Year after year, for nearly 20 years, did "old daddy Field" and his two sons, wearing their broad-brimmed hats and quaint suits of gray, visit Sheldon, riding all the way from Connecticut on horseback, to receive their annual pay, which was in part beef-cattle, which they drove to New York markets.

The first of the Sheldons that visited the town was Samuel B., or "Major Sam," as he was afterwards called. He and Elisha, Jr., and George were sons of Col. Elisha Sheldon. It was in 1789 that Major Sam first came to town. His object in coming was to look the township over and inspect the soil previous to purchasing. Instead of approaching as the early settlers afterwards did by the way of Fairfield, alone, unaccompanied by man or beast, he ascended the Lamoille to Cambridge; passed through Bakersfield, then an unfrequented wilderness, striking one of the branches that empties into Tyler's Branch, which he descended until he reached the point where the latter stream joins the Missisquoi, and, to him within the bounds of the promised land. It being nightfall, he stopped here until morning, and a large elm was long pointed out as the one beneath which he first slept; (distant many a mile from any habitation or human being save, perchance, the lurking red man,) with no covering or protection—nothing save a "portmanteau for a pillow."

In the spring of 1790, George, the youngest son of Col. Sheldon, accompanied by a sturdy old Scotchman by the name of Mac Namara and his wife, together with several negro servants, came to town as "first settlers;" their only means of locomotion being a yoke of oxen and sled. From the town of Fairfield—the nearest settled point for a distance of 10 miles, they marked trees for a road through the dense wood to the Missisquoi. Here, upon the north side of the river, opposite the outlet of Tyler's Branch, and

scarcely more than a stone's throw from the old elm beneath which Major Sam passed a lonely night, the year previous, they constructed a log house—the first built in town by white men, and upon land now owned by J. Towle, Esq.

Here also was the first tree felled, the first ground broken, and the first seed planted.

"What could lure their steps

To this drear desert?

Black Nature's desolation wraps them round,
Eternal forests, and unyielding earth,
And savage men, who through the thickets peer
With vengeful arrow."

After the crops were harvested the negroes returned to Burlington to pass the winter. George also started for home in Connecticut, leaving Mac Namara and wife to keep watch and ward over matters at the settlement until the return of spring. The sufferings and sorrows of the lonely settler—his trust and determination—have passed into tradition. Well does it illustrate the stern, unflinching character of the pioneer, and none more worthy than this resolute son of Caledonia—it is this: on his way home George had requested a Mr. Hawley, living in Fairfield, to visit Mac Namara occasionally and see to him. Hawley agreed to, but failed to do so, even once. Early the next spring George returned, and, when he learned that Hawley had not seen him, he felt much concerned and hastened on. What was his astonishment when he reached the settlement, to find that Mac Namara's wife had died and that he had covered the body in a snow-bank near the house. She was afterward buried on the south side of the river, about a quarter of a mile distant, upon a "hemlock ridge," and there, alone, where no monument nor tablet marks the spot, and where the exact place cannot be indicated, for

"The gravestone is the seal,"

is pointed out the "bold, bald bluff" wherein lies buried the first known white person that died within the town's limits.

Later in the spring, Col. Sheldon and his sons, Elisha, Jr., Maj. Sam. and son-in-law, Elnathan Keyes, together with their families and that of George, and their Negro servants, also James Herrick and James Hawley, arrived in town. While on their way, as near as can be ascertained, at the house of Daniel Stannard, in Georgia, the first town organization took place. Col. Sheldon, Elisha, Jr.,

Maj. Sam. and James Hawley were appointed selectmen, and James Herrick, constable. Settling at different points, all parties began in earnest the clearing of lands and growing of crops. Meanwhile others joined them and the settlement advanced, with considerable rapidity, so that, in 1796, 33 votes were cast for Samuel Hitchcock, M. C., and, undoubtedly, some did not vote.

The St. Francis Indians were a cause of no little apprehension to the inhabitants for a number of years, even as late as the "last war." The Missisquoi and its branches abounding with their favorite trout, and the valleys and hills bordering affording much game,—were to them a rich hunting-ground; to which, until within a few years, they tenaciously held claim. That large inland peninsula formed by the St. Francis, Missisquoi and Richieu rivers, was particularly claimed and reluctantly yielded. Although they never did much injury to the settlers, they always appeared sullen and angry and threatened vengeance in case of war; especially upon the Sheldon's, for whom they had an inveterate hatred, and on one occasion burned a barn of theirs filled with grain. But succeeding years of peace and security ensued; and all thoughts of the tomahawk and scalping-knife have been forgotten; to be remembered only by the searching antiquarian, or the whistling plough-boy, as he exhumes at his feet the flint-headed arrow and stone hatchet—sad mementoes of a peculiar and unfortunate people, who have lived, flourished, and passed away.

"But their name is on your waters,
You may not wash it out."

Wild animals of all kinds, common to northern Vermont, abounded in town at the time of its settlement. Of the larger, there were moose and bears, together with packs of wolves, and herds of deer. Wolves, in particular, were a great annoyance, for a long time. Whole flocks of sheep were sometimes destroyed by them in a single night. Fires had to be kindled about the barns, and lights hung in the yards to frighten them away. Retiring to the hills they would howl dismally through the night,—while the hoarse sound of "wolves! wolves!" would beshouted from house to house. So bold were they, in some instances, that prints of their paws have been found upon the snow-covered win-

dow-sills in the morning. For many years wolf-hunts were organized, usually under the management of Capt. G. W. Kendall, and generally successful. Bears were so common and fearless that travelers have been confronted by them and forced to take to the nearest tree. Such an instance is truthfully related of S. B. Hurlbut, Esq., late of Sheldon, deceased. When a young man, he had visited a neighbor, and, on his return home, just after sunset, passing through a wood, he encountered a bear, sitting in the foot-path in front of him, accompanied by her cub. Although young Hurlbut was an unflinching Democrat of the Jackson school and could always substantiate his politics with sound argument, he could effect no "Compromise" whatever with this unconditional champion of "SQUATTER SOVEREIGNTY." He, therefore, sought and climbed the nearest tree, where he hallooed "bears! bears! bears!" until the neighbors went to his assistance with lanterns, and bruin beat a hasty retreat. Moose were plenty, at first, but the permanent presence of the settlers forced them to take to other parts. The only one ever known to have been killed in town, was shot by Geo. Sheldon, not far from the present residence of S. B. Herrick, Esq. Deer never herded in more congenial places than here, as evidenced by the tenacity with which they clung to their old "runways." Long after a greater part of the forests had been cleared, and, until within a few years, they have been seen coming down from the eastern part of the county, where it is mountainous and wooded, revisiting former scenes; like the solitary canoe of the St. Francis Indian, that now and then is seen to descend the Missisquoi.

What would we of to-day, sitting at our ease, think of going nearly 40 miles to get a single bushel of grain ground, or twice that distance, if we wished to send or receive a paper or letter; yet such was the case with the early inhabitants. The nearest flouring-mill was at Plattburgh, and post-office, at Middlebury. But a few years elapsed, however, before the enterprise of the inhabitants caused a better state of things to exist. In 1792 Major Sheldon built a saw-mill at the lower falls not far from what is now known as Olmsted's Mills, about 2 miles from the present village of Sheldon. It was built there on account of the great amount of pine lumber in the immediate vicinity. A few years

* Mrs. Sigourney.

later, in 1797, he built a grist-mill on the west side of the creek. In 1799, Israel Keith built a furnace and forge, and for a long time a flourishing business was done; employing, much of the time, 100 men or more, to supply it with coal and iron. Quite an extensive ore-bed was discovered and worked not far from the present residence of Charles Keith. On this account and the great amount of business done by the furnace company, iron was long called "Sheldon currency." In 1803 a carding-mill was built, and, the same year, a post-office established. Dr. Hildreth was appointed Postmaster; date of commission, Jan. 15, 1803. Dr. H. was also first physician in town, and first tavern-keeper. The first store was kept by Benjamin Clark, who afterwards sold out to Sheldon, Keith and Fitch. The first freeman's meeting was holden in the eastern part of the town, at the house of Jedediah Tuttle; S. B. Sheldon was chosen representative; he was also first town clerk, and held the office till the time of his death, 1807. Since that the town clerks have been: Ebenezer Marvin, from 1807 to '13; Chauncey Fitch, from 1813 to '15; E. H. Wead, from 1815 to '16; Samuel Wead, from 1816 to '18; E. H. Wead, from 1818 to '19; Charles Gallup, from 1819 to '20; Samuel Wead, from 1820 to '32; E. B. Peckham, from 1832 to '35; Oliver A. Keith, from 1835 to '41; Theophilus Mansfield, from 1841 to '43; A. M. Brown, from 1843 to the present time.

The first birth in town was a colored child; its mother, "Old Mary," was a servant of Col. Sheldon, who bought her in Connecticut where she was sold for the commission of some crime. The second child born was Harry Deming, son of Frederick Deming; the third, Louisa Sheldon, daughter of Geo. Sheldon. Although the early history of Sheldon has much of peculiar interest; there is no point, probably, around which so much of romantic and historic incident clusters, as in the immediate vicinity of the outlet of Tyler's Branch. Here, within the radius of a quarter of a mile, stood the elm, beneath which first slept Major Sheldon; here was built the first log-house and barn—the latter of which was afterwards burned by the Indians; here was born the first white female child in town; here, too, was erected the first framed barn, which is still standing, owned by J. Towle, though much unlike the original, from much repairing; here, too, was a brick-kiln—frag-

ments of brick being still seen; here, also, the first death and first burial.

Who first preached in town cannot definitely be ascertained, as there was no church, consequently no church record. Rev. Messrs. Parker and Wooster, of the Congregational, and Rev. Stephen Beach, of the Episcopal church, commenced preaching here about the same year, 1807. Rev. Mr. Hill, Methodist, preached here in 1812. These are the three principal denominations in town; and the only ones that have erected houses of worship, and that have, regularly, Sabbath and Sunday-School services. There are four church edifices in town; one each of the Congregational, Episcopal and Methodist, at Sheldon village, and one union house at East Sheldon, built mainly by the Congregational and Episcopal societies. The first church built was by the Episcopalians, in 1824. The present officiating clergymen, at the above churches, are Rev. Geo. B. Tolman, Congregational, Rev. Albert H. Bailey, D.D., Episcopal, Rev. N. W. Freeman, Methodist. Rev. Mr. Himes, a Baptist, preaches occasionally at the union house, East Sheldon. Although there is a small collection of houses at the latter place, there is but one village in town,—commonly called Sheldon Creek; being situated upon Black Creek. Here there are 3 churches, a post-office, 3 stores, 2 hotels, 2 groceries, 1 grist-mill, 1 woolen factory, 1 foundry, 1 paper-bag mill, 1 saw-mill, 1 carriage-shop, 1 cabinet, 1 harness, and 2 blacksmith-shops. Here, also, was located Missisquoi Bank, with which there is connected so much supposed mystery. It is a little more than a year since H. G. Hubbell, for many years the cashier, disappeared,—a defaulter to a considerable amount,—and has not been heard from since. From its central position, the county conventions and nearly all gatherings, pertaining to county affairs, are here holden. A few years ago a strong effort was made by the town and its friends, for the removal of the county buildings to Sheldon; but the superior influence and wealth, and a better knowledge of "wire-pulling," gave them to St. Albans. In the western part of the town is the poor-house farm, owned, and its expenses paid, in proportion to the grand list, by the following towns: (each having the privilege of sending here their poor irrespective of numbers): Berkshire, Enosburgh, Fairfield, Franklin, Highgate, Sheldon, St.

Albans and Swanton. The farm contains about 200 acres, upon it are 17 cows and 90 sheep. The whole number of paupers, July 19, 1860, was 62—males 33—females 29; the list from each town at that time is as follows:

	Males.	Females.	Grand List.
Berkshire,	3	1	\$1,046.17
Ensbrough,	0	4	4,525.90
Fairfield,	2	3	5,167.44
Franklin,	5	2	4,018.01
Highgate,	4	4	5,410.72
Sheldon,	9	9	4,251.78
St Albans,	7	4	12,774.48
Swanton,	3	2	6,067.59

There is a school taught the present season by a Miss Travers, at \$1.50 per week; number of scholars 20. Altogether, for an establishment of the kind, it does credit to the towns having its charge.

The roads in town are usually kept in good repair. Several fine bridges span the Missisquoi at different points; but the immense amount of teaming that passes over them, especially during the rains of Fall and Spring, cut them up badly. Probably there is no valley in Vermont—I might say in New England—where there is hauled up and down, so much freight, produce, goods, &c., as in the Missisquoi valley. To obviate or alleviate this in a measure, a few years since a plank road was built from St. Albans to North Sheldon, a distance of about 12 miles, costing \$50,000. The bridge across the Missisquoi alone, cost \$15,000. It has 4 arches, 5 piers, and is 640 feet long. For a number of years this was very much used by loaded teams; but the plank wore out and, not being replaced, the only resort was the old rough turn-pike. The thing most needed up the Missisquoi valley, is a railroad connecting the Vt. Central and the Passumpsic.

The town is divided into 11 school districts, where schools are taught during the Summer and Winter. There is also a graded school at Sheldon-creek, in which there are three departments and as many teachers. The higher grade is under the charge of Miss C. S. Smith and has been highly commended, by state and town superintendents; it is attended by a goodly number of scholars from a distance.

Dairying has long been the leading pursuit of the farmers of Sheldon. Introduced by James Mason, who might appropriately be styled the "father of dairying," in Franklin county at least, it has grown and developed from year to year to its present important scale. Fairfield may produce more butter, from its very much greater extent of surface, but in the production

of cheese, Sheldon, no doubt, leads the State. It has been estimated that, upon an extent of territory 1 miles square, there are fed and milked nearly 1500 cows, or very near 100 to the square mile. There are 13 dairymen residing in the eastern part of the town, south of the Missisquoi, who milk from 35 to 100 cows each, and, when we remember that for each cow \$50 is not an unusual average yield of the dairies, we estimate for 100 cows, \$5000, and for 1500 cows—\$75,000. From this we readily perceive the pecuniary importance of the dairy, and the more encouraging is it to know that it cannot but prove as lasting as it is prosperous.

Among the prominent professional men who have been townsmen, we may mention the names of Dr. S. S. Fitch, Ex-governor S. Royce, Hon. J. W. Sheldon, James S. Burt, J. J. Beardsley and others.

The Franklin Republican, a weekly paper, was published here by J. W. Tuttle, editor and proprietor, during the greater part of the years 1837—38—39. It was a creditable affair, and would compare favorably with some papers published in the State at the present time. The only vols. known by the writer to be extant, are in the possession of J. H. Stufflebeau.

The town of Sheldon is rich in traditions, but accounts of these are conflicting, uncertain, and the first inhabitants and the second generation, mostly, have passed away. We can only give a minor summary.

As the town was unsettled during and previous to the Revolution, it had no "quota" to furnish; but among its settlers it had a goodly number of heroes. Among them were Col. Sheldon, Col. Elisha Smith, Capt. Elisha Sheldon, Capt. Francis Duclos, Capt. Robert Wood, and David Sloan. During the "last war," especially at the time of the advance of the British upon Plattsburgh, the town was called upon and responded promptly, sending a company to the scene of action. The following is a correct account of the affair;—Friday, Sept. 9 was spent in rallying the people and ascertaining who would go. Saturday morning, early, the company was organized and started on the march. Samuel Weed was appointed Captain, a Mr. Weston Lieutenant, and John Elithorp, Ensign. At sunset they had reached Sawyers' Tavern, on the western shore of Grand Isle, where they had to stop over night, failing to secure a crossing. Early next morning (Sunday) while they were procuring a boat, the British fleet appeared in sight, rounding Cumberland Head; and the action commenced, lasting about two

hours, when the British were defeated and dispersed.

Having secured a boat, Capt. Wead's company crossed over to Peru, where they drew their arms and ammunition. During the night they were called upon to guard the prisoners confined on Crab Island. The next morning, they were ordered to Plattsburgh, where, when they arrived, news came that the British had retreated, and the company had orders to return home, which it did, after an absence of five days.

Again during the "Radical war," or Canadian rebellion, of 1837—38, a company (volunteers) went to the border to aid in enforcing the neutrality laws. Their term of service was very short—owing to the following incident:—Sergeant F——, now well known as Col. F——, on arrival at headquarters, reported to General Wool, and awaited orders. The General, wishing to ascertain if he could rely upon them, inquired whether they sympathized with the government or radicals. Sergeant F——, unhesitatingly and with enthusiasm replied, they were radical to a man. This was sufficient. The Gen. ordered them to "right about face and march home." Never, however, until the breaking out of the slave-holder's rebellion, in 1861, had the people in common with the whole north, a distinct and appreciative idea of war, as it is. But to each and all calls, Sheldon responded, fully and promptly and, in almost every engagement of the Eastern forces, from the opening battle of Big Bethel to the overthrow of the insurgents at Richmond, her sons bore an honorable part.

The only advance made upon Sheldon, during the Rebellion, was Nov. 19, 1864. On that day about a score of "Rebel Raiders," or "robbers," led by Captain Young, rendezvoused at Saint Albans having their "base" in Canada, but no very distinct lines of "retreat." After robbing the banks, and shooting some of the unarmed inhabitants, they passed through Sheldon, on their return to Canada;—a route so circuitous was not their plan;—they were wrongly guided. Being closely pursued by Captain Conger's party they set fire to the bridge that spans Black creek, at Sheldon, to prevent their crossing, but the inhabitants extinguished the fire before it had done any damage.

The raiders attempted to enter Missisquoi park, but fortunately it was closed. Having appropriated to themselves horses and whatever they could find that they wished, they hur-

ried on, passing along the road on the south side of the Missisquoi, until they entered the town of Enosburgh. Here they crossed the river at Enosburgh Falls, and rode rapidly towards Canada.

Again, on Monday night, June 4, 1866, Sheldon was the scene of another armed gathering. About 800 Fenians, (some computed them as high as 1100) that had collected quietly and unobtrusively, in the town of Fairfield among its Irish residents, and which composed nearly the whole of the Fenian "right wing," passed through the town and village between the hours of 9 and 12 at midnight. They were accoutred and armed, and presented not a poor idea of war as it is.

THE SHELDONS.

The first settlers and proprietors of the town of Sheldon, were a branch of a popular stock in the early history of New England. Although purely English, and of English descent, they had not the bigotry of the Puritans, — but were liberal;—nor yet were they "tories," but determined and active patriots of the Revolution.

Family tradition speaks of them as having a boasted heraldry. An escutcheon still extant, and used by some of the Sheldons of the present day, as a seal, has the following devise and inscription: Upon the upper part of the bearing is the form of a shell-drake—*Stutant*; upon a bar crossing the design beneath, and resting upon a broad band, are two more in the same position but with smaller contour:—and still beneath another like the two last. Encircling the whole underneath, is the motto—"Hope, Sheldon to the last."

Tradition gives the origin, as follows: In the olden time a ship was wrecked upon an island, and all on board perished excepting one Hope Sheldon. Here he lived a long time subsisting upon the flesh of the Shell-drake (which were so numerous that they were easily taken) till at last he was rescued from the island—

"the loneliest in a lonely sea,"

and returned to his friends. From this alleged incident originated the above blazonry.

Three brothers, Isaac, John and William emigrated to America very soon after the pilgrims—precisely what year cannot be ascertained; but Isaac, the elder brother, had two sons, John and Isaac. The latter was born in 1629, a little more than 8 years after the arrival of the Mayflower. He had a son Thomas, born in 1661. Thomas was father of Elisha, born 1709; the latter is said to have been an eminent

man, residing in Litchfield, Ct. He had a son Elisha, known throughout the Revolution as Col. Sheldon.

It was Col. Sheldon and his sons, Elisha, Jr., Sam. B. and George, that purchased the township and first settled in it.

COL. ELISHA SHELDON

was born in 1741; he was generous-hearted, and of a martial spirit. At the opening of the Revolution, he gave liberally of his means, and offered his services to his country. Not long after its commencement he was commissioned colonel of a regiment of cavalry, and saw active service during the whole war. History speaks of him at different times. Ethan Allen, in the Narrative of his Captivity, speaks of being accompanied to Valley Forge—then Washington's headquarters—after his exchange, by Col. Sheldon of the Light Horse. Among the papers also, of the traitor Arnold, (No. 10) found upon the person of the lamented Andre, wherein the former gave a list or description of affairs at West Point, is the following:

"COL. SHELDON'S DRAGOONS on the lines, about one-half mounted."

The regiment at that time, (Sept. 13, 1780) had been reduced so that it numbered only 142 men.

Gen. Washington and Col. Sheldon were firm personal friends. During the dark days of 1777, when noisy malcontents were bent upon deposing Washington and instituting Gates—Gates, the fugitive at Camden—Col. Sheldon adhered to the support of Washington, and no where was the "Father of his Country" more welcome than at the home of Col. Sheldon, where he occasionally visited, during the early part of the Revolution.

After his removal to Vermont, Col. Sheldon took very little part in politics or public affairs, preferring to live in peace and quiet, and of him it is remembered, whether in the field or at the fire-side, that he was always the earnest patriot and courteous gentleman.

He died while on a visit at his daughters, in St. Albans, 1805, and was buried in the old Sheldon burying-ground at Sheldon.

SAMUEL BELLOWES SHELDON,

second son of Col. Sheldon, was born at Saulebury, Ct., 1760. He had the sterling qualities combined,—keenness of perception—a correct judgment—and courteous address. Although there was not as much of startling incident in his life, it is acknowledged—and only just of him to say—that he was the principal moving, governing character in the earlier settlement of

the town. He possessed physical and moral courage in the highest sense,—as evinced by his early visit to the town when a dense wilderness. Another illustrative incident: During the first years of the Revolution, when the principal events were transpiring in New England, and a spirit of War ran wild through the "colonies," Maj. Samuel, then a lad of about 15, importuned and pleaded with his father for permission to go with him to the front. To this the Col. always objected. One day, however, he made his appearance at camp. His father was not a little surprised, and reprimanded him sternly and warned him against a repetition of the offence, telling him he should be put into the front rank in case of an engagement.

Through life he manifested much interest in military affairs, and took an active part in all of the military doings of his day. In fact, the immediate cause of his death was traced to a severe cold caught while addressing, but in hand, a company of boys whom he had uniformed at his own expense. This occurred in 1807, and in him, the town lost her leading character, the popular and lamented Maj. Sam. B. Sheldon.

GEORGE SHELDON,

the youngest son of Col. Sheldon, was born in Saulebury, Ct., 1766. At an early age he showed an extreme fondness for the chase; and, although his parents enjoined upon him a closer application to his books, he often neglected their commands, and nothing delighted him more than, gun in hand, to range the hills and valleys about the picturesque Housatonic, in search of game. Perhaps the following incident will best illustrate his love for sporting: Wishing to suppress his natural trait, and create a desire for books he was sent to school at Hudson, N. Y. Having not been gone many days, he made his appearance at home, having with him a hound which he had procured by exchanging for it a part of his clothing. Col. Sheldon, being most of the time with the army, their affairs alternated—George, some of the time at work—less at school—much more on the chase. On one occasion, he had the honor of drinking wine with Gen. Washington. It was at his father's house; George was about 10 years old. In his 18th year he was sent to the West Indies, having in charge a lot of horses, shipped by his father to Havana. On its way out the vessel came near being wrecked,—so near, in short, that the horses and much of the cargo was lost. It was 6 months before he returned.

In March, 1786, he married Joanna, daughter

of Jacob Smith, of Saulsbury, Ct.; here he followed farming until 1790, when he removed to Sheldon, with his family.

Of the early inhabitants, there probably was no one of whom there is related so much of exciting, pioneer incident as of George Sheldon. But it would be out of place and only befitting a child's perusal to repeat the traditionary and somewhat uncertain stories related of him. That he was a famous hunter, frequenting mountains and thickly-shaded glens, there is no doubt. Abundance of game, — moose, bears, wolves and deer, fell at his unerring aim. But to state, as a fact of history, as some have done, that he did, on several occasions, shoot—or in more correct terms *murder*—certain Indians, is very much doubted, and lacks proper authentication. It is well known that the Indians burned a barn belonging to the Sheldons, and caused them much anxiety, lurking about and threatening.

George, who was as tall and athletic as any red-skin, and had an eagle eye, warned them of the consequences of disturbing the settlers—him they feared, and, no doubt, but for him they would have caused much more trouble.

To descend to particulars in his after years, is unnecessary; they have become as "household words."* He quietly spent the evening of his days with his children, coming quietly and peacefully to its close, in 1851.

* HON. JOSHUA WILLARD SHELDON.

The following sketch we clip from the *Vermont Transcript* of March 16, 1866,—we believe it is from the pen of *Geo. F. Houghton, Esq.*

"Hon. Joshua Willard Sheldon, elder son of Major Samuel Bellows Sheldon and Lucy (Willard) Sheldon, was born in Sheldon, Franklin Co., Vt., March 27, 1799. He died at Sheldon 'near the cottage where he was born,' March 7, 1866, in the 67th year of his age. He received his academical education at St. Albans, and studied law with Judge Royce at Sheldon, and subsequently at Saint Albans. He was admitted to practice at the September term of Franklin County Court A. D. 1822. Rodney C. Royce, Esq., formerly of Rutland, and long since deceased, and Hon. David Read, Recorder

* We do not endorse this sentiment, if there is anything of general interest therein. The history of Sheldon (the name of any town) is not written merely for Sheldon now, but for Sheldon three hundred years from now. The history of Sheldon is not written alone for Sheldon, but for every town in the State, for every Vermonters in every land and the antiquarian and historical student generally.—Ed.

of the city of Burlington, were sworn in at the same time. Mr. Sheldon commenced practice at Sheldon, in company with Hon. Augustus Burt, now of Highgate, and continued to practice about 5 years, and then dissolving the copartnership practiced alone. After practicing law a few years and until about 1833, he found the business too irksome and left the profession to attend to his large farming interests. He entered political life young. He represented the town of Sheldon in the General Assembly in 1824, '25 and '26, and again in 1834-'35. He was chosen a member of the Constitutional Convention from Sheldon in 1828. After which time he could not be persuaded to take any public office which would interfere with a proper attention to his private affairs and domestic duties.

Mr. Sheldon, at the time of his death, was a widower, and leaves one son, and a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn his death. As a counselor, he had few or no equals.—He was, in all his dealings, honorable, high-minded and just. He was always social and hospitable, and in his address and manners pre-eminently a gentleman. His funeral was largely attended on Saturday the 10th inst., when a suitable discourse was preached by the Rev. Albert H. Bailey, Rector of Grace Church, Sheldon.

The world stands in need of more such sterling gentlemen, as in his life-time was our worthy friend, the *Hon. Joshua Willard Sheldon.*"

SHELDON—CONTINUED.

BY REV. GEORGE B. TOLMAN.

THE CHARTER,

(the precise date of which not being given in the foregoing account of the township of Sheldon, then Hungerford,) is August 18, 1763. The original document now (1869) 106 years old—worn, and a good deal patched, and yet in a very complete state of preservation, may still be seen at the town-clerk's office.

Among the privileges granted to the inhabitants of the township we find the following:

"The said town, as soon as there shall be fifty families resident and settled thereon, shall have the liberty of holding *Two Fairs*, one of which shall be held on the — day of —, and the other on the — day of —, annually; which Fairs shall not continue longer than the respective — following the said —." [The dates here are none of them given.]

It also provides, that so soon as the above number of families should be in town, "a *Market*! may be opened and kept open, one or

more days in each week, as may be thought most advantageous to the inhabitants."

Among the conditions annexed to the grant we find the following:

"That all white and other Pine Trees within the said township, fit for masting Our Royal Navy, be carefully preserved for that use, and none be cut or felled without Our special Licence."

This also:

"That before any division of the Land be made among the Grantees, a Tract of Land as near the Centre of the said Township as the Land will admit of, shall be reserved and marked out for *Town Lots*; one of which shall be allotted to each Grantee of the Contents of one Acre, yielding and paying therefor to Us, our Heirs and Successors for the space of ten Years, to be computed from the date hereof, the Rent of one Ear of Indian Corn only, on the 25th day of December, annually, if lawfully demanded; the first Payment to be made on the 25th day of December, 1763.

It provides, also, for the payment, after ten years, "yearly," of "one shilling, Proclamation Money" for every hundred acres "owned, settled, or possessed," and so in proportion for a greater or lesser Tract of said Land."

The style of the Charter is as follows:

"Province of *New Hampshire*.
GEORGE THE THIRD."

"By the Grace of GOD—of Great Britain, France and Ireland KING,—Defender of the Faith," &c., "To all persons," &c.

"Done by and with the advice of Our Trusty and Well-beloved Benning Wentworth, Esq., Our Governor and Commander in Chief of our said Province." Sealed and witnessed, "the 18th day of August, in the year of our Lord Christ, one thousand seven hundred and sixty three, and in the third year of Our Reign," and signed by Gov. Wentworth, and attested by "P. Atkinson, jr., secy." On the back of the Charter, besides the names of the grantees, plan of the township and certificate of record, we find the following almost illegible minute by Mr. Hungerford:

"Esq'r. Allen, please to Record this, and send it back again By the Bailer, and also the Charter of Ferdinand which my Son Left with you some time ago.

"SAMUEL HUNGERFORD."

THE ORGANIZATION

of Sheldon (Hungerford) took place in A. D. 1791—the month and day are not known. The following is the record in regard to it: [See vol. I. Town Records.]

"In the year A. D. 1791—On application of a number of the inhabitants of the Township of Hungerford, to Daniel Stannard of Georgia, a Justice of the Peace within and for the County of Chittenden and State of Vermont, to warn a meeting, agreeable to the Statute, for the aforesaid inhabitants to meet and choose Town

Officers, a Warning was issued by the said Daniel Stannard, Esq., for the Inhabitants to meet at the dwelling-house of Elisha Sheldon, jun., at Hungerford aforesaid, on the — day of — A. D. 1791, at which time and place the inhabitants aforesaid met in presence of said Justice, and proceeded to ballot,

"1st. To choose a moderator to govern said meeting; when Mr. Elisha Sheldon, jr. was elected, and took his seat.

"2d. Proceeded to the choice of Town Clerk, when Samuel B. Sheldon was chosen.

"3d. Elected Elisha Sheldon, Sen. and James Hawley and Elisha Sheldon, Jun'r Selectmen to govern the prudential Concerns of Said Town.

"4th. James Herrie (k) Constable.

"The above officers were sworn agreeable to law, in presence of said meeting.

"Meeting adjourned without day.

"Attest," [No signature.]

The meetings of the inhabitants, both for the transaction of town business and for freemen's meeting, were held for some years at either one of two places: "The dwelling-house of Elisha Sheldon, jun'r, standing on the north side of the river, on the so-called "Butler place," (now Towle's) toward Enosburgh Falls—or, at "The dwelling-house of Dr. Benjamin B. Searls;" a "log-tavern" at the "Corners": oftener, it would seem from the records, at the latter place. At the first freemen's meeting recorded (1793) the whole number of votes cast for State officers was 45, as follows:

For governor, Isaac Tichenor,	45
For lieut. " Jonathan Hunt,	41
" Peter Slott,	4
For treasurer, Samuel Mattocks,	45

TOWN OFFICERS.

Maj. Samuel B. Sheldon was the first representative, and first magistrate, (1791.)

REPRESENTATIVES.

Samuel B. Sheldon, 1791; Elisha Sheldon, 1792—1800; Samuel B. Sheldon, 1801—'07; Ebenezer Marvin, jr., 1808—10; David Sanderson, 1812; Chauncey Fitch, 1813, '14; Stephen Royce, jr., 1815, '16; Samuel Wead, 1817, '18; James Mason, 1819—23; Joshua W. Sheldon, 1824—26; James Mason, 1827, '28; Alfred Keith, sen., 1829, '30; Levi Hapgood, 1831, '32; William Green, 1833, '34; J. W. Sheldon, 1835; F. W. Judson, 1838; Cyrus Keith, 1837; J. J. Beardale, 1838; Alfred Keith, sen., 1839; Alanson Draper, 1840, '41; Elihu Goodsell, 1842, '43; Jacob Wead, 1844; Lloyd Mason, 1845; 1846, no election; William Green, 1847—49; Alfred Keith, jr., 1850, '51; Milton H. Bliss, 1852; F. M. Marsh, 1853; A. M. Brown, 1854, '55;

D. D. Wead, 1856; Andrew Durkee, 1857, '58; R. J. Saxe, 1859, '60; L. H. Hapgood, 1861; F. M. Marsh, 1862, '63; John F. Draper, 1864, '65; N. G. Martin, 1866, '67; William M. Deming, 1868.

TOWN CLERKS.

Samuel B. Sheldon, 1791—1806; Ebenezer Marvin, 1806—13; Chauncey Fitch, 1813; Epenetus H. Wead, 1814—16; Sam'l Wead, 1816—19; Charles Gallup, 1819—21; Sam'l Wead, 1821—32; E. B. Peckham, 1832—35; O. A. Keith, 1835—41; Theophilus Mansfield, 1841—43; A. M. Brown, 1843, to the present time, 26 years.

Richard A. Shattuck was constable from 1829 to 1868, with the exception of the years 1853 to '54—37 years.

PROFESSIONAL MEN.

The following are remembered lawyers: Ebenezer Marvin, Stephen Royce, Jr., J. J. Beardsley, Theophilus Mansfield, J. W. Sheldon, Augustus Burt, A. E. Scarles and Bryant Hall.

PHYSICIANS.

Benjamin B. Scarles, Chauncey Fitch, (father of Dr. S. S. Fitch, of New York City, and brother of Rev. Dr. Ebenezer Fitch, the first president of Williams College.) — Hildreth, Elisha Sheldon, F. W. Judson, A. M. Brown, H. H. Langdon, S. W. Langdon, Charles P. Thayer, N. R. Miller.

CLERGYMEN—(See Churches.)

Of others, prominent in the early history of the town, the following are mentioned: Eldad Butler, Col. Clark, Daniel Smith, John Gallup, Daniel Fish, Elnathan Keyes, Gideon Draper, David Foster, Luke Dewing, Josiah Tuttle, Asa Bulkley and Capt. Francis Duclos. These were all enterprising business men, with a good common education, and, taken together, were in advance of most pioneers.

Samuel White, then a boy of 13 years, came to town with Mr. Keyes in 1797, and, with the exception of 5 years, has resided here ever since. Mr. Keyes, on coming to Sheldon, settled on the farm now owned by Mr. Albert Olmstead, and within a quarter of a mile of which Mr. White still (1869) lives.

FURNACE.

Among the earlier "institutions" of Sheldon, was a blast-furnace. This was built in 1798, by the brothers, Israel and Alfred Keith, who came here for that purpose from Pittsford, Vt. It was located on the east side of Black Creek, just north of where Hunter & Co.'s woolen factory now stands. The iron was made from the

ore; and, as this was one of the first furnaces built in the State, the demand for the ware was quite active, and especially for the so-called "potash kettles." At that time one chief business, all through the country, was the manufacture of potash, and men came to Sheldon, sometimes, for a distance of 200 hundred miles for their kettles.

The kettles were taken as fast as they could be produced—parties often waiting for their "turn," and loading them while hot from the mould. They were very heavy, and of different sizes, holding 45, 60 and 90 gallons each. Stoves and hollow ware were also made, for which there was great demand.

The elder brother, Israel, it is understood, furnished the capital chiefly, while the younger, Alfred, managed the furnace; and much is said of his energy and skill in working it: so that his advice and aid were often sought for the benefit of other furnaces: and at one time the Parish, from Ogdensburgh, N. Y., who had built a furnace at Rossie, near Ogdensburgh, but had not succeeded in getting men who could work it successfully, came to Sheldon and offered Mr. Keith the entire use of the furnace, and all he could make, if he would go over and run it for 3 months, and show them how to make iron. Mr. Keith accepted their offer, and made a very handsome thing out of it, besides showing his New York friends "how to do it."

The furnace was operated successfully for many years, on its first location, and in 1822, '23, was re-built on the other side of the creek.

The first school-house in town was built by Maj. S. B. Sheldon, on the west side of the Creek, where the present school-house stands. The first school-teacher in town was Miss Betsey Jennison, of Swanton. The first framed house in town was built by Maj. Sheldon, on the ground where the house of H. Carlisle now stands.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

was organized in August, 1816: the precise date is not remembered—and there are no records now in existence farther back than 1830. The meeting of the council for its organization was held in the school-house standing on the west side of Black Creek, where the present school-house on that side stands. The moderator was Rev. Benjamin Wooster, of Fairfield; the scribe, Rev. James Parker, of Enosburgh.

The following are the names of the original members:

Samuel White, Mrs. Diana White, Samuel Sheldon and Mrs. Samuel Sheldon, Mrs. Isaac

Sheldon, Bartholomew Hulbert, Mrs. Hannah Hulbert, Lucius Colton, Mrs. Rebecca Colton, Azor Judd, Mrs. Sylvia Judd, Philo N. White.

Of these there are now (June, 1869) known to be living only Samuel White, still residing in Sheldon, and, with the exception of an absence of 5 years (1830—35) his residence in town and connection with the church have been continuous from the organization.

The clerks of the church have been: Samuel White, 14 years; Alvin Fassett, 5 years; Ezekiah Bruce, 21 years; D. D. Wead, 7 years, and is still (1869) clerk.

The deacons have been: Samuel White, 14 years; Alvin Fassett, 5 years; John Sheldon, 34 years; Ezekiah Bruce, 5 years, and Samuel M. Hulbert, 10 years.

John Sheldon and Samuel M. Hulbert are still the acting deacons of the church.

Of officers beside these, I find the following noticeable record: "Sometime in the summer of 1829, Alvin Fassett was chosen moderator of the church." From this it would seem to have been—sometimes, at least—the practice in earlier days, when the church was, for a lengthened period, without a pastor or stated supply, to formally choose some one of the brethren to act as permanent moderator in their church and other meetings. The more modern custom is, for one of the deacons to preside, without formal appointment.

MINISTERS.

For the first 10 years or more the church was ministered to by Rev. Benjamin Wooster, of Fairfield, and by missionaries sent out for short periods by the Connecticut Home Missionary Society. Mr. Wooster preached at Sheldon at different times, regularly, half the time. He must have done this for a number of years altogether—three or four at least, according to the remembrance of deacon White. Of missionaries the names of Williston and Atwood, in particular, are remembered.

Since 1830, the time to which the records now in existence go back, we find the names of the following ministers, as having supplied the church at different times, for longer or shorter periods:

James J. Gilbert, 1832—34; Phineas Kingley, 1835—44; Preston Taylor, 1845—54; Calvin B. Hulbert, 22 sabbaths in 1855; Charles Duren, 1856—60; Charles W. Clark, 6 Sabbaths in 1861; George B. Tolman, 1862—69. The last named is the first installed pastor the church have had, and the first settled minister

in town. He was ordained and installed July 10, 1862. The sermon on the occasion was preached by the Rev. Nathaniel G. Clark, D. D., then professor in the college at Burlington, and now (1869) secretary of foreign correspondence for the "American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions," Boston, Mass.; ordaining and installing prayer, by Rev. James Buckham.

This church and society aided largely, as is understood, owning the larger share in both the so-called "Rock" house, built in 1830, and the brick meeting-house still standing at the Corners, built in 1831; and more recently have built and own the new house standing on the west side of Black Creek, in which they now worship.

The present membership of the church is 55. The aggregate of contributions made by the church and congregation during the last 13 years, or since 1856, for purposes entirely outside of the parish, is \$2331.14, or an average, annually, of \$171.54.

The Rev. Calvin B. Hulbert, pastor of the Congregational church in New Haven, Vt. was born in Sheldon, united with the church here, and is still a member of it.

In 1865, a very commodious parsonage was completed; built and owned by a few individuals of the society.

EPISCOPAL (GRACE) CHURCH.

BY REV. A. H. BAILEY.

It does not appear that there were many among the first settlers in this town, who brought with them an attachment to the Protestant Episcopal Church. The disposition to organize a parish here is said to have resulted chiefly from the influence and occasional ministrations of the eminent missionary in St. Armand, U. C., the Rev. Charles James-Stewart, afterwards bishop of Quebec. This preparatory work may be reckoned as commencing about 1808.

The actual organization was begun by a compact of association for the purpose, dated Aug. 12, 1810, and completed by the election of its first officers on the 17th of the same month, and by the recognition of the new parish by Bishop Griswold on the 26th of the following month. Over 40 names, mostly of men, are subscribed to the compact, before any change of date, among whom are found "Stephen Royce, Jr." (the late and lamented judge and governor,) then practising law in this town, and his co-partner in the law, "Joel Clapp" (afterwards the Rev. Dr. Clapp.) One of the most valuable

members of that period, and long after, was Madam Lucy [Willard], the widow of Major Samuel Sheldon.

The parish had the ministrations—generally in connection with ~~some~~ other parish—of the Rev. Stephen Beach, 1816—22; the Rev. Elijah Brainard a few months in 1823; the Rev. Joseph S. Covel a short time in 1825; the Rev. Moore Bingham, in 1826—28; the Rev. Anson B. Hard, in 1830 and '32—'34; the Rev. Silas R. Crane, in 1835—36; the Rev. Louis McDonald, in 1837—40; the Rev. John A. Fitch, in 1844—50; the Rev. Jubal Hodges, in 1853; the Rev. John E. Johnson, in 1855—59; the Rev. Robert W. Lewis, in 1862—63; and the Rev. A. H. Bailey, in 1865 to the present time.

The number of reported communicants was 11 in 1816; reached its maximum 92, in 1834, and has since varied from 55 to 88; the present number being 71. Much of this apparent variation, however, is occasioned by reckoning here, at different times, communicants of adjoining towns, and again omitting them, when they had services in their own parishes. The present number, embracing only actual communicants within the limits of the town, may compare favorably with the past, if computed in the same way—at least if the diminished population of the town is regarded.

There have been ordained to the sacred ministry, from this parish, the Rev. Dr. Clapp, the Rev. John A. Fitch and the Rev. Charles Hubbard. The Rev. Ruel Keith, D. D., a principal instrument in founding a theological seminary in Alexandria, Va., spent his last days with his brother in this parish, and his remains rest in the cemetery of this church.

The church edifice was first erected of wood in 1824, and consecrated the year following; the larger part of the expense being borne by the elder Alfred Keith, Esq. It was re-built upon the same frame, with a brick exterior, and being supplied with a bell and other furniture, was re-consecrated in 1853. A parsonage was purchased in 1865, and an organ in 1869.

The church has been slightly endowed by the will of the late J. W. Sheldon, Esq. (\$800.) and by that of the late Mad'm Ruth (Dean) Wait—\$500.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

In the year 1813 the Rev. Isaac Hill, a Methodist local preacher, came to Sheldon from Fairfield, and held meetings occasionally. Mr. Hill formed the first class of 7 members, viz: Jacob Saxe and Rowena Saxe, Hannah Keith (wife

of Alfred Keith, Esq.), John Potter, widow Axah Dimon, Mrs. Downey and Mrs. Stephen Kimball. Soon after Revs. Gilbert Lyon and Buel Goodall, circuit preachers, came to Sheldon; and they remained 2 years, preaching in Sheldon and adjoining towns. They were succeeded by Rev. Daniel Brayton, in 1816, and a young junior preacher. A great revival of religion was enjoyed that year, and most of the first inhabitants of the east part of the town were converted, and joined the M. E. church.

At that time there was no stated preaching by any other denomination. Some of those converts afterwards joined the Episcopal church. "Sheldon circuit" consisted of Sheldon, Franklin, and all the towns east, in Franklin county.

The first house of worship in which the Methodists were largely interested, was built in 1830 as a union-house, at the Rock, so called, about 2 miles east of the village; and, in 1831 a union-house was built at the east part of the town. Probably at that time there were as many members of the M. E. church, as at any time in its history.

For several years previous to 1858, Sheldon and Franklin were joined as a circuit, and supported two preachers; and, afterward, Sheldon and Enosburgh. The expenses of the circuit for two preachers, in 1856, was \$700.

In the spring of 1858 Sheldon was set off from Enosburgh, and made a station, and undertook to support a minister. Rev. A. C. Rose was appointed by the conference as the first preacher to Sheldon. There was no house of worship, and no parsonage. R. J. Saxe gave the use of a house the first year, and he and a few others raised a subscription for a church—which was built in the village in 1859, and was the first Methodist church-building in Sheldon. The society at that time was quite small and weak, financially—probably about 60 members in town. Soon after a parsonage was bought, and the church now (1869) numbers about 100.

Among the preachers who have been in Sheldon circuit, we find the following: In the year 1829, Wm. Todd and Jacob Leonard—in the year 1833, Luman A. Sanford and Stephen Stiles. Jacob Saxe was class-leader from 1835 until his death in November, 1868, or 31 years.

Of clergymen from the membership of this church, we find the following: Alfred Saxe (deceased 1842) and George G. Saxe (both sons of Jacob) Hiram Mecker, Cyrus Mecker and B. O. Mecker, (brothers) Solomon Stebbins, — Brown and F. C. Kimball (local preacher)—all ministers in the M. E. church.

MINERAL SPRINGS.

In Sheldon, the following are the principal mineral springs:

"The Muskego;" 8 or 10 different springs within an area of half an acre; proprietor, C. Bainbridge Smith, Esq., New York City. "The Sheldon;" proprietors, Sheldon Spring Co., S. S. F. Carlisle, agent. "The Central;" proprietors, Green & Co. "The Vermont;" proprietors, Saxe & Co.

The analysis of the Missisquoi A. spring, (the only one much used) is given, so far as published already.

The analysis of the "Sheldon" by S. Dana Hayes, M. D., State assayer of Massachusetts, is as follows:

Potash,	0.096
Sodium,	0.148
Soda,	4.012
Ammonia, (traces)	
Lime,	1.077
Magnesia,	0.166
Protoxide of Iron,	0.010
Sulphuric Acid,	0.508
Silicic "	4.587
Carbonic " combined,	2.115
Crenic Acid and organic Matter,	2.867
Chlorine,	0.164

One gallon contains . . 15.750 gra.

The ingredients are combined in the water forming

Sulphate of Potash,	Carbonate of Magnesia,
Chloride of Sodium,	" Lime,
Sulphate of Soda,	" Ammonia,
Silicate "	Protoxide of Iron,
Crenate "	Silicic Acid,
Carbonate "	Crenic Acid, &c. —

Of the "Central" analyzed by F. F. Mayer, a prominent chemist of New York City, the following is the statement of the properties contained as a bi-carbonate: sulphate of lime, carbonate of lime, carbonate of magnesia, carbonate of iron, carbonate of soda, carbonate of potassa; chloride of calcium, sillicic acid, alumina and phosphoric acid, organic matter, carbonic acid, fluorine, manganese, baryta.

Of the "Vermont," analyzed by Henry Kraft, a distinguished chemist of New York, the properties so far as discovered, are:

Chloride of sodium, chloride of calcium, carbonate of soda, carbonate of magnesia, carbonate of iron, carbonate of manganese,

phosphoric acid, silicate of alumina, sulphate of lime, carbonic acid, organic matter. In the sediment of the spring are found: Silica, alumina, calcium, magnesia, manganese, peroxide of iron, protoxide of iron, chlorine, fluoric acid, sulphuric acid, hydrochloric acid. The phosphoric acid, present in the "Vermont" and also in the "Central" is claimed to be an element of special medicinal value.

Of these different springs, only the "Vermont" is new. This was discovered in 1887. The others have been known and used, more or less, for 50 years.

They are located, with the exception of the "Central" quite near the banks of the Missisquoi river, and are included within a distance of about 3 miles. They lie mainly to the north of the village; the farthest being about 2½ miles distant from it. The "Central" is in the village. In connection with the "Sheldon" there is an elegantly furnished bathing-house.

There are a number of other Mineral springs in different parts of the town, and in fact there is quite a strong impregnation of iron in very many of the springs and wells, in common family use, but none have been used medicinally, to any extent, except the above named. The water from each of these is bottled and sent to all parts of the country.

The shipments of the "Missisquoi" particularly, have been very large—amounting, in 1868, to 14,792 boxes of 24 qt. bottles each.

Of the "Vermont" during the months of August, September, October and November, 1868, there were 1650 cases of 24 quart bottles each.

The speciality claimed for the waters of these springs is as a remedy for cancer, scrofula and other diseases of the blood, and many of the cases of benefit are very remarkable.

In consequence of the celebrity which these springs have reached within the few years past, Sheldon has acquired considerable importance as a

SUMMER RESORT.

For the two seasons past, a large number of visitors have been drawn to the town from all parts of the country, very much overcrowding the accommodations, in many cases finding board among the farmers, and riding a distance of 5 or 6 miles and back every day to the springs.

To meet the want for better accommodations for visitors, and in view of the generally improved business prospects of the place, in consequence of the projection of the Portland and Ogdensburgh R. R. through it, quite extensive improvements have been undertaken, during the past year.

The principal new buildings erected recently, or in process of erection, are the following: 2 stores, a grocery, a private hospital (by N. R. Miller, M. D.), 10 private dwelling houses and 6 hotels. Beside these, many private houses and other buildings have been refitted and enlarged.

The hotels in town are the following: The "New Missisquoi" near the Missisquoi springs; the "Sheldon" near the Sheldon spring; "Goodspeeds" and "Langdons," near the Plank Road Bridge on the north side of the river; the "Vermont" and the "Keith House" in the village, refitted; the "Central" and the "Mansion" in the village; the "Valley House" south side of the river, below the bridge; and "Fish's," N. Sheldon.

Of these the "Missisquoi" is the largest, containing in the part already erected, which is only one of the wings, 100 private rooms, and is finished and furnished in the style of the first class city hotels. Water and gas are carried to every room. The expense of furnishing, alone, is \$35,000.

THE SCENERY

of Sheldon and vicinity is fine and adds much to its attractiveness, as a place for summer visiting. The surrounding mountain view is varied and beautiful, from all parts of the town. About 15 miles distant N. E., in Canada is the "Pinnacle," a single bold spur from the Green Mountains, which is much visited, while "Dunton's Hill" only 2 miles north of the Missisquoi springs, and to the top of which carriages may drive, gives a view which for extent and interest is hardly surpassed. Montreal and the mountain beyond may be distinctly seen in a clear day, 70 to 80 church steeples counted, and the whole country from the Adirondacks round to the most eastern ranges of the Green Mountains, in all its variety of scenery—mountain, lake and river—is spread out as in a picture, before the observer. Grounds have recently been purchased for the erection of an observatory on this hill, by G. W. Simmons, Esq., of Boston, Mass.

IN MEMORIAM.

BY HON. JOHN R. WHITNEY, OF FRANKLIN.

HIRAM RAWSON WHITNEY, youngest son of the late Joel Whitney, Esq., and Lucy Sheldon his wife, was born in Sheldon, March 31, 1836, and died May 4, 1868.

He early evinced an ardent love for books, and while quite young devoted much close attention to history and classic study, which made him familiar with the important events of the world, and great men of the present and past ages.

His education was mostly obtained at the district school, and some three or four terms at Bakersfield academy, and one or two terms at a similar institution in Georgia; but his active mind was storing up knowledge by books at home, when not otherwise employed on the farm.

He married the only daughter of Wade Hampden Foster, Esq., Sept. 8, 1859, who still survives him.

He was confirmed in the Protestant Episcopal Church, May 26, 1863.

He wrote an address after his health was so much impaired that it was with difficulty that he could deliver it, on the words of the immortal Lincoln: "*Malice toward none—charity for all*," which was received by a large, appreciative audience, at Enosburgh Falls. This was his last public effort. From this time his health rapidly declined.

Some 2 years before his death he moved into the village of his native town, and engaged in mercantile business, which was too much for his feeble health. His business was not as successful as he anticipated, and probably hastened his decline.

Late in the year 1867 he made arrangements to publish a small volume of his poems* entitled "Heart Lyrics," which he inscribed to George F. Houghton, Esq., of St. Albans—"the Christian, the Scholar and the Gentleman"—but the volume did not make its appearance until after his decease, causing his widow much anxiety and trouble. Only a limited supply were published. He also wrote and prepared the history of the town of Sheldon, published in Miss Hemenway's Vermont Gazetteer; but death put an end to his labors, and other hands had to finish what he so effectively commenced.—He leaves an amiable widow, and two beautiful little girls, to cherish his memory, and mourn his loss.

* 12 mo. 114 pp. from the press of J. Munsell, Albany, N. Y.—Ed.

EXTRACTS

FROM THE POEMS OF H. R. WHITIER.

"SMILE, WEEP, PRAY."

When Spring-time comes, with vernal showers,
 With singing birds and early flowers,
 And thrills the languid soul the while—
 When rainbows bright,
 And glancing light,
 And dew-drops shewn
 Enhance the scene,
 And Nature bursts from Winter's wile,
 'Tis then we smile.

When Autumn nears, and varied hues
 Of cloud or leaf, entrance the view—
 And when on Plain, and Isle, and Deep,
 The faint twilight,
 And dim starlight,
 And soft moonlight
 Bedeck the night,
 And earth, and air, and mortals sleep—
 then we weep.

When Winter howls, and moans the blast,
 And sleet and snow the earth o'ercast,
 And shroud in gloom—when fitful play
 The northern-lights,
 On cold midnights,
 And breezes flow
 O'er wastes of snow,
 And dearth and death usurp their sway—
 'Tis then we pray.

A TEAR.

A tear, a tear,
 A lonely tear!
 Oh shed for me the mourner's tear!
 At vesper-hour, when moon-beam pale
 Dispel the gloom
 That haunts the tomb—
 And sadly sings the nightingale—
 When shadows creep
 Within each glen,
 And echoes sleep
 O'er haunts of men—
 Bend o'er my grave—the lonely mound
 Wherein I lie—low in the ground—
 So sadly near,
 And shed a tear—
 Affection's lowlier, loneliest, sorrowing tear!

[The town history of Swanton, which should come in here,—the first 50 pages having been accidentally lost in the compositors' office,—must be deferred until it can be reproduced, and hence will appear hereafter.—Ed.]

CATHOLIC CHURCH—IN FRANKLIN COUNTY.

BY MRS. R. H. HALL.

BAKERSFIELD.

Up to June, 1867, the Catholics of Bakersfield had no place of worship, but were visited, occasionally, by the priest from Fairfield. Many of them attended church regularly, on Sundays and holy-days, at Fairfield. In the early part of the year 1867, they bought the lower story of a building that had been used 20 years for an academy,* and fitted it up for a chapel. Rev. G. N. Cahsy, from Fairfield, celebrated Mass there, for the first time, June 27, 1867, and continued visiting there once a month, on week-days, until a resident priest was appointed for the parish. The size of the building is 50 by 30 feet. When it was purchased the congregation was small; but it has been increasing, and there is a prospect that the whole edifice may be secured during the coming summer.

Sept. 18, 1868, Rt. Rev. Bishop De Goesbriand gave a mission there, during the exercises of which 250 persons received Holy Communion, and 100 were confirmed at its close.—At that time Rev. P. Savoie was appointed parish priest of Bakersfield.

The congregation is composed of about 50 families; 20 Irish and 30-Canadian, and is, upon the whole, quite flourishing.

ENOSBURGH FALLS.

This place has a comfortable church-edifice, partially furnished—with but a trifling debt upon it—a good cemetery; and a well organized congregation, numbering 80 or 90 families.—Rev. G. N. Cahsy attended this parish, and the church was built under his charge, about 4 years ago. Some years ago a Canadian Baptist minister came to Enosburgh and persuaded a number of Canadian Catholics to join in building a Baptist edifice. The frame was raised and covered; but the work was abandoned, and most if not all the Catholics who were drawn away have since returned.

A portion of the Catholics from Berkshire, Franklin, Montgomery and Sheldon, who have no place of worship in their respective towns, attend church at Enosburgh Falls, which is now under the charge of the priest of Bakersfield. They are quite numerous in these places, and when it is announced that Mass will be celebrated in either of them, on a week-day or festival, there is always sure to be a large congregation in attendance. They hope to have churches in all these places before many years.

* See page 193 and note.

There was a movement towards the Baptist society in all that region, at the time spoken of above; but it soon subsided, and a re-action is rapidly taking place, and there are very few, if any of those seceders who have not returned to their old home.

FAIRFAX.

The Catholics of this place are attended by Rev. Mr. Pigeon, from Milton.

FAIRFIELD.

There were a number of Catholic families in Fairfield when Rev. J. O'Callaghan came to Vermont, in 1830. He visited them occasionally, and always notified them when he would be at St. Albans or any of the adjacent towns; when they would attend upon his ministrations in considerable numbers. They were also visited at intervals by missionary priests from other quarters.

In 1847, soon after Rev. G. A. Hamilton came to St. Albans, they built the church in Fairfield. There were 60 subscribers to the work—very few of whom now survive—and Rev. J. O'Callaghan gave them \$50 for it. Rev. G. A. Hamilton celebrated Mass there on alternate Sundays, until Rev. Henry Lennon came to assist him, after which one or the other priest from St. Albans officiated there every Sunday, until Rev. J. McGowan came to St. Albans in 1850. He took charge of Fairfield until 1855, when he left the diocese, and Rev. S. Riordan was placed at St. Albans, with the charge of Fairfield, which was visited regularly from St. Albans until 1858, when Rev. S. Riordan removed to Fairfield as resident pastor, and the congregation built the house for him, which is now occupied by the priest.

In Oct., 1861, Rev. S. Riordan died, and Fairfield was attended by the priest of Swanton, until December, 1862, when Rev. J. DuGlue was placed in charge of the parish, and remained there until June, 1864, at which time Rev. G. N. Caissy took his place, and retained it up to October, 1868. Rev. T. Macauley was then placed at Fairfield, and is now the priest of that town.

Many families, who formerly attended church at Fairfield, now go to Bakersfield, and the numbers of this congregation have been considerably diminished by the organization of that new parish. It now contains about 115 families—most of them Irish Catholics.

GEORGIA.

The Catholics of Georgia attend church at St. Albans, Fairfax and Milton. They have no church edifice.

HIGHGATE.

When Rev. G. A. Hamilton was at St. Albans, there was a considerable number of Catholic families in Highgate; and, soon after his first visit to them, in 1849, they began to make arrangements for building a church. They soon prepared a comfortable edifice, and were visited from St. Albans until Rev. I. L. Lionnett was stationed at Swanton; since which time the priest of Swanton has officiated regularly at Highgate.

Some years ago difficulties arose in the congregation in relation to renting the pews; but this disturbance has long been settled, and the church is in a very flourishing condition.

RICHFORD.

This place is visited by missionary priests from Canada.

[St. Albans and Swanton Catholic History may be found in the history of the respective towns.]

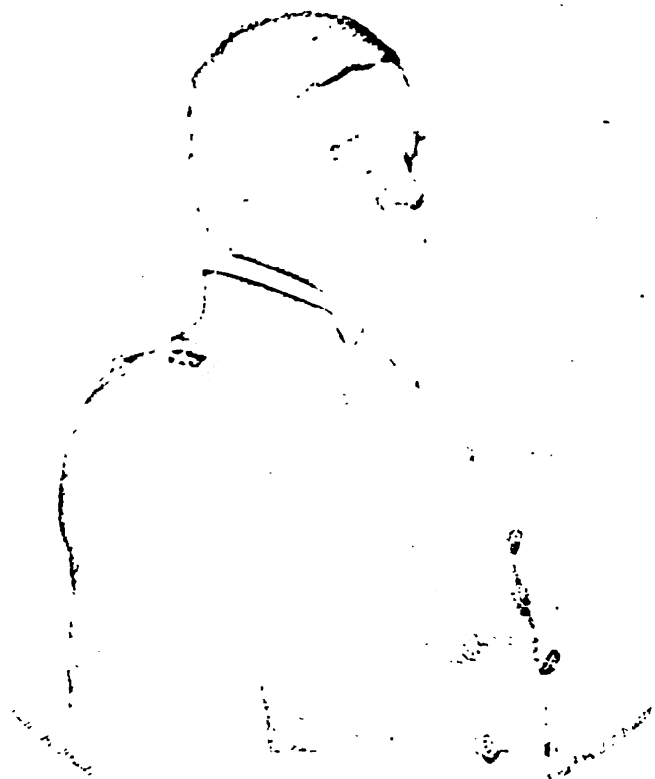
FRANKLIN COUNTY MILITARY CHAPTER.

Compiled and arranged by Warren Gibbs, of St. Albans.

INTRODUCTION.

If there be one thing more than another in which the people of Vermont should take a lively interest, it is in the history of their own State. The portions of that history to which the greatest importance attaches, relates to the formation and preservation of the commonwealth. While the history of these events has been written extensively, and most of our libraries are supplied with books of this description, we look beyond them to learn something of the men who were the moving spirits in the events. The names of those who have reached the higher ranks in the military service are familiar, yet, were it not for written history, but a few years would elapse before most of these, and the great mass of devoted and brave men who have borne equal burdens, shared the same privations and perils, would be forgotten.

The individual histories of soldiers can never be fully written, that of each, in thousands of instances, would fill a volume. It is not the intention in this work, of a single chapter, to furnish an extended sketch of each soldier, but to gather together the names of those in this county and locate them by towns; to group them in military organiza-



W. F. Smith

OF CHATEAU DE MONT



Geo. F. Stannard

GEORGE FRISON STANNARD BVT. MAJOR GENERAL U. S. A.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVE, COLLEGE PARK, MARYLAND

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

Published by the B. P. Publisher
NEW YORK

tions; give dates of muster into United States service, rank and promotions, length of time in service, and the manner in which each one left the service, so far as is known. Every town has materials of personal interest were they gathered together, sufficient to swell a volume each, and while a large number of towns in the State are moving in this matter, the compiler is not aware but the subject has been entirely neglected in Franklin County.

This chapter has been gathered from two sources mainly, the first from copies of rolls furnished by A. G. Brush, M. D., of Fairfax, the names of the soldiers of the Revolutionary period; the war of 1812 and '14, and the disturbance on the northern frontier in 1837, occasioned by the Canadian Rebellion. Dr. Brush has been engaged for a great number of years in obtaining and perfecting these rolls, he has used them largely in obtaining bounties and pensions for the soldiers of those periods, and the fullest reliance may be placed upon their correctness. It is believed that most of these rolls now appear in type for the first time.

For the records of the soldiers who served their country in the civil war of 1861, the Vermont Reports of the Adjutant and Inspector General for 1864, '65 and '66 have been consulted. This has been no easy task, as the reports are faulty in many particulars, mainly, no doubt, on account of typographical errors, and corrections which have been made since publication. How well the compiler has succeeded in his labors in this respect, may be judged by those who may take occasion to search the reports for themselves. The worst feature in this record comes under the head of desertions. These, however, are not numerous, considering the length of the war, the severity of the marches, activity of the campaigns, disappointments on account of prejudice, and favoritism extended to others, neglect and promotions, and for many other reasons, which to be known would mitigate in some degree the heinousness of the offence. It should be remembered also that the substitute business was carried on quite extensively in the counties bordering on Canada, in foreigners who had no interest with us in the war; and the army was recruited to some extent by those who became known as "Bounty Jumpers." It is believed that a great majority of desertions may be found

in the last named two classes, in which case there is nothing remarkable in the record.

During the first year of the war, in 1861, no special inducements were offered for enlistments save \$7 per month paid by the State to soldiers and their families, and then, more soldiers volunteered than were required. In the summer and autumn of 1862, some towns paid small bounties from \$25 to \$75 for 3 years men. In 1863, town bounties ranged from \$100 to \$350 for 3 years men, and in 1864 the highest point was reached, in from \$500 to \$1000. The town of Fairfield paid as high as \$1000 for one year's men in the summer of 1864, while the town of Montgomery paid nothing throughout the war, except to drafted men.

As the reader, and often the "Boys in Blue," shall peruse the very extended and sacred roll of honor which follows, the tear will frequently fall as the record is made, died, died of wounds, killed in action, died in Goldsborough, Richmond or Andersonville prison-pens. Many there are who sleep quietly in Northern Church-yards, and history alone fails to pay a just tribute to their memories. The Grand Army of the Republic, an organization of returned and honorably discharged soldiers, has instituted the 30th day of May in each year to be set apart in commemoration of their glorious achievements and honorable deaths, when all may together unite their tributes of memory in bestrewn the graves with evergreens and flowers. May this day be observed for all coming time.

During the hours stolen from the pressure of other and regular duties, this chapter has been undertaken and prepared; and the compiler would plead this circumstance in extenuation of faults which may become suggested to the reader.

GEORGE J. STANNARD,

Brigadier and Brevet Major-General of Vols. U. S. A.

BY G. C. BENEDICT.

George Jennison Stannard—the sixth son of Samuel and Rebecca (Petty) Stannard—was born in the town of Georgia, Vt., on the 20th of October, 1820. The family is of English descent. His grandfather came to Vermont from Connecticut, and settled in Fairhaven. The old farm-house of his father, which was the home of his boyhood, still remains upon the old stage-road in Georgia, about 4 miles south of the village of St. Albans. He had such education as

the common schools of the State afforded at that time, supplemented by two terms of instruction in the academies at Georgia and Bakerfield. Between the ages of 15 and 20, like many other young Vermonters of his station in life, he worked on the farm summers, and taught district school winters. There was some thought of giving him a classical education; but his health was not deemed strong enough to permit him to be confined to study, and, in 1845, he went to St. Albans, to be clerk for the St. Albans Foundry Company, consisting of Messrs. G. O. Smith, W. C. Smith and S. P. Eastman, of that place. His efficiency and fidelity to his duties, and his resolute spirit—the latter shown conspicuously on one occasion in quelling a row among the foundry hands—commended him to his employers; and in a year or so he was placed in the chief charge of the business, which he retained 'till 1860, when he formed a partnership with Mr. Edward A. Smith, of St. Albans, leased the foundry property, and became a joint proprietor of the business. He was thus engaged at the outbreak of the war, in the spring of 1861.

Young Stannard's military tastes early showed themselves. At the age of 16 he became a member of the old "floodwood" militia—a name given in derision to the citizen soldiery of that time, and intended, doubtless, to suggest that the adjustment of their ranks on parade was about as precise as the arrangement of the sticks of floodwood thrown on shore in a freshet. He was orderly sergeant of his company in 1837, when the militia was called out during the frontier disturbances connected with the Canadian insurrection. He was soon after elected 2d lieutenant; but had not been commissioned when the militia was disbanded.

He was in after years prominent among those who endeavored to revive the militia, and to secure an available military force in the State, by means of independent volunteer companies.—He was active in organizing such a company in St. Albans, in 1856, under the title of the "Ransom Guards," and was elected 1st lieutenant of the company—Thomas House being captain, and George B. Conger 2d lieutenant. His capacity for command was soon recognized, and on the organization of the 4th regiment of Vermont Volunteer Militia, in 1858, Stannard was elected its colonel—being the colonel 2d in rank in the State. He held this position when, in April, 1861, the firing upon Fort Sumter aroused the nation to the stern fact and duties of civil war.

On President Lincoln's first call for volunteers, Col. Stannard at once tendered his services, by telegraph, to Gov. Fairbanks—being, it is believed, the first Vermonter to volunteer. He also promptly communicated with the captains of the companies composing his regiment, to learn if they and their men would volunteer; and, receiving affirmative answers from all, he offered his regiment for service in response to the call for one from Vermont. The offer was at first accepted by the State authorities; but it was afterwards determined by them and by the legislature, then called in extra session, to organize a regiment of 10 companies, selected from the 1st, 2d and 4th regiments of the militia, under command of Col. John W. Phelps, reserving Stannard for some responsible position in one of the two additional regiments which it was decided to raise.

The 2d regiment of Vermont volunteers was organized in May, and Stannard was commissioned as its Lieut. Col.—it being deemed best by the Governor (in which opinion Stannard coincided) to give the chief command to a West Point graduate of some experience in active service. The regiment assembled at Burlington, and was under the command of Lieut. Col. Stannard for a few days, until Capt. Henry Whiting, of Michigan, was appointed colonel, and took command. Lieut. Col. Stannard was mustered into the U. S. service, with the regiment, at Burlington, on the 12th June, 1861, by Col. John Rains, afterwards of the rebel army, and left for the field on the 24th of June, 1861.

The regiment was attached to the brigade commanded by Col. O. O. Howard, and took part in the first battle of Bull Run. It was brought into action, near the close of the battle, to cover the retreat of other portions of Gen. McDowell's army, and was engaged for half an hour. The regiment was complimented by Col. Howard for its steadiness under fire, and in this, the first pitched battle of the war, Col. Stannard exhibited the qualities of personal bravery and self-possession which have always distinguished him in action.

Soon after the colonelcy of the 3d regiment was offered to him; but distrusting, with characteristic modesty, his capacity for the chief command of a regiment, and feeling, also, under obligations to remain with the 2d regiment, the officers and men of which had already become much attached to him, he declined the position.

The Vermont regiments then in service were brigaded in the fall of 1861, and went into camp near Chain Bridge. Lieut. Col. Stannard

was the first officer to cross the bridge, at the head of a detachment, and frequently led scouting parties into the country occupied more or less by the enemy. In this description of service he was so uniformly successful, that he was frequently detailed to accompany scouting parties of troops of other commands. He was with the men of the 2d in every march and skirmish, until the latter part of May, 1862, when he was offered, and accepted, the colonelcy of the 9th Vt. Vols. The regiment was not as yet raised, and he returned to Vermont in June to assist in recruiting and organizing it. He was mustered in as colonel of the 9th Vt., at Brattleboro', on the 9th of July, and left again for the field.

In August he took his regiment into the Shenandoah valley, and was stationed at Winchester. On the advance of Stonewall Jackson, in September, 1862, the U. S. forces at Winchester were withdrawn to Harper's Ferry, which was soon invested by the enemy, and on the 15th of September, was surrendered, with its garrison, by Col. D. P. Miles, (of infamous memory) commanding the post. Against this traitorous surrender Col. Stannard earnestly protested, but without avail. Our troops were at once paroled by their captors, who hurried thence to join Gen. Lee in Maryland. To this release upon parole Col. Stannard also refused to be a party, urging the consideration, that the care of 11,000 prisoners must embarrass the enemy at that juncture. He refused to sign any parole for himself or his regiment, and they were released upon a parole given by some one higher in command.

The 9th was ordered into parole camp at Chicago, where it remained until exchanged on the 1st of January, 1863. The regiment was then employed in guarding an extensive camp of rebel prisoners at Chicago, until March.

On the 11th of March, 1863, Col. Stannard was appointed, by President Lincoln, Brigadier General of Vols, and was confirmed by the Senate on the same day. He parted with the 9th, (which had been ordered to North Carolina) at Baltimore, and, reporting at Washington, was at once assigned to the command of the 2d Vt. brigade, consisting of the 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th Vt. regiments, then stationed on the Occoquan river and Bull Run. The brigade was employed in guarding the lines below Washington and the Orange and Alexandria Rail Road, from Bull Run to the Rappahannock, until June 20, 1863, when, upon the northern march of the army of the Potomac, under Gen.

Hooker, to resist Lee's second invasion of Maryland, Gen. Stannard was ordered to report to Gen. Reynolds, commanding the 1st army corps. The brigade held the line of the Occoquan 'till the army had passed, and then marched to join the 1st corps, which led the advance. Marching hard, and gaining steadily on the corps, Stannard joined it with his command, on Cemetery Hill, at the close of the first day's fight at Gettysburgh. The corps had lost its brave commander, Gen. Reynolds, and half of its men, in the bloody and disastrous fighting of the day, and gladly welcomed the re-inforcement. Gen. Stannard was at once placed in positions of responsibility. On the second day he was for a while in charge of the position occupied by our batteries on the left brow of Cemetery Hill. In the latter part of the afternoon he was ordered to the left and front to resist the assault with which Gen. Longstreet followed up the rout of the 3d corps. His command pressed eagerly into the gap in our lines, saved two batteries from instant capture, re-took another from the hands of the enemy, and captured two rebel guns and some prisoners. On the 3d and last day of the battle, Stannard held with his brigade (reduced for the time being to 3 regiments, the 12th and 15th having been detached for other service) the portion of the front line on the left centre, thus re-established by him the night before. Occupying a position in advance of any other in that part of the field, his command was the first to meet the final great assault of the enemy on Friday afternoon, and was subsequently thrown by Gen. Stannard upon the flank of Pickett's division, as it rushed upon the guns of the 2d corps. The movement was decisive of the result of that tremendous rebel assault, on the fate of which the final issue of the battle, and of the rebellion, turned. The right of the rebel lines melted away, under the deadly fire of the Vermonters, delivered at half-pistol range—and of the survivors 3000 marched within our lines as prisoners.—The supporting rebel brigade under Gen. Wilcox was next attacked in flank, in a most gallant bayonet charge, and captured in a body, by the 16th Vt., and the battle was won.

During the final cannonade with which Longstreet strove to cover the rebel rout, Gen. Stannard was struck by an iron rhapsnell ball, which passed for 3 inches into the muscles of the right thigh. Though thus seriously wounded, he refused to leave his command, even when urged to do so by the division commander: but sent for a surgeon, by whom the ball

was removed on the field. Nor did Gen. S yield to the pain and loss of blood, 'till it was settled that the enemy was beaten—'till his own wounded men were collected and removed, and until his brigade was relieved from duty in the front line. He was a constant mark for sharpshooters during the day, and several bullets passed through his hat and clothes. He greatly distinguished himself by his coolness and personal gallantry. No troops of Gen. Meade's army were steadier under tremendous artillery fire—did more important work with greater promptness, or took more prisoners, than did Stannard's brigade. His order for the flank attack was the most fortunate inspiration, and the crowning glory of his life: his name is forever associated with the brightest page of the history of that Waterloo of the war for the Union.

As soon as he was sufficiently recovered from his wound for light duty, Gen. Stannard was assigned to the command of the troops garrisoning the forts in New York harbor. He remained in that position until May, 1864, when, upon the final advance of Gen. Grant upon Richmond, by the way of the Wilderness, he again joined the army in the field, being assigned to the 10th army corps. He was soon after placed in command of the 1st brigade of the 2d division of the 18th corps, whose commander, Maj. Gen. Win. F. Smith, a Vermonter himself, was well acquainted with Stannard's fighting qualities. The brigade, consisting of Massachusetts, New Jersey and Pennsylvania troops, had made a reputation as a fighting brigade, under its former commander, Gen. Heckman, and lost none of it under Stannard. In the bloody battle of Cold Harbor Gen. S. again greatly distinguished himself, and was again wounded, receiving a flesh-wound in the thigh, from a minie ball. Two of his staff were killed and three wounded; all of his orderlies but one were wounded; and with but one regimental commander of his brigade left unwounded, Stannard, wounded and alone, rallied and brought off, under fearful fire, the shattered regiments of his command.

In the movement of the 18th corps on Petersburg, June 14th, Stannard led the advance with his brigade, and occupied some of the enemy's fortifications within three-fourths of a mile of Petersburg.

About this time he was assigned to the command of the 1st division of the 18th corps, then employed in the siege of Petersburg. Parts of his lines ran within 100 yards of the enemy, and his own headquarters were established

within short musketry range of the enemy's works. He was here again wounded in a finger of the right hand, by the accidental discharge of a pistol in the hands of an officer of his division. The hurt, though at first apparently slight, cost him more suffering than any of his previous or subsequent wounds. Amputation of the finger was threatened; but it was finally saved, with a stiff joint. Gen. S. remained at the front, after this injury, for three weeks; until, having become so weak from pain and loss of sleep that he could not mount his horse, he was sent home to Vermont for a few days.—He returned to his command as soon as his strength was restored, and was again put into dangerous and trying service.

On the 29th of September he participated, with his division, in the movement of the 10th and 18th corps, against the defences of Richmond, on the north side of James River. Arrived in front of the enemy's line of works at Chapin's farm to Stannard, who as usual led the advance, was assigned the task of storming Fort Harrison, the most important rebel work at that point—mounting, with its out-works, 16 heavy guns. He formed his command in column by division, advanced under heavy artillery fire through open ground, and over an abbatis, and assaulted, captured and held the Fort. Stannard rode at the side of the column to the very mouth of the enemy's guns; and, unhurt for once, himself, lost four members of his staff, wounded, at or near his side. For gallant and meritorious service in this action, he was brevetted Major-General of Volunteers, Oct. 28, 1864.

Fort Harrison was too important to Richmond to be relinquished without further effort, and was next day assaulted in force by the rebel generals Hoke and Field. The works faced only in one direction, and the only protection against an attack from the rear was a rude breastwork thrown up the night before. With this slight defence and without the aid even of a light battery, Stannard's division repulsed with heavy loss three determined assaults of the enemy. As the first and heaviest of these ended, a shot from the retreating foe struck him as he was standing on an angle of an earth-work encouraging his men, and shattered his right arm, rendering amputation necessary near the shoulder. This wound unfitted him for service for several months.

In December, 1864, the St. Albans raid called the attention of the war department to the unprotected condition of our north-

on border, and to General Stannard was assigned the charge of the Vermont frontier, with headquarters at St. Albans. He remained in service in the Department of the East, until February, 1866, when he was ordered to report to Gen. O. O. Howard, and was assigned to duty in connection with the Freedmen's Bureau at Baltimore. On the 27th of June, 1866, he tendered his resignation which was accepted by the secretary of war.

Having suffered in estate by leaving a prosperous business for his country's service at the opening of the war, and in person by the loss of an arm, having served through the war with high credit, and having a character for integrity beyond reproach, Gen. Stannard was preëminently of the class deserving to be remembered in the awards of civil office. Accordingly, he received, on his retirement from the army, the appointment of Collector of Customs for the District of Vermont, which office he now holds.

In September, 1850, he was married to Miss Emily Clark, daughter of Jeremiah Clark, of St. Albans. They have four children—three daughters and a son.

As a soldier, Gen. Stannard was brave and self forgetful, to a fault. His cool self-possession was never known to fail him under any danger. It was his theory that the rank and file fight best under the immediate presence of their commanders, and when his troops were engaged he was always to be found with them. He was careful of the lives and welfare of his men, yet resolute in pressing them into action when the time for fighting came. He was at all times content to share the hardships and exposures required of his troops, and never slept under a roof while in the field, though his tent might be pitched almost in the shadow of some rebel mansion. He thus won, in a remarkable degree, the confidence and attachment of the officers and men of his command. He was ever mindful of his duty, and disregardful of all considerations personal to himself. He looked with contempt on rank gained by political influence, and every promotion came to him unthought, and in recognition of gallant and faithful services.

As a man he is frank, blunt, warm-hearted and generous; as a citizen, public spirited and patriotic; and withal a true Vermonter, proud of his State, and jealous for her welfare and fame.

THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

The following is a list of Officers in the Vermont service during the Revolutionary war—the dates of their commissions ranging from 1776 to 1783:

Colonels.

Ira Allen,	Joel Marsh,
Ebenezer Allen,	Joseph Marsh,
John Abbott,	— Marshall,
Stephen R. Bradley,	James Mead,
Solomon Brown,	Peter Olcott,
Timothy Brownson,	Moses Robinson,
— Beadle,	Samuel Robinson,
John Barrett,	Benjamin Randall,
Nathaniel Brush,	John Sargeants,
James Claghorn,	Joseph Safford,
— Clark,	V. Scaick,
— Child,	Gideon Warren,
Cornelius Doty,	Seth Warner,
Samuel Fletcher,	Benjamin Wait,
Samuel Herrick,	Ebenezer Walbridge,
Robert Johnson,	— Webster,
Charles Kathan,	John Williams,
Thomas Lee,	William Williams,
— Lyon,	Ebenezer Woods.

Lieut. Colonels.

S. Fairbanks,	Stephen Pearl,
Zadock Granger,	Samuel Safford.

Majors.

Ebenezer Allen,	Wait Hopkins,
Joel Abbott,	— Hoisington,
John Barron,	Sanford Kingsbury,
Gideon Brownson,	Thomas Murdock,
Samuel Billings,	Gideon Ormsby,
— Boyden,	Gideon Olin,
Isaac Clark,	Aaron Rowley,
Silas Child,	Stephen Royce,
James Cowdren,	Israel Smith,
Elkanah Day,	Nathan Smith,
Simeon Edwards,	Benjamin Wait,
Samuel Fletcher,	— Whitcomb,
William Goodrich,	Ebenezer Woods.

Captains.

Ebenezer Allen,	Benjamin Bates,
Parmalee Allen,	John Barna,
Samuel Allen,	John Benjamin,
John Alger,	James Bentley,
James Anderson,	Abner Biabee,
Hezekiah Armstrong,	James Blakeslee,
— Averis,	Nathaniel Blanchard,
John G. Bailey,	Nathaniel Boardman,
Frye Bailey,	Josiah Boyden,
Joshua Babcock,	Eli Brownson,
Thomas Barney,	James S. Brookings,
John Barrow,	Samuel Bradley,

Gideon Brownson,	Silas Goodrich,	Peter Page,	John Stillwell,
Joseph Brigg,	Levi Goodenough,	Joha Petty,	Simeon Stevens,
John Burt,	John Gray,	Shadrick Phelps,	John Strong,
Thomas Bull,	Beriah Green,	John Powell,	— Sever,
Jesse Burke,	Eleanzer Goodman,	Oliver Potter,	— Sarjeant,
Ephraim Buell,	John Grant,	Jerathmael Powers,	Chipman Swift,
Elisha Burton,	Jacob Hall,	John Pratt,	John Taplin,
Timothy Bush,	John Hawkins,	Samuel Paine,	John Throop,
— Burr,	Joshua Hazen,	— Putnam,	Joseph Thurber,
— Brookina,	William Heaton,	— Perry,	Isaac Tichenor,
Samuel Bartlett,	Jacob Hines,	Stephen Pearl,	Orange Train,
Thomas Butterfield,	Benjamin Hickok,	Lemuel Roberts,	Joseph Tyler,
Alexander Brush,	Edmund Hodges,	Samuel Robinson,	Thomas Tuttle,
Matthias Button,	Seth Hodges,	John Robinson,	John Thomas,
Ephraim Buell,	Jonathan Holton,	Ichabod Robinson,	Abraham Underhill,
Stephen Calkins,	Richard Hurd,	Luther Richardson,	William Upham,
Lemuel Cary,	William Hutchins,	Thomas Sawyer,	Henry Vanderhoof,
Jonathan Chandler,	Robert Hunkins,	Samuel Stowe Savage,	Michael Vail,
Isaac Clarke,	Israel Hurlburt,	Jesse Safford,	John Warner,
Benjamin Cooley	Wait Hopkins,	Abraham Salisbury,	Giles Walcott,
Thomas Collins,	— Harris,	Jesse Sawyer,	E. Wallis,
Daniel Comstock,	Squire How,	Joseph Sawyer,	Elias Weld,
John Coffin,	Abraham Jackson,	Abner Seley,	Benjamin Whitney,
Asaph Cook,	Thomas Johnson,	Nathaniel Seeley,	Jotham White,
Warren Cottle,	— Jewett,	Samuel Scott,	Isaac Wheeler,
Benjamin Cox,	— Knight,	William Sharp,	Ebenezer Wilson,
Daniel Culver,	Bigelow Lawrence,	Nicholas Sharp,	Samuel Willard,
Ezekiel Colbe,	Thomas Lee,	William Shepherd,	Samuel Williams,
Daniel Clapp,	Nehemiah Lovewell,	William Simonds,	Phineas Williams,
Samuel Clarke,	Matthew Lyon,	John Stone,	Jacob Wood,
Thomas Converse,	— Low,	John Smith,	Ebenezer Wood,
James Clagborn,	— Laddell,	Nathan Smith,	Simeon Wright,
James Clay,	John Marcy,	Steel Smith,	Jonathan Willard,
Ezra Chaffee,	Jacob Marston,	Daniel Smith,	Giles Wolcott,
Solomon Cushman,	Peleg Mattison,	Nathaniel Smith,	Richard Wait,
John Dater,	Abel Marsh,	Samuel Smith,	Nathaniel Winslow,
Zebediah Dewey,	Ebenezer Martin,	Elkanah Sprague,	— Winchester.
Nathan Delano,	Abel Merriman,	John Spafford,	Gideou Warren,
Cyphrean Downer,	Samuel McLure,	Comfort Starr,	Abiathai Waldo,
Bartholomew Durkee,	William McCune,	John Stark,	Jonathan Warren.
Jason Duncan,	Abiahai Mosley,	David Stowell,	— Warren,
Martin Dudley,	John Mott,		Samuel Young.
William Dyre,	Samuel McFee,		<i>Lieutenants Commanding.</i>
Abel Dimick,	Ebenezer Merrick,	Isaac Andrews,	Benjamin Everest,
Enoch Eastman,	Charles Nelson,	Robert Armstrong,	Isaac Farwell,
Zadock Everest,	Tehan Noble,	Ward Bailey,	Nathaniel Fillmore,
Josiah Fish,	Enoch Noble,	Peter Baker,	Abner Fowler,
William Fitch,	Eli Noble,	Elijah Beeman,	John Forbes,
John Fessett,	Jacob Odel,	William Bramble,	— Green,
Johnathan Fessett,	Augustine Odel,	Joseph Brown,	Enoch Hall,
William Gaige,	Gideon Ormsby,	Ithamer Brookina,	Nathaniel Holmes,
Elijah Galusha,	Calvin Parkhurst,	Israel Burritt,	John Hopson,
Jonas Galusha,	Ebenezer Parkhurst,	David Comstock,	Nathan Howland,
Elijah Gates,	Joseph Parkhurst,	Samuel Culver,	Abner Hurd,
Michael Gilson,	John Patterson,	Jonathan Darber,	Lemuel Hyde,
Daniel Gilbert,	Charles Parker,	Ward Egar,	Ebenezer Hyde,

Abraham Ives,
 Moore Johnson,
 Joseph Little,
 George Millman,
 Israel Morey,
 — Moot,
 William Post,
 David Powers,
 Charles Richard,
 Thomas Rowlee,
 Joseph Safford,
 Abishai Samson,

Jonathan Childs, A. C. P.

Ensigns Commanding.

Benjamin Bartlett, Levi Colvin,
 Nathaniel Blanchard, Isaac Cushman,
 John R. Blanchard, — Green,
 Alexander Brush, William Hoar,
 Solomon Calkins, Elisha Partridge,

Josiah Perry.

Sergeants Commanding.

Thomas Hinman, Matthew Scott,
 Samuel Standish,

THE WAR OF 1812 AND '14.

The following list of Officers and Soldiers of the 15th and 22d regiments of Infantry, who volunteered their services in the action of the 11th of September, 1814, on Lake Champlain, is copied from papers of the late Henry Stevens, Esq.:

Captain.

White Young.

Lieutenants.

William Howell, James Young,

Joseph Morrison.

Surgeon.

John P. Briggs.

Sergeants.

William Beardsley, John Clarke,

Ertia E. Budd, Donald McTrimmer,

Robert Hamilton.

The following were paid by Maj. Townshend:

Ezra Buckley, John Durr,

William Connely, William C. Rogers.

Corporals.

Noah Sinclair, Jesse Mott,

John L. Kitrough.

Paid by Maj. Townshend:

Thomas Crosby, Elijah Aldright,

John Satterfield.

Paid by Paymaster G.:

Samuel Glines, Joshua Cornish,

Eben Cobb.

Musicians.

George Maluwarding. Paid by Maj. Townshend: Zeb. Hooper, John Goodrich.

Privates.

Henry Stilkey, Jeremiah Ahmstead,
 Joseph D. Benton, Stephen Rice,
 Elias Banks, Silas Allen,
 H. Hale, James Tedder,
 William Burnham, Aaron Fitzgerald,
 Burnett Kenny, Joseph Lewis,
 Benjamin Carpenter, Henry Thomas,
 Joseph Eldridge, John Foster,
 Josiah Elliott, Elisha Cook,
 John Chandler, William Lighthull,
 William Fogg, David Birch,
 Thomas Haskins, John Harward,
 Josiah Flanders, Joseph Rice,
 Samuel Dickey, Freeman Bennett,
 Jesse Bradbury, James Lowelder,
 Aaron Allard, John Stebbens,
 Charley Harper, George W. Crandall,
 Tilley Laury, James Hanna,
 Gustavus Spencer, Abraham Ellis,
 Samuel Fuller, Andrew Jordan,
 Joel Hall, Thomas Diamond,
 Samuel Lord, Michael Grandricker,
 Solomon Liscum, John Madison,
 Benjamin Sanborn, William Britton,
 Samuel Jerkins, Alpheus Wardswell,
 Samuel Sargent, William Smith,
 Abijah Dudley, Abraham Brown,
 William H. Davenport, George Johnson,
 Benjamin Keat, Richard Henton,
 David Eduniter, John M. Brown,
 Benjamin Russell, Hugh McLean,
 Ephraim Riley, Samuel Lamson,
 Jason Wittirus, Thomas Dennison,
 Jesse Sauborn, Stephen Allen,
 Abraham Hogg, Littleton Banks,
 Joseph Newton, Joseph Lee,
 Elijah Cole, George Hamner,
 John McCollum, Reuben Williamson,
 Thomas Fredge, Charles Preimes,
 John Tilson, Ira Shephard,
 James Choice, Nicholas Banger,
 Jacob Mitrenbeechee, Daniel Knox,
 John Thorp, John Weaver,
 George Douglass, Josiah Carter,
 John Banks, Nathaniel Billings,
 John Myres, Elijah Randolph,
 Jarock Swasey, John Ambrose,
 Anthony Colmand, Chester Davidson,
 Thomas Brimingham, Ephraim Churchill,
 Nathan Brown, Daniel Thomas,
 James Houghtall, Luther Goodspeed,
 James Brooks, Silas Sturdevant,
 Charles Dewey, Benjamin Masters,
 Charles Lowhorn, Henry Korty,
 John Miller, Thomas Wilson,

Thomas Withers,	Ezra C. Harvey,
James Rhodes,	William Bissell,
Terry Bowe,	James Hale,
John Henderson,	John Hooper,
John Russell,	Charles Frost,
Samuel Mills,	Ira Loring,
Asa Davis,	Robert Slayton,
George Roberts,	John Wood,
John McAndrews,	Nathaniel Howard,
William Babcock,	John Bulloon,
Henry Goulding,	Elijah Randall,
James Smith,	Seth Johnson,
William Taylor,	Jonathan B. Banks,
Michael Quinn,	Jonathan Buckham,
George Metsinguire,	John M. Gowan,
Albaro Hall,	Abraham Jones,
Hannaniah Jones,	Lewis Peters,
George Gushaway,	John Allen,
Lawrence Juttson,	John Roldins,
Benjamin Dougherty,	Bat. Riley,
Trilis Helpworth,	Matt. Sriver,
James Trimble,	Jacob Miller,
Borabrel Bridges,	John Taylor,
Chester Davis,	Thomas Wright,
Amos Fuller,	Benjamin Ketchum,
Charles Campbell,	John Plumbley,
Josiah Jones,	Augustine Loomis,
David Menow,	William Hale,

Benjamin Jackson,

The following were paid by Maj. Townshend:

James Fletcher,	Jacob Mack,
Hugh Bryant,	Anthony Gallagher,
William Taylor,	Moses Kennedy,
Clayton Dodney,	Nathaniel Bancroft,
Joseph Gallaher,	James Stroud,
Jacob Skate,	John McEver,
James Loid,	John Wise,
James Vandenter,	Thomas Potter,
Robert Sharpe,	George Andrews,
Henry Mason,	Thomas Macmoney,
John McKinney,	Beta Bersons,
Philo Burkley,	Jacob Willard,
James Boggs,	Samuel Pearson.

The following paid by Paymaster G.:

Joseph Hobart,	John D. Jay,
Aaron Brooks,	William Hudson,
Charles Austin,	Stephen Cooper,
Barty Foster,	Daniel Lowmsbury,
Solomon Baldwin,	Lemuel Arnold,
Joseph Armory,	George Miller,
Obiah Cobb,	John Dow,
Jonathan Crosby,	John Black,
Joseph Coton,	Joseph Clark,
Joshua Blaisdell,	Thomas Tripp,
Nathaniel Hannan,	Lewis Simpson,
James Morrow	David Merrill,

Jeremiah Lovering,	James Day,
Job Pinny,	William Coole,
Paul Percival,	Matthew Permond,
Russel Larkins,	Robert Barton,
John Grey,	Patrick Moulton,
Benjamin Upham,	William Barney,
Jacob Tripp,	Rufus Herrick,
Robert McGooch,	James Ford,
James Wallace,	Joseph Kelter,
John Fuller,	William Britton,
Calvin Houghton,	Beta Whittemore,
Edwin Stodder,	Thomas Blaxton,
Sanford Grandy,	John Stray,
John Jones,	John Brown,
James Currin,	John Stewart,
Thomas Shoots,	John Martin,
Thomas Lahay,	Ambrose Fuller,
William Covinhood,	Isaac Bradley,
Henry E. Herrin,	Smith Drew,
Samuel Wilson,	Josiah Hackett,
John Candor,	Elijah Choica,
Hugh White,	Robert McIntyre,
John Cowles,	Benjamin Supp,
William Corey,	Samuel Parsons,
Dodrich Think,	James Hargrave,
Daniel Boyle,	Ozias Osborne,
B. Cornick,	Frederick Phifer,
James Wilson,	James Brown,
James Allen,	Mark Mathewson.

Rank not stated:

Samuel Heath,	Hugh Mac Guire,
Abraham Hogg,	Sullivan Newell,
Jacob Ayres,	Lewis Batineau,
John Wallace,	John Dibill,
John Pritchard,	Josiah Bagdon,
Jesse Roberts,	John Haimes,

Henry Torrey.

PENSIONERS.

The following is a list of United States' Pensioners residing in Franklin county, in 1818:

John Andrews,	Roswell Catlin,
Thomas Atwood,	Aaron Chase,
John Austin,	Samuel Church, 2d,
Elias Babcock,	John Colburn,
Benjamin Barnet,	Jonathan Danforth,
Philip Blaisdill,	Ebenezer Dunham,
William Blanchard,	Samuel Eston,
Silas Billings,	John Fadden,
Isaac Billings,	Jonathan Farnsworth,
Enoch Billings,	Jonathan Fletcher,
Hackaliah Bridges,	Simeon Foster,
Jude Brown,	John Gates,
John Burleson,	Thomas Gibbs,
Eliphalet Carpenter,	H. Goff,
Christ'r Cartwright,	Stephen Goodrich,

Benoni Grant,	Ansel Patterson,
Isaac Gragg,	David Perigo,
George Gragg,	Ebenezer Pease,
Benjamin Griswold,	Daniel Perkins, 2d,
Joshua Goodridge,	James Pierce,
William Heath,	Abel Pierce, 2d,
Jonas Hobart,	Elijah Pratt,
Isaac Holden,	William Prior,
Jehiel Holdridge,	Joseph Randall,
Stephen Howard,	Zeph. Ross,
Wait Hulburt,	Robert Reynolds,
William Isham,	William Sanders,
Jonathan Jones,	E. Sawyer,
William Jeffords,	Ethiel Scott,
John Johnson,	Benjamin B. Searl,
Micha Joy,	Jacob Segal,
Hezekiah Keeler,	William Sisco,
Isaac Lackey, ¹	Isaac Smith,
Abner Laffin,	Zachariah Smith,
Samuel Laffin,	Nathan Smith,
Joseph Lamb,	Ithamer Smith,
William Larabee,	Joseph Stannard,
Benjamin Marvin,	Ebenezer Stebbins,
John McNamarra,	James Stephensons,
Benjamin S. Meigs,	Thomas Stickney,
Samuel Miller,	Bates Turner,
Timothy Mitchell,	Isaac Tilton,
John B. Mitchell,	Benjamin Welch,
Samuel Mitchell,	Asa Wilkins,
Samuel Niles,	J. Witter,
Elijah Nutting,	Jared Wilcox,
John Nutting,	Silas M. Withey,
Aaron Olds,	David White,
Joel W. Perham,	Gideon Wood,
Foster Paige,	Robert Woods,
	Roger Woodworth.

The following is a list of pensioners, for revolutionary or military services, living in Franklin County in 1840, their ages, and the heads of families with whom they resided.

Berkshire.

Name of Pensioner.	Age.	With whom resided.
Ezekiel Pond,	79.	John Busbee.
Job Barber,	78	Job Barber.
Edward Whitmore,	77	Edward Whitmore.
Arthur Danow,	81	Arthur Danow.
Elisha Shaw,	78	Elisha Shaw.
Lucy Chaffee,	82	John Chaffee.
Benjamin B. Searle,	74	Ben. B. Searle.
Elizabeth Bowen,	84	Otis Clapp.
Levi Darling,	78	Hiram Darling.

Fairfield.

Dolly Beardsley,	80	Lewis Beardsley.
Abel Fairbanks,	86	Ben. Fairbanks.
John B. Mitchell,	81	John B. Mitchell.

Sarah Runnels,	70	Ebenezer Runnels.
Josiah Osgood,	82	Lucy Page.
		Montgomery.
Joshua Wade,	75	Joshua Wade.
		Richford.
Hezekiah Goff,	86	Hezekiah Goff.
Gideon Wood,	79	Gideon Wood.
		Sheldon.
Eben'r Chamberlain,	86	John Fish.
Francis Duclos,	85	Philip W. Duclos.
Elim Gilbert,	76	Ahira Tracy.
Joseph Lamb,	76	Nathan Lamb.
Uriah Higgins,	68	Stephen Marvin.
Josiah Peckham,	85	Josiah Peckham.

St. Albans.

Jehial Holdridge,	88	Jehial Holdridge Jr.
John Deleway,	82	Chauncey Smith.
Eleazer Brooks,	73	Eleazer Brooks.
Jer. Virginia, col'd	83	Jeremiah Virginia.
William Isham,	81	Asahel Isham.
Noel Potter,	79	Levi Beale.
Daniel B. Meigs,	77	Daniel B. Meigs.
Hezekiah Keeler,	81	Lewis Keeler.
Bates Turner,	80	Bates Turner.

Fairfax.

J. Danforth,	79	Jonathan Danforth.
E. Faxan,	81	Francis Faxan.
George Magara,	85	George Magara.
Thomas Keyes,	85	Thomas Keyes.
Archibald Cook,	77	Hiram Cook.
Joseph Cross,	80	
Eunice Starks,	93	
Hannah Blaisdell,	85	

Georgia.

Abel Parker,	74	Abel Parker.
Elisha Bartlett,	82	Orson Bartlett.
Frederick Cushman,	82	Roswell Cushman.
Ethiel Scott,	78	Ethiel Scott.

Highgate.

Israel Jones,	80	Israel Jones.
John Johnson,	82.	Nathaniel Johnson.
Philip Shelters,	78	Philip Shelters.

Swanton.

John Otis,	81	Joseph Otis.
John B. Joyall,	96	John B. Joyall.
James Fisk,	77	James Fisk.
Peter Barsha,	83	Peter Barsha.
Erastus Hathaway,	80	Harvy Hathaway.
John Austin,	82	John Austin.

BAKERSFIELD.

List of Soldiers who volunteered from Bakersfield, and were at the battle of Plattsburgh, Sept. 11, 1814.

M. Stearns, Captain, John Doan,
Ichabod Wilkinson, Francis B. Parker,

Elisha Field, Eleazer Williams,
 Benjamin Barnes, Ewel Rice,
 Josiah Doane, Jacob Huntly,
 Orin Holbrook, Josiah Edson,
 Samuel Sumner, Jonathan Fullington,
 Moses Brown, Jr., Joseph Hazelton,
 Prentice Farnsworth, Jonathan Fay,
 Theophilus Potter, Andrew Farnsworth,
 Ebenezer B. Scott, John Prentiss.

Bakersfield furnished three commissioned officers in the civil war of 1861, viz.

Merritt B. Williams, captain company G, 13th regiment, was mustered in 1st lieut. Oct.

10, 1862; promoted captain Dec. 13, 1862, and was mustered out with regiment July 21, 1863. He received a shell-wound in the groin, at the battle of Gettysburgh, July 3d, and died of the wound in August following.

John S. Tupper, 1st lieut. company A, 3d regiment; mustered by promotion Nov. 12, 1864; mustered out of service July 11, 1865.

Charles M. Start, 1st lieut. company I, 10th regiment, mustered Sept. 1, 1862, resigned Dec. 5, 1862.

The following is the muster roll of enlisted men who served in the civil war of 1861, from Bakersfield:

First Regiment.

Name.	Rank.	Co.	Date of Muster.	Remarks.
Ryan, Thomas	Priv.	A	May 2, 1861.	Mustered out of service Aug. 15, 1861

Second Regiment.

Ayers, John	Priv.	H	June 20, '61.	Pro. corp., re-en., tr. V. R. C. Aug. 2, '64.
Barnes, Sanford R.	"	"	"	" discharged Oct. 21, '62.
Doane, Oramel W.	"	"	"	Died Dec. 25, '62.
Start, Stores W.	"	"	"	Mustered out of service June 29, '64.
Worthing, Robert N.	"	"	"	Died June 7, '63
Worthing, James M.	"	"	Sept. 30, '62.	Tr. to V.R.C. Dec. 10, '64, mus out June 29, '65.
Tupper, Charles E.	"	G	June 20, '61.	Died Dec. 11, '61.
Wilson, Lewis M.	"	"	"	Mustered out of service June 29, '64.
Holmes, Charles L.	"	D	Nov. 5, '63.	Died of wounds, June 30, '64.
Lute, John B.	"	F	July 15, '63.	Killed at Cedar Creek Oct. 19, '64

Third Regiment.

Tupper, John S.	Corp.	H	July 16, '61	Pro. serg't, pro. 1st lieut. Co. A Oct. 18, '64.
Felcher, Edgar D.	Priv.	A	Dec. 30, '63.	Mustered out of service May 22, '65.
Felcher, Erastus B.	"	"	July 15, '63.	Killed in action May 6, '64
Flood, Orange N.	"	H	Dec. 23, '63.	Discharged March 10, '64.
Niles, Solomon	"	"	Dec. 30, '63.	Tr. to Co. K July '64, must'd out July 11, '65.
Robinson, Truston	"	"	July 15, '63.	" " " " July 2, '65.
Monroe, Robert	"	I	Sept. 26, '64.	Mustered out of service May 22, '65.
Martin, Joseph	Priv.	K	April 8, '65.	Mustered out of service July 10, '65.
Paige, Worthington G.	"	A	"	" " " " 11, '65.
Start, Henry R.	"	"	"	" " " " "
Willett, Lucius D.	"	"	"	" " " " "

Fourth Regiment.

Dudley, Joseph	Priv.	C	April 12, '62.	Re-en. Mar. 9, '64, must'd out July 13, '65.
Felch, Lawrence M.	"	I	Sept. 29, '65.	Tr. Co. F Feb. '65, must'd out June 19, '65.
Girard, Joseph	"	C	March 29, '65.	Mustered out of service July 13, '65.

Fifth Regiment.

Girard, Peter	Priv.	A	Sept. 16, '61.	Des. ret'd, dishonorably dis'd, May 12, '65.
Taylor, Robert	"	"	"	Re-en. mustered out service July 14, '65.
Packard, Harrison	"	I	Sept. 26, '64.	Pro. corp., mustered out service June 19, '65.
Gigon, Joseph A. A.	"	K	Oct. 12, '64.	Mustered out of service June 29, '65.
Ayers, Danforth	"	A	March 22, '65.	" " " " "

Seventh Regiment.

Ryan, Thomas	Priv.	F	Dec. 10, '61.	Re-enlisted, mustered out March 14, '66.
Doane, Oramel	"	E	Feb. 12, '62.	Died July 18, '62.
McEnany, Barney	"	H	Sept. 24, '64.	Mustered out of service July 14, '65.

Eighth Regiment.

Barnes, Chester W.	Priv.	F	Feb. 18, '62.	Died July 12, '63.
Bordeau, Julius Jr.	"	"	"	Re-en. mustered out June 28, '65.
Brousky, Paul Jr.	"	"	"	" " " " July 17, '65.
Clemens, George	"	"	"	Tr. to Barret's cav. Feb. 28, '63.
Davis, Lewis A.	"	"	"	Pro. corporal, mustered out June 22, '64.
Ellsworth, Hebron	"	"	"	Pro, sergeant, " " May 13, '65.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Co.</i>	<i>Date of Muster.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Gould, Allen	Priv.	F	Feb; 18, '62	Discharged Oct. 18, '62.
Henchey, Peter	"	"	"	Killed at Port Hudson May 27, '63.
Henchey, Thomas H.	"	"	"	Re-en. died at Salisbury, N. C. Jan. '65.
La Rock, David Jr.	"	"	"	Re-enlisted, deserted May 18, '64.
Niles, Abner	"	"	"	Re-enlisted, mustered out June 28, '65.
Robinson, Jacob	"	"	"	Mustered out of service June 22, '65.
Scribner, George W.	"	"	"	Died May 2, '63.
Squires, Jonathan L.	Priv.	"	"	Re-enlisted, mustered out June 28, '65
Tillotson, Stephen O.	Corp.	"	"	Discharged Oct. 18, '62.
Whitney, Henry D.	Priv.	"	"	Re-en., Pro. corp. mustered out June 28, '62.
Henshaw, James,	"	"	Jan. 5, '64.	Mustered out of service June 28, '65.
Laduke, Joseph	"	"	April 3, '65.	"
Shiner, Henry	"	"	"	"

Ninth Regiment.

Barber, William	Priv.	H	July 9, '62	Discharged March 20, '63.
Baker, Elias W.	"	A	"	Deserted Oct. 21, '62.
Bartram, Daniel P.	"	"	"	Deserted Feb. 12, '63.
Belvel, Edward	"	"	"	Mustered out of service June 13, '65.
Fitch, Luther E.	"	"	"	Dishonorably discharged June 12, '65.
Hagan, George	"	"	"	Deserted Dec. 10, '62.
Lamondy, Joseph G.	Corp.	"	"	Died Aug. 20, '62.
Lamondy, Moses	Priv.	"	"	Mustered out of service June 19, '65.
O'Regan, Thomas	"	"	"	Absent without leave June 13, '65.
Puffer, Luman P.	"	"	"	Discharged Jan. 22, '63.
Stanley, Eleazer	"	"	"	Pro. corp., sick in hospital June 13, '65.
Turner, Theodore E.	"	"	"	Mustered out of service June 10, '65
Whitmore, Orange S.	Sergt.	"	"	Discharged March 15, '63.
Williams, Wesley C.	Corp.	"	"	Mustered out of service June 13, '65
Hays, John	Priv.	H	Dec. 30, '63.	Tr., to Co. C, June 13, '65; died July 8, '65.
Perkins, Henry W.	"	A	"	Died March 10, '65.

Tenth Regiment.

Davis, Albert	Priv.	I	Sept. 1, '62	Mustered out of service July 8, '65.
Foster, David	Corp.	"	"	Died March 18, '63.
Hutchinson, Theodore	Priv.	"	"	Discharged May 26, '65
Newell, Sanford	"	"	"	Feb., 6, '63.
Start, Asa A.	"	"	"	April 26, '65.
Ryan, John	"	"	"	Said to be in regiment—, no

Eleventh Regiment.

Barnes, Charles	Priv.	D	Dec. 1, '63.	Discharged Jan. 4, '64.
Chase, Charles B.	"	C	Dec. 11, '63.	Killed at Cold Harbor June 1, '64.

Thirteenth Regiment.

Barnes, Harvey	Priv.	G	Oct. 10, '62	Mustered out of service July 21, '63.
Bovan, Lewis	"	"	"	"
Brigham, William O.	"	"	"	"
Conklin, James	"	"	"	"
Converse, Justin	"	"	"	"
Corse, George C.	"	"	"	"
Cutting, Samuel W.	"	"	"	"
Dodge, Martin N.	"	"	"	"
Edwards, James A.	"	"	"	"
Hull, L. Munson	"	"	"	"
Hill, John J.	Corp.	"	"	"
Hitchcock, Joseph W.	"	"	"	Discharged Nov. 3, '62.
McEnany, James	Priv.	"	"	Mustered out of service July 21, '63.
McMahon, John	"	"	"	"
Orvitt, Charles F.	"	"	"	Pro. corp. Jan. '63; must'd out July 21, '63.
Randall, Isaac S.	Mus.	"	"	Discharged for disability, date unknown.
Scott, George H.	Sergt.	"	"	Mustered out of service July 21, '63.
Schoolcraft, Philip	Priv.	H	"	"
Turner, Marshall	"	"	"	Pro. Corp., June 4, mustered out "
Teauge, John	"	G	"	Mustered out of service July 21, '63.
Wells, Henry W.	Corp.	"	"	"
Willett, Fernando C.	Priv.	"	"	"

Seventeenth Regiment.

Barber, William	Priv.	A	Jan. 5, '64.	Died at Salisbury N. C. Feb. 17, '65.
Buskey, Harvey	"	F	April 12, '64.	Pro. Corporal, mustered out July 14, '65.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Co.</i>	<i>Date of Muster.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Buskey, Jay	Priv.	F	April 12, '64.	Discharged June 13, '65.
Dean, Philo	"	A	Jan. 5, '64.	Died at Danville Va. Sept. 5, '64.
Emery, Charles K.	"	K	March 30, '65.	Mustered out of service July 14, '65.
Roddy, Michael	"	A	Jan. 5, '64.	Discharged March 25, '65.
Schoolcraft, Philip	"	"	"	Pro. corp., Aug. '64, must. out July 14 '65.
Ward, Dennis	"	"	"	Died at Bakersfield Nov. 29, '64.
<i>First Vermont Cavalry,</i>				
Brenell, Lewis	Priv.	E	Nov. 19, '61.	Transferred to Co. F, deserted Dec. 12, '61.
Brousky, Philo	"	B	"	Pro. corporal Mar. '65, tr. to Co. E June '65, mustered out August 9, '65.
Draper, Ellis	"	"	"	Discharged March, '63.
Field, Curtis L.	"	"	"	Died Sept. 23, '62.
Ward, Dennis	Priv.	B	Nov. 19, '61.	Discharged Oct. 28, '62.
Avery, Charles	"	C	Sept. 26, '64.	Mustered out of service June 21, '65.
Newhouse, Christopher	"	"	Sept. 29, '64.	" " " "
McGrath, John	"	F	Sept. 29, '64.	Tr. to Co. D, June '65, must'd out Aug. 9, '65.
<i>First Regiment U. S. & S.</i>				
Worthing, Rodney C.	Priv.	F	Sept. 13, '61.	Discharged July 14, '62.
<i>Second Regiment U. S. & S.</i>				
Leach, Nathan W.	Priv.	E	Dec. 30, '63.	Mustered out Co. G, 4th, vols. July 6, '65.
Leach, Welcome G.	"	"	"	" " " " " 13, '65
<i>Third Vermont Battery.</i>				
Osakes, Bryon K.	W'goner.	"	Jan. 4, '64.	Died Jan. 30, '64.
Pearsons, Hiram G.	Private.	"	Sept. 24, '64.	Mustered out of service June 16, '65.
Raspil, Henrich W.	"	"	Sept. 23, '64.	" " " "
<i>Frontier Cavalry.</i>				
Houghton, Stephen C.	Priv.	F	Jan. 10, '65.	Mustered out of service June 27, '65.
<i>Unassigned Recruits.</i>				
Baker, Otis	Priv.	"	April 14, '65.	Mustered out of service July 10, '65.
McClarty, William	"	"	Sept. 28, '64.	" " June 2, '65.

BERKSHIRE—1814.

The following soldiers from Berkshire were present at the battle of Plattsburgh, Sept. 11, 1814:

Elias Babcock, Capt. Samuel White.
 Scott McKinney, Sergt. L. Hapgood.
 Amos Chadwick. Daniel Foster.

Berkshire furnished two commissioned officers in the civil war of 1861.

Chester W. Searles, second lieutenant of company I, 13th. Reg't Vt. Vols. enlisted Sept. 11, 1862, mustered in 4th sergeant of company G, Oct. 10, 1862; promoted second lieutenant

company I, Jan. 22, 1863, and mustered out of service with regiment July 21, 1863.

Charles B. Stone second lieutenant of company E, first Vt. cavalry; enlisted recruit for company B, Aug. 25, 1862; mustered Sept. 26, 1862; wounded Sept. 19, 1864; promoted sergeant Dec. 24, 1864; promoted second lieutenant April 14, 1865, and must'd May 1st, 1865. Transferred to company E, June 21, 1865 by reason of consolidation of regiment and mustered out of service with the regiment August 9, 1865.

The following is the roll of enlisted men;

First Regiment.

Whitney, Orloff H. Priv. C May 2, '61. Mustered out of service Aug. 15, '61.

Third Regiment.

Fisher, Cassius B. Priv. H Sept. 17, '62. Mustered out of service June 19, '65
 Hogaboom, Horatio M. " " Sept. 30, '62. Died of wounds June 3, '64.
 Hogaboom, Orrin " " Jan. 4, '64. " " June 14, '64.
 Kelton, William " " July 16, '61. Discharged Aug. 3, '65.
 Vagien, Salem " " April 12, '62. Deserted Dec. 10, '62. [June 19, '65,
 Woodward, Alvin M. " " Sept. 15, '62. Pro. corp., do. 1st serg't, must'd out Co. K.

Fifth Regiment.

Arnold, Jacob Priv. A Sept. 16, '61. Mustered out of service Sept. 15, '64.
 Bashaw, William " " Dec. 16, '63. " " June 29, '65.
 Broner, Frank " D Sept. 23, '64. Mustered out of service June 29, '65.
 Clement, Henry H. " A Dec. 16, '63. Died of wounds May 27, '64.
 Dorsey, John " K Sept. 23, '64. Pro. corp., Mar. '65; must. out June 29, '65.
 Foster, Daniel J. " H March 8, '65. Mustered out of service " "

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Co.</i>	<i>Date of Muster.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Hall, Ambrose L.	Priv.	A	Sept. 16, '61.	Deserted Dec. 8, '61.
Henry, Charles	"	C	Sept. 15, '62.	Mustered out of service June 19, '63.
Holt, Amos	music	A	Sept. 16, '61.	Discharged Sept. 14, '62.
Holt, Simon D.	Priv.	"	"	Died July 11, '62.
Hope, Antoine	"	"	Dec. 30, '63.	Mustered out of service June 29, '65.
Jones, William S.	"	"	Feb. 24, '65.	Discharged June 23, '65.
King, Nelson	"	"	Dec. 30, '63.	Deserted Sept. 30, '64.
Loverin, Elijah W.	"	"	Sept. 15, '62.	Mustered out of service June 21, '62.
Laraway, Hiram	"	"	Dec. 30, '63.	Died at Andersonville Aug. 3, '64.
Larned, Marshall W.	"	"	"	Died Aug. 23, '64.
McCarthy, Charles	"	"	Sept. 16, '61.	Discharged Oct. 4, '62.
Mudgett, James B.	Serg't	"	"	Mustered out of service Sept. 15, '64.
Orcutt, George R.	Priv.	C	Sept. 17, '62.	" " " June 19, '65.
Pierson, Joseph	"	"	Sept. 15, '62.	" " " " "
Stevens, Orlando S.	"	A	"	Died June 16, '63.
Safford, Horace	"	"	Dec. 30, '63.	Died of wounds June 16, '64.
Sayer, Thomas J.	"	"	Jan. 4, '64.	Mustered out of service June 29, '65.
Travyaw, William	"	"	Sept. 16, '61.	Pro. corporal, mustered out " "
Traxean, David	"	"	Dec. 30, '63.	Killed, Wilderness May 6, '64.
Varney, James H.	C	"	April 12, '62.	" Cold Harbor June 2, '64.
Willard Milo A.	"	"	"	" " " " "
Willard Mulo A.	A	"	Sept. 15, '62.	Pro. corporal, mustered out June 29, '65.
Ward, Orrin B.	"	"	Dec. 30, '63.	Mustered out of service " " "
Welch, Rodman E.	"	"	"	" " " " "
Yates, William H.	"	"	Feb. 22, '65.	" " " " "

Sixth Regiment.

Judd, James	Priv.	K	Oct. 15, '61.	Mustered out of service June 16, '65.
Martin, Zeb	"	"	Dec. 23, '63.	Deserted while on furlough.
Peno, Dio	"	"	Sept. 15, '62.	Mustered out of service June 19, '65.
Johnson, Albert	"	"	Oct. 15, '61.	Discharged June 3, '63.

Ninth Regiment.

Johnson, Daniel Jr.	Corp.	A	July 9, '62.	Died Feb. 4, '64.
Stanley, Caleb A.	Priv.	"	"	Deserted Oct. '62.

Tenth Regiment.

Darling, Levi R.	Priv.	F	Sept. 1, '62.	Died March 10, '64.
Dingham, Charles	"	"	"	Mustered out of service June 22, '64.
Dingham, William S.	"	"	"	" " " " "
Doyon, John	"	"	"	" " " " "
Hamilton, Nathan	"	"	May 16, '63.	Pro. musician mustered out June 30, '65.
Hall, Clark A.	"	I	Sept. 1, '62.	Mustered out of service June 22, '65.
Jewett, William A.	"	F	"	Pro. corp., discharged Feb. 25, '65.
Larabee, Edson B.	"	I	"	Pro. Sergt. mustered out June 22, '65.
Lature, Charles	"	F	"	Deserted, Burlington July 7, '63.
Leavens, Leander C.	"	I	"	Pro. corp. dis. for pro. col'd troops, Feb. 24, '64.
Monteith, George W.	"	F	"	Deserted Aug. 3, '63.
Monteith, John	"	"	"	Mustered out of service June 22, '65.
Peacock, Smith J.	"	"	"	Killed in battle Nov. 27, '63.
Riley, Thomas D.	"	"	"	Discharged June 12, '65.
Whitney, Hannibal	"	"	"	Mustered out of service June 22, '65.
Carty, Michael	"	D	Sept. 21, '64.	Tr. to Co. A, 8th vols. must. out July 1, '65.
Russell, Joseph	"	F	Dec. 31, '63.	Died Aug. 18, '64.

Eleventh Regiment.

Shepard, William H.	Priv.	E	Dec. 16, '63.	Mustered out Co. A, Aug. 25, '65.
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Thirteenth Regiment.

Andrews, Marcus A.	Priv.	G	Oct. 10, '62.	Mustered out of service July 21, '63.
Burelson, Hanson	"	"	"	" " " " "
Cantwell, Edward	"	"	"	" " " " "
Combs, John	"	"	"	Pro. corp., must. out " "
Dwyer, William B.	"	"	"	Mustered out of service " "
Hogaboom, Norman	"	"	"	Discharged March 16, '63.
Hix, Lewis A.	"	"	"	Mustered out of service July 21, '63.
Keys, Ezra	Priv.	H	Oct. 10, '62.	Discharged for wounds Aug. 3, '63.
Larock, Silas	"	G	"	Mustered out of service July 21, '63.
Rockwell, Artemas	"	"	"	" " " " "
Searles, Chester W.	Serg't	"	"	Pro. 2d Lieut. Co. I, Jan. 22, '63.
Wellman, Henry	Priv.	"	"	Mustered out of service July 21, '63.

<i>Seventeenth Regiment.</i>					
<i>Name.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Co.</i>	<i>Date of Muster.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>	
Block, Joseph	Priv.	K	Sept. 21, '64.	Mustered out of service	July 14, '65.
Dickens, William T.	"	"	"	"	"
Ellsworth, Cassius W.	Serg't	B	Jan. 5, '64.	Pro. 1st. lieut., Mar. 11, '65,	Died of wounds May 17, '65.
Pratt, Lester	Priv.	"	March 1, '64.	Mustered out of service	July 14, '65.
<i>First Vermont Cavalry.</i>					
Armstrong, John	Priv.	C	Dec. 23, '63.	Died Jan. 29, '64.	
Bigelow, Orsan F.	"	B	Sept. 26, '62.	Mustered out of service	June 28, '65.
Brewer, Edwin B.	"	"	"	Deserted June 12, '64.	
Brewer, Joseph E.	"	"	"	Died at Belle Isle Oct. 20, '63.	
Burlison, Ossian	"	"	"	Died Nov. '64.	
Boomhour, Albro	"	C	Dec. 20, '64.	Mustered out of service	Aug. 9, '65.
Call, Albert G.	"	D	Sept. 26, '62.	"	June 21, '65.
Canter, John	"	H	"	Tr. to Co. B June 21, '65, missing in action	
Coburn, Abel H.	"	B	"	Died April 2, '63.	
Coburn, David	"	C	"	Mustered out of service	June 21, '65.
Dwyer, Chester L	"	"	"	Pro. 1st sergt., mustered out	June 21, '65
Ellsworth, Cassius W.	Wagoner	L	Sept. 29, '62	Discharged June 14, '63.	
Emery, Josiah	Priv.	A	Sept. 26, '62.	Mustered out of service	June 21, '65.
Farrand, Andrew	"	B	Nov. 19, '61.	Died at Andersonville.	
Farrand, Joseph B.	"	"	Sept. 26, '62.	Died at Belle Isle Nov. 16, '63.	
Fay, George W.	"	"	Nov. 19, '61.	Mustered out of service	Nov. 4, '64.
Fay, Joseph	"	C	Sept. 21, '64.	Pro. blacksmith, mustered out	June 21, '65.
Foster, Harrison S.	"	"	Sept. 26, '62.	Mustered out of service	July 14, '65.
Foster, Rodney R.	"	B	"	"	June 21, '65.
Jenne, Hannibal S.	"	"	Nov. 19, '51.	Pro. Corp. Killed in battle	June 23, '64.
Lake James M.	"	"	Sept. 26, '62.	Discharged April 20, '65.	
Leachy, Dennis G.	"	C	"	Mustered out of service	June 21, '65.
McCarty, William	"	B	Nov. 19, '61.	Discharged July 18, '62.	
Oney, Addison A.	"	F	Sept. 23, '64.	Trans. to Co. D, mustered out	Aug. 9, '65.
Rublee, Amherst W.	"	C	Sept. 26, '62.	Discharged June 19, '63.	
Sawyer, Harley T.	"	"	"	"	2, '64.
Snay, Frank	"	H	"	Deserted while on furlough.	
Stetson, Isaac W.	"	"	"	Died March 2, '63.	
Stanhope, Lafayette	"	B	"	Mustered out of service	June 21, '65.
Stetson, Horace B.	"	"	"	"	"
Stone, Charles B.	"	"	"	Wounded pro. sergt. pro. 2d lieut.	April 14, '65.
Stone Merritt H.	"	C	"	Saddler, mustered out	June 21, '65.
Sweet, Nathan P.	"	D	"	Discharged Nov. 8, '62.	
Witherell, Myron	"	I	Sept. 24, '64.	Tr. to Co. E, mustered out	Aug. 9, '65.

Second Vermont Battery.

Johnson, Albert	Priv.	Jan. 11, '64.	Tr. to 1st Co. mustered out	July 28, '65.
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Unassigned Recruits.

Bashaw, Joel	Priv.	Sept. 26, '62.	Deserted Sept. 30, '62.
Bonah, John	"	"	"
Collens, Peter	"	Sept. 23, '64.	" Oct. 4, '64.
Dougan, Thomas	"	Sept. 27, '64.	"
McClarty, Lucius	"	Dec. 30, '63.	Died Jan. 6, '64.
Murray, John	"	Sept. 21, '64.	Deserted Oct. 4, '64.
Savoy, Edward	"	Sept. 24, '64.	"
Walker, Mathew	"	Sept. 21, '64.	"

ENOSBURGH.

The Enosburgh "Rifle Corps" volunteered for duty and was in the service from Oct. 14, 1813 to Nov. 17, 1813, as follows:

Asabel Scovel. Captain. James Flagg.

Lieutenants, Josiah Bascom,

Barnard Ketchum, Jehiel Gates,

Philip Smith, William Corey,

Sergeants, Corporals,

Barnabas Myrick, Dyer Bottum,

Benjamin Knowlton. Obed Richardson,

Justus Wright, David Johnson,

Henry G. Green, Alvah Churchill,

Privates, Jonas Bridge,

Henry Sellick, Hyde Westover,

Stewart Chellis, Gross Gates,

John Noble, Joseph Phelps Jr.

Benjamin Bissell, David Demery,

James Baker, Simon Lewis,

John Gibson, Jr. Isaac Miller

Benjamin Hale,
Jacob Dayton,
Alanson White,
Silas Brooks Jr.
Horatio Parks,
Manus Murray,
Isaac Ketchum,
Alvah Allen,
Jacob Grava,
Jonas Ferris,
Spencer Doughty,
John Ivory,

Levi Dart,
Nathan Myrick,
Joseph Mason,
Anson Griswold,
Edward Lester,
Abel Griswold,
Darius Churchill,
H. B. Scovill,
Samuel Shephard,
Wm. Irish, (drummer),
Lieut. Walter Sheldop,
Paymaster, &c.

The town of Enosburgh furnished four commissioned officers in the war of 1861:

Marvin White captain, company G 13th regiment V. T. vols. was mustered into service with his regiment Oct. 10, '62, and died of disease, Dec. 13, 1862.

Hiram Stevens, adjutant 1st regiment Vt. vols. was mustered into service with his regiment May 2, 1861, and was mustered out with the same, Aug. 15, 1861.

Ephraim S. Leach second lieutenant company C, 5th regiment Vt. vols., was mustered into service with the regiment 1st sergeant company C; was promoted Dec. 2, 1862, to be second lieutenant of the company, and was mustered out of service Sept. 15, 1864.

Charles H. Pixley, second lieutenant, company B 1st Vt. cavalry, was mustered in quartermaster sergeant company B, with his regiment Nov. 19, 1861; promoted second lieutenant of the company Feb. 2, 1863, and was drowned in Broad Run Va. Feb. 18, 1863.

Lieutenant Pixley, in command of a scouting party, had forded the stream in the morning, and had occupied nearly the whole day in scouting in the enemies' country; returning at night, the stream had become swollen by heavy rains, and against the earnest entreaty of many of the party, he reined his horse into the river to determine the practicability of crossing. The stream was much deeper and the water ran more violently than he expected to find it, and before the horse had gained the opposite bank it became exhausted, and both horse and rider found a watery grave. Two days later the body of young Pixley was recovered and forwarded to his friends in Vermont, where it now rests beneath a marble slab in the Falls village church-yard.

Enosburgh furnished the following enlisted men for the war of the rebellion

First Regiment.

Name.	Rank.	Co.	Date of Muster.	Remarks.
Cutting, George E.	Priv.	C	May 2, '61.	Mustered out of service Aug. 15, '61.
Fuller, Austin W.	"	"	"	"
Leach, Ephraim S.	"	"	"	"

Second Regiment.

Coffin, Benjamin F.	Priv.	D	July 16, '63.	Deserted Sept. 13, '64.
Turner Sylvester	"	H	June 20, '61.	Mustered out of service June 29, '64.

Third Regiment.

Cogan, Bernard	Priv.	C	March 15, '65.	Deserted July 2, '65.
Green, Timothy	"	H	April 12, '62.	Died Aug. 22, '62.
Lozio, Henry	"	"	"	Discharged Oct. 22, '62.
Martin, Henry	"	"	July 16, '61	Wounded and discharged no date.
Nobles, Eli W.	"	"	Sept. 17, '62.	Pro. sergt. tr. to Co. K, must. out June 19, '65.
Page, Samuel	"	C	Sept. 2, '64.	Mustered out of service June 19, '65.
Smith, Edward H.	Corp.	H	July 16, '61.	" " July 27, '64.
Viggin, Salem	Priv.	"	April 12, '62.	Deserted Dec. 10, '62.
Whitney, Levi B.	"	"	Sept. 15, '62.	Tr. to Co K, mustered out June 27, '65.

Fifth Regiment.

Cross, Simeon	Priv.	A	Sept. 16, '61.	Mustered out of service Sept. 15, '64.
Cross, Nelson N.	"	C	April 12, '62.	Killed in battle, Funkstown July 10, '63.
Doolan, William	Sergt.	A	Sept. 16, '61.	Discharged Aug. 8, '62.
Dureau, Antoine	Priv.	"	Sept. 7, '62.	Discharged May 19, '65.
Dureau, Abraham	"	"	Sept. 3, '64.	Mustered out of service June 19, '65.
Emory, Charles K.	"	"	Sept. 7, '62.	Discharged June 3, '63.
Gochie, Joseph	"	"	Sept. 3, '64.	Mustered out of service June 19, '65.
Hartwell, George W.	Corp.	"	Sept. 16, '61.	Reduced, mustered out Sept. 15, '64.
Hodges, Benjamin W.	Priv.	O	April 12, '62.	Discharged Nov. 9, '62.
Hodges, William H.	"	"	Sept. 15, '62.	Mustered out of service July 17, '65.
Holmes, Silas J.	"	A	Sept. 16, '61.	Died Dec. 2, '62.
Jeffords Harrison J.	"	"	"	Died Jan. 15, '62.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Co.</i>	<i>Date of Muster.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Lessee, John	Priv.	A	Sept. 15, '62.	Deserted Feb. 4, '64.
Rummels, John B.	"	"	Sept. 16, '61.	Discharged May 31, '62.
Rounds, Charles L.	"	C	Sept. 15, '62.	Discharged May 12, '65.
Randville, John	"	K	March 3, '65.	Mustered out of service June 29, '65.
Tracy, James	"	A	Sept. 16, '61.	" Sept. 15, '65.
Watkins, John A.	"	C	April 12, '62.	Pro. sergt., discharged April 13, '65.
Watkins Oskar D.	"	"	"	Died July 17, '62.
Witherell George	"	A	Sept. 16, '61.	Fifer, mustered out June 29, '65.
<i>Sixth Regiment.</i>				
Clark, James	Priv.	K	Oct. 15, '61.	Pro. corp., mustered out June 28, '65.
Clark, John	"	"	"	Deserted Sept. 6, '62.
Fletcher, Lewis	"	A	March 14, '65.	Mustered out of service June 28, '65.
Spicer, Charles	"	K	Oct. 15, '61.	Pro. corp., mustered out Oct. 28, '64.
Spicer, George W.	"	"	"	Discharged April 18, '63.
Spicer, Leroy C.	"	"	Sept. 15, '62.	Feb. 20, '64.
<i>Seventh Regiment.</i>				
Gilbar, Albert	Priv.	A	Feb. 12, '62.	Deserted Sept. 27, '64.
Gilbar, Eli	"	"	"	Mustered out of service March 14, '66.
Gilbar, William S.	"	"	Dec. 30, '63.	" " "
Hall, William B.	"	I	Sept. 2, '64.	" " July 14, '65.
Keith, Oscar S.	"	E	March 15, '65.	Dis. July '65, to enlist in regular army.
McDowell, William Jr.	"	A	Sept. 23, '64.	Mustered out of service July 14, '65.
<i>Eighth Regiment.</i>				
Austin, Alonzo G.	Priv.	F	March 25, '65	Mustered out of service June 28, '65.
Provo, Alfred	"	"	" 18, '65	" " "
<i>Ninth Regiment.</i>				
Arrell, Ami	Priv.	A	March 7, '65	Mustered out of service Dec. 1, '65.
Blodah, Theophilus	"	"	Dec. 30, '63	" " "
Buzzell, Sheldon A.	"	"	Sept. 2, '64	Died Nov. 22, '64.
Cartier, Dolce	"	I	Nov. 21, '64	Deserted Jan. 22, '65.
Elliott, Henry O.	"	E	Sept. 5, '64	Mustered out of service June 13, '65.
Jackson, Heber E.	"	A	Sept. 10, '64	Tr. to Co. G, 5th, must. out June 19, '65.
Kilburne, Charles A.	"	E	Sept. 5, '64	Tr. to Co. A, 4th. "
Larabee, Moses	"	A	July 9, '62	Deserted Dec. 3, '62.
Larabee, William	"	K	Dec. 30, '63	Tr. to Co. C, must. out Dec. 1, '65.
Leplant, James	"	A	July 9, '62	Discharged Jan. 14, '64.
Maynard, Samuel M.	"	"	Dec. 30, '63	Mustered out of service June 2, '65.
Messier, Mitchell	"	H	Jan. 2, '64	Tr. to Co. C, must. out Dec. 1, '65.
Parento, Francis	"	A	March 14, '65	Mustered out of service Dec. 1, '65.
Papaw, George	"	"	Dec. 30, '63	Discharged Oct. 24, '65.
Smith, Harlow C.	"	"	"	Prisoner Feb. 2, '64, supposed dead.
Spicer, Edwin	"	"	"	Died Jan. 25, '65.
Spicer, George W.	"	"	"	Musician, mustered out Dec 1, '65.
Toushet, Andrew	"	E	July 9, '62	Deserted Dec. 4, '62.
Trudell, Lewis M.	"	A	March 7, '65	Mustered out of service Dec. 1, '65.
Vincent, Edmund	"	A	Dec. 30, '63	Deserted in 1864.
Whipple, Simeon O.	"	E	Sept. 3, '64	Mustered out of service June 13, '65.
Woodward, John S.	"	"	Sept. 1, '64	Tr. to Co. F, 11th, must. out June 24, '65.
<i>Tenth Regiment.</i>				
Cosgrove, John	Priv.	F	Sept. 1, '62	Killed at Cold Harbor June 1, '64.
Chaplin, Roderick	"	"	Dec. 30, '63	Mustered out of service June 29, '65.
Derez, Jules	"	"	Sept. 1, '62	Discharged Feb. 7 '63.
Farnsworth, Silas E.	"	"	"	Tr. to V. R. Corps June 9, '64.
Green, Hugh	"	"	Sept. 1, '62	Mustered out of service June 22, '65.
Green, Michael	"	"	"	Pro. corp., must. out "
Hackett, Charles	"	"	"	Discharged Oct. 31, '62.
Hamblett, Reuben	"	"	Dec 26, '63	Mustered out of service July 17, '65.
Hopkins, Francis L.	"	"	March 13, '65	" " June 29, '65.
Lafountain, John	"	"	Sept. 1, '62	" " 22 "
Lafountain, Peter	"	"	"	" " "
Lagro, Henry	"	"	"	" " July 7, '65.
Lagro, Joel	"	"	"	Discharged Oct. 26, '65.
Larose, Henry	"	"	"	Deserted Feb. 6, '63.
Maynard, Stephen B.	Corp.	"	"	Reduced, mustered out June 22, '65.
Smith, Richard	Priv.	"	"	Discharged Feb. 6, '65.
Samson, Amos W.	"	I	March 15, '65	Mustered out of service June 29, '65.

Eleventh Regiment.				
Name.	Rank.	Co.	Date of Muster.	Remarks.
Tatro, Lewis Jr.	Priv.	F	Dec. 12, '63	Tr. to Co. C, mustered out Aug. 5, '65.
Tracy, Nelson M.	"	L	June 10, '63	Deserted June 2, '65.
McMurray, John	"	F	Dec. 11, '63	Deserted June 13, '64.

Thirteenth Regiment.				
Bessey, Rodman	Priv.	G	Oct. 10, '62	Mustered out of service July 21, '63.
Bliss, Joel W.	Corp.	"	"	Died Jan. 8, '63.
Brown, Edwin P.	Priv.	"	"	Discharged March 29, '63.
Carroll, Edwin	"	"	"	Mustered out of service July 21, '63.
Corse, Warren	Wagon.	"	"	"
Cutting, George E.	Priv.	"	"	Pro. Corp., mustered out "
Davis, Nelson S.	"	"	"	Mustered out of "
Dow, Dennison S.	"	"	"	Discharged Nov. 25, '62.
Fassett, John B.	"	"	"	Discharged Jan. 13, '63.
Fassett, Henry	"	H	"	Mustered out of service July 21, '63.
Fletcher, Homer C.	Mus.	G	"	Died Nov. 18, '62.
Giddings, Lewis	Priv.	"	"	Mustered out of service July 21, '63.
Haves, John S.	"	"	"	"
Kidder, Joseph	"	"	"	"
Ladd, George W.	Sergt.	G	Oct. 10, '62	Mustered out of service July 21, '63.
Longley, Thomas	Priv.	"	"	Died June 17, '63.
McNail, Henry	"	"	"	Mustered out of service July 21, '63.
McNail, Joel	"	"	"	"
Newcity, Jude	"	"	"	Killed at Gettysburgh. July 3, '63.
Senton, John	"	"	"	Mustered out of service July 21, '63.
Smith, Orville	Corp.	"	"	"
Snell, Thomas T.	"	"	"	"
Stevens, Henry W.	Priv.	"	"	"
Vincent, Edmund	"	"	"	"
Warner, Sumner	"	"	"	"
Wells, Albert	"	"	"	"
Wheeler, Orville	"	"	"	Died May 20, '63.
Woodward, Guy	"	"	"	Mustered out of service July 21, '63.

Seventeenth Regiment.				
Bessey, Rodman	Corp.	A	Jan. 5, '64.	Reduced, died of wounds June 18, '64.
Buskey, Franklin	Priv.	D	March 3, '64.	Tr. to Co. A, killed Spotsylvania May 12, '64.
Corse, Warren	Sergt.	A	Jan. 5, '64.	Died of wounds May 12, '64.
Purinton, James	Priv.	"	"	Deserted Oct. 7, '64.
Phillips, Amherst C.	"	"	March 3, '64.	Died of wounds, June 5, '64.

First Vermont Cavalry.				
Anderson, Calvin B.	Priv.	F	Nov. 19, '61.	Discharged Nov. 28, '62.
Baker, Charles S.	"	B	Jan. 2, '64.	Tr. to Co. E, mustered out Aug. 9, '65.
Ballard, James N.	"	"	Dec. 30, '63.	"
Corse, Malcom S.	"	"	Nov. 19, '61.	" C, mustered out Aug. 9, '65.
Cutting, George E.	"	"	"	Deserted Nov. 21, '61.
Curnier, Milo L.	"	"	Sept. 9, '64.	Mustered out of service June 21, '65.
Dormina, Darius	"	"	Jan. 2, '64.	Tr. to Co. E, mustered out Aug. 9, '65.
Dormina, Priest O.	"	H	"	Died May 4, '64.
Farnsworth, Orrin C.	"	B	Sept. 28, '62.	Mustered out of service June 21, '65.
Farnsworth, Milo	"	"	Jan. 2, '64.	Died at Andersonville July 27, '64.
King, Edward Jr.	"	"	"	Died of wounds Sept. 12, '64.
Leach, Horatio N.	"	G	Nov. 19, '61.	Bugler, mustered out Nov. 18, '64.
Perley, Isaiah R.	"	B	Sept. 28, '62.	Pro. sergt., mustered out June 21, '65.
Perley, William H.	"	"	"	Mustered out of service June 21, '65.
Perry, Nelson M.	"	"	Nov. 19, '61.	Died at Andersonville July '64.
Pixley, Charles H.	Sergt.	"	"	Pro. 2d lieut., Feb. 2, '63.
Peo, Lewis	Priv.	"	Jan. 2, '64.	Tr. to vet. res. corps, Nov. 28, '64.
Porter, Simeon	"	"	"	Tr. to Co. E, mustered out Aug. 9, '65.
Rowlien, William	"	"	Sept. 28, '62.	Died Nov. 29, '62.
Saxby, William L.	Wagon.	L	Sept. 28, '62.	Discharged June 14, '63.
Smith, Henry J.	Priv.	A	Sept. 28, '62.	Tr. to V. R. Corps, mustered out July 17, '65.
Touchett, Francis	"	B	Nov. 19, '61.	Deserted Feb. 23, '64.
Tracy, Leonard	Priv.	H	Sept. 28, '61.	Mustered out of service June 21, '65.

First U. S. & S.				
Johnson, Elijah	Priv.	F	Nov. 25, '62.	Tr. to Co. G, 4th, mustered out July 13, '65.

Veteran Reserve Corps.				
Name.	Rank.	Co.	Date of Muster.	Remarks.
Bonah, Lewis				No record.
Unassigned Recruits.				
Bruce, Alexander	Priv.		March 2, '65.	Mustered out of service June 29, '65.
Clark, George	"		Sept. 2, '64.	Deserted Oct. 2, '64.
Davis, Henry H.	"		Sept. 1, '64.	Died Oct. 4, '64.
Peo, Lewis Jr.	"		Sept. 9, '64.	Discharged
Wetherby, Eli F.	"		Sept. 15, '62.	Discharged Oct. 8, '62.
Witherell, Charles 2nd	"		April 12, '62.	Died June 22, '62.

FAIRFAX.

The rolls of the Fairfax militia during the war of 1812 are, perhaps, more perfect than those of any other town in the county. The following is the roll of the Fairfax company in the 11th regiment U. S. Infantry, Aug. 8, 1812, commanded by Col. Ira Clark:

Jos. Beeman, Jr. <i>Capt.</i>	Reuben Brown,
George Mayers,	Ansel Lebanon,
Stephen Howard,	Orson Bryant,
William Blake,	John Martin,
Austin Root,	Benjamin Stephens,
Zetman C. Howard,	B. Watson,
Elisha Hoit,	Noel Frisquet,
Samuel Story,	Peter Morse,
Joel Tucker,	George Majors,
Nathaniel Parker,	Ephraim Wood,
Jacob Boker,	Joseph Wilcox,
R. Hubbard,	Benjamin H. Estus,
Cary Edwards,	Lewis Marbrede,
Bates Chittenden,	John Noles,
Joseph Clark,	William Mickelon,
John Bissell,	William King,
Stephen Howard, Jr.,	William Shampar,
Joseph Butler,	Ezra Eastman,
Peter Jesmyer,	William Garland,
Elijah Chapman,	Joseph Gale,
John Sampcia,	Gardner Wright,
John Fox,	Thomas Dukeman,
Frederick Burnham,	Rufus Austin,
Thomas B. Read,	Jared Camp,
James Colice,	Cyrus Pierce,
Daniel W. Colice,	Amos Cary,
Timothy Burdick,	George Bates,
Robert Miller,	John Busella,
Ansel Folet,	Stephen Howard,
Richard Estus,	Thomas B. Rude,
Asabel Lyon,	Nicholas Truman.

The following is the roll of Captain Asa Wilkins' company, the service of the United States, Sept. 12, 1813, in the regiment commanded by Col. L. Dixon:

Asa Wilkins, <i>Captain.</i>	David Danforth,
Joshua Brush, <i>Lieut.</i>	Joel Hodgkins,
Jesse Barber,	Phinehas Carpenter,
— Carpenter,	Joseph H. Jones,

Daniel C. Danforth,	Jotham Fullington,
Seth Scott,	Alitha Cady,
Jesse Higgins,	Alexander Crosier,
Joseph Hunt,	M. F. Dodge,
James Wilkins,	Stickney Hodgkins,
Cryal Call,	Josiah Lock,
Levi Danforth,	William Rittinbush,
Mark Flood,	Jeremiah Shaddock,
Cornelius Higgins,	Samuel Rice,
Samuel Montague,	Artemas Rice,
Dewey Nichols,	James French,
John Olmstead,	Noah Richardson,
William Richardson,	Joseph Story,
Jotham Scott,	John Wilkins,
Alfred Wheeler,	Ebenezer Bellus,
Giles Taylor,	Smith Brush,
Rufus Call,	George Morgan,

N. Burnham.

The following is the roll of Capt. Joseph Beeman's company of volunteers from Fairfax, in the service, during 1813 and 1814:

Jos. Beeman, <i>Captain.</i>	Benjamin Stephens,
John Brown,	Horace Farnsworth,
Isaac Webster,	Nathaniel Burdick,
Henry Soule,	E. Rugg,
Willis Northrop,	Martin Prindle,
William Bowman,	Beriah Beeman,
William Bates,	Stephen Howard,
Loton Wilson,	Stephen Howard, Jr.,
Benjamin Hart,	James Watson,
Elnathan Burdick,	Reuben Lovegrove,
Ansel Shepardson,	Edgar Lovegrove,
Nathan Holmes,	Abel Laffin,
Samuel Webster,	Edmond Goodrich,
Moses Colby,	Marshall Howard,
George King,	John Wanzer,
Nathaniel Learnard,	Alfred Wheeler,
Isaac Flood,	Isaac Danforth,
Jonathan Brush,	Jonathan Garge,
Joseph Ellsworth.	

VOLUNTEERS FROM FAIRFAX,
who served in the war of 1812, and who were
at the battle of Plattsburgh:

Joseph Grout, <i>Captain.</i>	<i>Sergeants.</i>
Asa Wilkins, <i>Lieut.</i>	Hiram Story,
Abner Holmes, <i>Ensign.</i>	David Wilkins,

Lemuel Scott, Jr., <i>Corporal.</i>	Joseph Kingsbury,
Jesse Higgins,	Ebenezer Bellows,
Benjamin Holmes,	Joseph Ellsworth,
Joseph Webster,	Jonathan Scott,
Isaac F. Story,	Parker Ingalls,
James Wilkins,	Samuel Bigsby,
<i>Privates.</i>	Levi Lockwood,
Phineas Chapman,	Andrew Story,
James Robinson,	David Palmer,
Joseph Robinson,	Joseph Hunt,
Cyrel Cull,	George Majors, jr.
John Town,	Ezekiel Richardson,
John Randall,	Peter Smith,
Nath Richardson,	John Majors,
Samuel Wright,	Samuel Cressey,
Joseph Cox,	Samuel Webster,
Amos Flak,	Zachus Kinny,
Marshall Howard,	Elijah Story,
John Andrews,	Hopkins Webster,
Ebenezer Smith,	Robert B. Wilkins,
Sylvanus Crissey,	Elnathan Burdick,
Joseph Story,	Asahel Farnsworth,
Allen Loveland,	John Crissey,
	Isaac Webster.

In addition to the foregoing volunteers from Fairfax in the war of 1812, Captain Ela Bellows served with 24 men in 1812, and Captain Holmes with 18 men, the same year.

Joshua Brush, the father of Joshua Brush (who was a lieutenant in 1813), was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. He served with Captain Safford, and was at the battle of Bennington—in 1777. Four brothers of Joshua Brush served in the war of 1812, viz. Josiah, Jr., Jonathan, Smith and Epenetus.

Great dissatisfaction was manifested by the soldiers of 1812, in not receiving the aid from the State of Vermont, which they sought. As an instance, Dr. A. G. Brush relates the following:

Jeremiah Virginia resided in Fairfax in 1814 and was the servant of Hampton Lovegrove. Virginia had been in the military service and had received a wound at Plattsburgh; he applied to the legislature of the State for assistance through Lovegrove, who was opposed to the war. The legislature being composed mostly of the same class of men, this became an exceptional case, and the following bill was passed:

"CHAPTER XXVI.—It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, That the treasurer of this State be, and he hereby is directed to pay Hampton Lovegrove, of Fairfax, for the use and benefit of Jeremiah Virginia, of said Fairfax, in the

county of Franklin, the sum of seventy-five dollars, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated—it being a remuneration for the loss of labor, to the present time, of the said Jeremiah Virginia, in consequence of a wound received at Plattsburgh, on the 11th September, 1814."

In 1820, a son of this Jeremiah Virginia (colored) was hanged at St. Albans for the murder of a man named Jackson.

Those who opposed the war of 1812, in this section of the State, held the town offices for many years afterwards, and the bounties in money allowed, was put into the hands of the selectmen to distribute among the soldiers. Dr. Brush states, that upon examination of the books of most of the towns in the county it will be found that large sums have been withheld from pensioners, and says that he has the names of hundreds of men and the amounts withheld from them, which has never been paid, neither to them nor their heirs. The sum allowed was \$51,000.

The following is the roll of parts of 2 companies, 6th and 7th, that went out April 6, 1839, under Lieutenants Maxfield and Beeman to guard the Northern frontier, and served under Gen. John Nason, State Militia; Gen. Wool, of the U. S. Service, commanding:

H. Beeman, 1st Lieut.	Fayette Darwin,
Moses Howard, Sergt.	Nath'l N. Learnard,
J. M. Beeman, " "	Amos Smith,
N. H. Buck, Corp.	Henry S. Learnard,
Preston Taybor, Music.	Judson Story,
Elijah Story, " "	Samuel Ufford,
<i>Privates.</i>	Wait Davison,
R. W. Ballard,	Calvin Howard,
Isaac T. Story,	Haskell Lewis,
Theron Webster,	Harrison Story,
Ichabod Orton,	Henry Persons,
Leonard Pease,	Sylvester Hancock,
Luther Dinsmore,	Martin Merrill,
Merritt Hawley,	Laman Hastings,
Newell Bascomb,	Joseph M. Learnard,
Thomas Lahill,	Ezekiel Morse,
Ambrose Eggleston,	Levi Robinson, (team.)
Master C. Warren,	James S. Wilson,
Darius Cox,	Henry Maxfield,
Ichabod B. Warren,	Giles S. Taylor,
Carleton Learnard,	Ara Wilkins,
	Wheeler Marsh.

The town of Fairfax furnished five commissioned officers in the war of the rebellion.

William Symons, 1st lieutenant, company K, 6th regiment, was mustered into service with the regiment, Sept. 16, 1861, and served

until April 19, 1862, when he was honorably discharged for disability.

John R. Halbert, 1st lieutenant, company K, 11th regiment, was mustered into service with his regiment, Sept. 1, 1862, and was discharged at Washington, March 14, 1863.

Charles H. Brush, 1st lieutenant, company B, 11th regiment, was mustered into the service with the regiment a private in company K, Sept. 1, 1862, promoted corporal Nov. 5, 1862, sergeant, Aug. 24, 1863, 1st sergeant, Jan. 18, 1864, and 2d lieutenant of the company, Sept. 2, 1864. He was transferred to company L, May 31, 1865, to company B, June 24, 1865, was promoted and mustered 1st lieutenant of the company, July 12, 1865, and was mustered out of service, Aug. 25, 1865.

George Buck, Jr., 1st lieutenant company H, 2d regiment, was mustered in corporal June 20, 1861, and promoted sergeant, Aug. 1, 1863. He re-enlisted Jan. 31, 1864, was wounded in the Wilderness, May 5, 1864; promoted 1st sergeant, Sept. 1, 1864; 1st lieutenant and mustered Feb. 7, 1865; was mustered out of service July 15, 1865.

J. Sherman Halbert, 2d lieutenant company A, 9th regiment, was mustered into service with the regiment, sergeant of company A, July 9, 1862, promoted 1st sergeant July 1, 1863; 2d lieutenant and mustered Jan. 10, 1865, and was mustered out of service June 13, 1865.

The following is the roll of enlisted men of of Fairfax, who served in the civil war of 1861:

First Regiment.

Name.	Rank.	Co.	Date of Muster.	Remarks.
Bellows, Osman F.	Mus.	C	May 2, '61.	Mustered out of service Aug. 15, '61.
Bowditch, Josiah B.	Priv.	"	"	"
Graham, Albert	"	H	"	"

Second Regiment.

Blake, Sarvarnard	Priv.	H	June 20, '61.	Deserted Sept. 30, '63.
Buck, George, Jr.	"	"	"	Promoted 1st Lieut. Feb. 7, '65.
Butler, Jed. C.	"	"	April 12, '62.	Mustered out of service July 15, '65.
Dunbar, Norman	"	"	June 20, '61.	Discharged Sept. 14, '61.
Felton, Joseph C.	"	"	April 12, '61.	Killed at Cold Harbor June 8, '64.
Hamblin, Moses I.	"	K	June 20, '61.	Discharged Dec. 29, '61.
Lathe, Isaac C.	"	H	April 12, '62.	Deserted Aug. 5, '62.
Loveland, Lucius J.	"	"	June 20, '61.	Discharged Feb. 1, '65.
Maxfield, Hampton L.	"	"	"	Pro. sergt. mustered out July 15, '65.
McCartney, James	"	"	"	Discharged Sept. 14, '61.
Merrill, Adrian J.	"	"	"	Prp. sergt., discharged July 29, '64.
Naylor, Francis J.	"	"	"	Deserted June 20, '61.
Paris, Alonzo	"	"	"	Died Aug. 26, '62.
Picknell, Walter S.	"	"	"	Deserted Jan. 20, '62.
Soule, Hiram E.	"	"	"	Died of wounds July 7, '63.
Ufford, Zadock	Corp.	"	"	Pro. sergt. maj., killed May 5, '64.
Wells, William L.	"	"	"	Died Oct. 22, '63.

Third Regiment.

Johnson, Frank A.	Priv.	A	Sept. 13, '64.	Pro. corp., mustered out June 19, '65.
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Fifth Regiment.

Brown, Eben	Priv.	K	Sept. 16, '61.	Deserted Feb. 28, '63.
Caswell, Azro	"	A	"	Tr. to vet. res. corps May 15, '64.
Colby, Orrin B.	Priv.	K	"	Mustered out of service Sept. 16, '64.
French, Albert	"	"	"	Died Feb. 28, '63.
Foss, Edwin J.	"	"	Feb. 29, '64.	Discharged May 14, '65.
Graham, Albert	Sergt.	"	Sept. 16, '61.	Deserted Sept. 17, '62.
Maxfield, Arthur	Priv.	"	"	Died Dec. 12, '61.
Maxfield, John H.	"	"	"	Discharged Oct. 31, '62.
Minor, Hannibal	"	"	"	Sept. 17, '62.
Rogers, Joseph E.	Corp.	"	"	Nov. 2, '62.
Rogers, Reuben M.	Priv.	"	April 12, '62.	Killed at Spottsylvania May 12, '64.
Rogers, Thomas N.	"	"	Sept. 16, '61.	Mustered out of service June 29, '65.
Shirley, John	"	"	"	"
St. Johns, Joseph	"	"	"	Pro. corp., must. out
Warner, Charles	"	"	"	Mustered out of service Sept. 15, '64.
Wood, Stoughton	"	"	"	Discharged June 17, '62.

Fourth Regiment.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Co.</i>	<i>Date of Muster.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Davison, Benjamin S.	Priv.	I	Oct. 15, '61.	Discharged Nov. 28, '62.
Houss, James	"	K	"	" Dec. 28, '62.
Halbert, Vernon W.	"	A	July 13, '63.	Mustered out of service June 28, '65.
McGlandin, Erasmus	"	I	Oct. 15, '61.	Lost in action June 29, '62.

Seventh Regiment.

Dorwin, Orrin	Priv.	E	Feb. 12, '62.	Died Sept. 19, '62.
Lawyer, John	"	F	"	Deserted Sept. 27, '64.
Quirk, Edward	"	B	Sept. 15, '64.	Mustered out of service July 14, '65.

Eighth Regiment.

Bellows, Osmond F.	Priv.	F	Feb. 18, '62.	Mustered out of service June 22, '65.
Chittenden, Cassius C.	"	E	Dec. 29, '63.	" " " 28, '65.
Wiswell, John C.	"	C	March 30, '65.	" " " "
Minor, Peter	"	F	Feb. 18 '62.	Discharged Sept. 4, '62.

Ninth Regiment.

Blake, Benjamin M.	Priv.	A	July 9, '62.	Discharged Oct. 17, '62.
Bowditch, Josiah B.	Serg't	"	"	Reduced, mustered out June 13, '65.
Halbert, John S.	"	"	"	Promoted 2d lieutenant.
Lowell, Harrison	Priv.	H	"	Discharged May 19, '63.
Van Ormand, Roger W.	"	"	"	Pro. sergt., mustered out June 12, '65.
Stackney, Edward E.	"	B	Dec. 29, '63.	Tr. to Co. C, " Aug 2, '65.

Tenth Regiment.

Cross, John	Priv.	I	Sept. 1, '62.	Mustered out of service June 22, '65.
Casavant, Jerome B.	"	D	Sept. 19, '64.	" " " "
Daniels, Noble B.	"	I	Sept. 1, '62.	" " " 30, '65.
Davis, Hiram H.	"	"	"	" " " "
Dunbar, Norman	"	"	"	Died May 28, '63.
Hickok, Myron W.	"	F	"	Pro. corp., mustered out June 22, '65.
Howard, Edgar O.	"	"	"	" " " "
Howard, Frederick W.	"	"	"	Killed at Cold Harbor June 1, '64.
Learnard, Alvah N.	"	I	"	Mustered out of service June 22, '65.
Learnard, Nelson	"	"	"	Deserted.
Mudgett, Edgar D.	"	"	March 4, '63.	Mustered out of service June 29, '65.
Mudgett, Jay O.	"	"	Sept. 1, '62.	Tr. to vet. res. corps June 9, '64.
Naylor, Edward	"	"	"	Discharged March 22, '64.
Searle, Harmon H.	"	"	"	Missing in action Oct. 12, '63.
Shepard, William S.	Corp.	"	"	Discharged March 22, '64.
Watson, Charles H.	Music	"	"	Mustered out of service June 22, '65.

Eleventh Regiment.

Beach, Abram K.	Priv.	K	Sept. 1, '62.	Tr. to vet. res. corps March 15, '64.
Bell, Jerome W.	"	"	"	" " " "
Bellus, Manly E.	"	"	"	Pro. sergt., killed at Cedar Creek Oct. 19, '64.
Brush, Charles H.	"	"	"	Pro. corp., pro. sergt., do. 2d lieutenant.
Buck, Julius M.	"	"	"	Pro. corp., mustered out June 24, '65.
Chamberlain, Benj. F.	"	"	"	" " " "
Davis, Lysander I.	"	"	"	Mustered out of service " "
Driscoll, Patrick	"	"	"	" " " "
Farnworth, James C.	"	"	"	Died July 27, '64.
Hammond, Lionel	"	"	"	Transferred to vet. res. corps.
Howard, John S. 2d	"	"	"	Mustered out of service June 24, '65.
Howard, Keyes	"	"	"	Died at Andersonville Oct. 15, '64.
Hunt, Frederick S.	"	"	"	Mustered out of service June 24, '65.
Hunt, George	"	"	"	Pro. corp., mustered out " "
Hunt, Henry H.	"	"	"	Pro. corp., died April 13, '63.
Hunt, Palmer	"	"	"	Mustered out of service May 13, '65.
Kenfield, Benjamin	"	"	"	Tr. to vet. res. corps, Nov. 30, '63.
Kennison, David F.	"	"	"	" " " March 15, '64.
Kidder, Nelson	"	"	"	Died April 8, '63.
Pierce, Stillman A.	"	"	"	Mustered out of service June 29, '65.
Provost, Henry	"	"	"	" " " 24, '65.
Provost, Nelson	"	"	"	" " " "
Robinson, George A.	"	"	"	Discharged June 12, '65.
Rowley, Calvin J.	"	"	"	Died at Raleigh N. C. April 12, '65.
Roberts, Jonathan M.	"	"	Dec. 1, '63.	Died at Andersonville Sept. 7, '64.
Shepard, Henry	"	C	Nov. 16, '63.	Tr. to Co. B, mustered out Aug. 25, '65.

Name.	Rank.	Co.	Date of Muster.	Remarks.
Safford, George H.	Priv.	A	Sept. 1, '62.	Discharged May 21, '64.
Spaulding, Stephen W.	"	K	"	Died Feb. 22, '63.
Thomas, Lewis	"	"	"	Mustered out of service June 24, '65.
Ufford, Page	"	"	"	Pro. sergt., mustered out May 18, '65.
Weaver, Jacob	"	"	"	Discharged May 6, '65.

Seventeenth Regiment.

Burns, Chester R.	Priv.	D	March 3, '64.	Deserted April 9, '64.
Jordan, Albert E.	"	A	"	Died at Andersonville July 24, '64.
Kennison, Samuel J.	"	A	Jan. 5, '64.	Tr. to Co. D, missing in action Sept. 30, '64.
Minor, Lewis Jr.	"	"	"	Discharged May 29, '65.
Minor, Lewis Sr.	Corp.	"	"	Mustered out of service July 14, '65.
Marvin, Andrew J.	Priv.	D	March 3, '64.	Died of wounds about June 10, '64.
Maher, James	"	"	March 23, '65.	Mustered out of service July, '65.
Naylor, Francis	"	"	March 3, '64.	Tr. to Co. A, deserted May, '64.
Parizeau, Prosper	"	A	Jan. 5, '64.	Mustered out of service July 14, '65.
Seymour, John	"	"	"	Tr. to Co. D, discharged April 17, '64.
Tulley, Barney	"	K	Sept. 18, '64.	Mustered out of service June 2, '65.
Tuttle, Marvin E.	"	D	March 28, '65.	" " Aug. 7, '65.
Whitford, Cyrus H.	"	K	Sept. 14, '64.	" " June 2, '65.
Young, Lewis Jr.	"	"	March 24, '64.	Deserted Sept. 24, '64.

First Vermont Cavalry.

Beeman, Orvis P.	Corp.	B	Nov. 19, '61.	Killed at Gettysburgh July 3, '63.
Brown, Jude	Priv.	"	"	Missing in action May 5, '64.
Hickok, Charles	"	"	"	Discharged Oct. 23, '62.
Johnson, Hiram B.	"	"	"	Pro. corp., missing in action Oct. 11, '63.
Jackson, Hiram F.	"	M	Sept. 17, '64.	Mustered out of service June 21, '65.
Merrill, Benson J.	"	I	Sept. 26, '62.	Died at Andersonville Aug. 30, '64.
Ryan, Thomas G.	"	A	Nov. 19, '61.	Mustered out of service Nov. 18, '64.
Soule, Eguene B.	Corp.	B	"	Discharged Oct. 31, '62.
Strong, Robert	Priv.	D	Sept. 16, '64.	Tr. to Co. C, mustered out Aug. 9, '65.
Ufford, Samuel	Corp.	B	Nov. 19, '61.	Pro. sergt., mustered out Nov. 18, '64.
Yates, Edmund	Priv.	"	"	discharged June 16, '65.

Second Regt. U. S. & S.

Bliss, Waitstill	Pri.	H	Dec. 31, '61.	Discharged Sept. 1, '62.
King, William G.	"	"	"	Died May 28, '62.
Northrup, Ezekiel B.	Corp.	"	"	Discharged Feb. 13, '62.

Third Vermont Battery.

Bentch, Peter	Priv.	"	Jan. 1, '64.	Died April 21, '64.
Minor, George	"	"	"	Mustered out of service June 15, '65.
Minor, Peter	"	"	"	"

Frontier Cavalry.

McNeal, William	Priv.	F	Jan. 10, '65.	Mustered out of service June 27, '65.
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Veteran Reserve Corps.

Hickok, Charles H.	Priv.	"	"	"
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Unassigned Recruits.

Drinkwine, John	Priv.	"	April 12, '62.	Deserted April 25, '62.
Trombly, Mitchell	"	"	"	"
Vibbert, Albert N.	"	"	March 28, '65.	Discharged May 12, '65.
Vibbert, Nelson	"	"	"	"
James, Charles	"	"	Sept. 14, '64.	No record since muster.

The following, by the local writer of the town history of Fairfax—written in part during the war, and the remainder after the war closed—will be of interest in explanation of, and in addition to the muster-roll herewith presented:

First Vermont Volunteers, or 3-months men.

Edson Brigham,—not born in town.
Edson Rodgers,—a native of the town.
C. G. Tabor,—not born in town.

Second Vermont Volunteers, Co. H.

William Wells, Corp.,—born in town.
George Buck, do.
Zadock Ufford, do.
Adrian Merrill,—born in town.
Lucius Loveland,—do.
Hampton Maxfield,—do.
Alonzo Parria,—do.
Joseph Felton,—do.

Hiram Soule,—do.
 Norman Dunbar,—do., discharged.
 Jed Butler,—do.
 Henry Meeker,—not a native of the town.
 James McCarty,—do.

Wounded at the battle of Bull Run, and discharged:

George Crown,—not a native.
 Survanard Blake,—do.
 Alfred French,—do., discharged
 Moses Hamlin,—do. do.
 Caswell Dimmick,—do.
 Eben Brown.

First Vermont Cavalry.

Orvis P. Beeman,—born in town.
 Samuel Ufford,—do.
 Mark Rodgers,—do.
 William Rodgers,—do.
 Eugene B. Soule,—not born in town.
 Jude Brown,—do.
 Hiram B. Johnson,—do.
 Charles Hickok,—do.
 Peter Young,—do.
 Edmund Yates.

Fifth Vermont Volunteers.

Charles Warner,—not born in town.
 Albert Graham,—do., went in the First.
 Ed. Rodgers,—native, went in the First.
 Moulton Rodgers,—native.
 Henry St. Lewis,—do.
 Cornelius St. Lewis,—do.
 Alfred St. Lewis,—do.
 Stoughton Wood,—do.
 John Shirley,—not a native.
 Arthur Maxfield,—native.
 W. Simonds,—1st Lieut., (English.)
 Orine Colby.

Sixth Vermont Volunteers.

Benjamin Davidson,—native.
 Erastus McLaughlin,—not born in town.
 Peter Minor.
 John Lawson.

Co. H, 2d U. S. Sharpshooters.

W. T. King,—native, died of fever.
 E. Bradley Northrup,—not native, discharged.

Ninth Vermont Volunteers.

John S. Halbert,—native.
 R. W. Van Ormand,—not born in town.
 Benjamin Blake,—do.
 Josiah Bowditch,—do., went in the First.

Those serving, and having served in the present war, natives of this town, but enlisted in other places:

Gen. Israel P. Richardson,—in Michigan. I have not the materials to give a sketch of his life—now with Butler's regiment in New Orleans.

Archibald Dewey,—Q. M. 1st Vt. Cavalry.
 Byron Howard,—Capt. 2d Iowa.
 Wm. Beeman,—1st Lieut. Co. B, Vt. Cavalry.
 Wm. Loveland,—Serg't Major 5th Michigan.
 Luther B. Hunt,—2d Lieut., 45th Illinois.
 Sidney Hawky,—2d Serg't, 36th Illinois.
 Willoughby Wells,—Curtis Horse, Minn.
 Noble Buck,—30th Illinois.
 Vernon W. Halbert,—17th Illinois.
 Henry Hitchcock,—killed at Fort Donelson.
 Noyes Learned,—Co. A, 1st Vt. Cavalry.
 Brainard Walker,—1st Vt. Cavalry.
 Elias Smith,—do.
 Osman F. Bellows,—Fifer in the 1st.
 Thomas G. Ryan,—Vt. Cavalry.

March 6, 1863. In addition to the names forwarded in my manuscript to fill the military part of the history of Fairfax, I have further to add those who went out under the last call of 300,000 volunteers.

It gives me pleasure to state, that the quota of Fairfax was filled by pure patriotism. There was no bounty paid by the town, and all who went volunteered for three years; no 9 months men.

There enlisted into Company F, 10th Regiment, recruited at Swanton, Myron W. Hickok and Edgar Howard, native of the town.

Into a company raised at St. Albans, Co. I, 10th: Norman Dunbar, Alvah Learned, Nelson Learned, Jay Mudgett, Edgar Mudgett and Charles Watson, drummer—all natives of the town of Fairfax—and Hiram Davis.

There enlisted in Fairfax, under Capt. J. R. Halbert, Manley Bellus, Henry Hunt, Frederick Hunt, Geo. Hunt, Page Ufford, Julius Buck, Charles Brush, Stephen Spaulding, Keyes Howard, John Howard, George Auldin Robinson, Stephen Chamberlin,—natives of the town, and single; also Henry Provo, Nelson Provo, Jerome Bell, David Kennison, Jacob Weaver, single men. Nelson Kidder, Palmer Hunt, James Farnsworth—natives of the town, and married. Also, Stillman Pierce, Benja. Kenfield, Lionel Hammond, Lysander Davis, Patrick Dricoll, Abraham Beech. These went into Co. K, 11th Vt. Artillery, in which company J. R. Halbert is 1st Lieut.

Benson Merrill went into Co. B, 1st Vt. Cavalry, as a recruit.

FAIRFIELD.

This company of volunteers from Fairfield, Captain George Kimball commanding, was stationed at Swanton in 1813.

George Kimball, *Capt.* Benjamin H. Farmer,
 Aaron Burr, *Lieut.* Benjamin Ayers,
 Wm. Felton, *Ensign.* Thomas Potter,
 Daniel Morse, *Serjt.* Joseph Ladd,
 James Johnson, Reuben Brown,
 William Ovitt, Abel Johnson,
 Joseph M. Potter, Warren Chafy,
 Jerimah Meacham, Warren Danforth,
 Samuel Johnson, Allen Pratt,
 Samuel W. Morris, Philetus Sweetland,
 Eli W. Bush, Samuel Hedge,
 Isaac Bigelow, Simeon Darling,
 Hiram Fassett, Asa Ladd, Jr.,
 Zebulon Leach, John Follett,
 John B. Mitchell, Wait Hopkins,
 Samuel Alford, Samuel Corlias,
 Brinton Freeman, Nehemiah Phillips,
 William Sanders, Thomas Martin,
 Jabez Keep, Thomas Hall,
 David Jewett, David Mitchell,
 Joseph Wright, Nath'l B. Beardaley,
 Abial Hibbard, James Stone, Jr.,
 John Johnson, George Peckham,
 Mathew Beach, John Bradley,
 James Canvass, L. Lockwood,
 Benjamin F. Barnes, Lyman Leach,
 Josiah Sheldon, Hubbell Mitchell.
 Ell. G. Heinenway,

Captain Wooster's Company volunteered to go to Plattsburgh, Sept. 11, 1814, from Fairfield. This roll is not complete; it lacks about 20 names, not obtained.

Benj. Wooster, *Capt.* O. Sherwood,
 Joseph Soule, Luther Wright,

Eli Sherwood, Elias Sherwood,
 Thomas Taylor, Salmon Soule
 Aaron Burr, Joseph Soule,
 John P. Wright, Daniel Read,
 Anson Buck, Zotman Sherwood,
 Timothy Soule, Samuel Payne.

The town of Fairfield furnished four commissioned officers to the service in the civil war of 1861, viz.:

Hamilton S. Gilbert, captain company E, 12th regiment, was mustered into the service with the regiment, Oct. 4, 1862, and was mustered out of service with the same, July 14, 1863.

William H. Wright, captain, was mustered in sergeant of company C, with the 5th regiment, Sept. 16, 1861, re-enlisted Dec. 15, 1863; was promoted 1st lieutenant and mustered, Aug. 10, 1864; captain of the company Jan. 1, 1865, and was mustered out of service June 29, 1865.

Waterman F. Corey, 1st lieutenant, and adjutant of the 3d regiment, was mustered into the service with the regiment, July 16, 1861, 1st lieutenant of company H; was promoted to be adjutant of the regiment, Sept. 25, 1861, and resigned July 24, 1862.

Seth W. Langdon, assistant-surgeon 17th regiment, enlisted a private in the 5th Vermont volunteers, and was mustered into service a recruit, Aug. 15, 1864, was promoted assistant-surgeon of the 17th regiment, Nov. 21, 1864, mustered as such March 11, 1865, and was mustered out of service, July 14 1865.

The roll of enlisted men of Fairfield is as follows:

First Regiment.

Name.	Rank.	Co.	Date of Muster.	Remarks.
Blair, Israel	Priv.	C	May 2, '61.	Mustered out of service Aug. 15, '61.
Gilbert, Hamilton S.	"	"	"	"
Marvin, Squire A.	"	"	"	"
Merrill, Romeo W.	"	"	"	"
Merrill, Oscar	"	"	"	"
Phelps, Henry	"	"	"	"
Reed, Ephraim S.	"	"	"	"
Rodgers, Joseph E.	"	"	"	"
Sturtevant, John H.	"	"	"	"

Second Regiment.

Chase, Walter	Priv.	H	June 20, '61.	Discharged March 25, '63.
Cooley, William	"	D	July 15, '63.	Died in rebel prison Nov. 23, '64.
Hogaboom, Jay	"	H	Dec. 31, '63.	Discharged April 22, '64.
Mulhulum, Wm.	"	C	Dec. 30, '63.	Absent, wounded, gen. hosp. July 15, '65.
Warren, Amos	"	"	"	Discharged March 21, '64.

Third Regiment.

Barlow, Clarence	Priv.	B	April 12, '62.	Deserted Jan. 24, '63.
Belcer, William	"	F	Jan. 5, '64.	Killed near Petersburg June 20, '64.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Co.</i>	<i>Date of Muster.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Blainshaw, Joseph	Priv.	H	Jan. 5, '64.	Died of wounds Aug. 28, '64.
Bro, Nelson	"	"	"	Trans. to Co. K, mustered out July 11, '65.
Colburn, Egbert C.	"	"	Dec. 25, '63.	Pro. corp., tr. to Co. K, must. out "
Leach, Edgar D.	"	"	"	Tr. to Co. K, deserted Oct. 28, '64.
Mitchell, Wesley	"	"	July 16, '61.	Discharged Feb. 27, '63.
Olds, Harmon D.	"	"	"	Tr. to V. R. corps, must. out July 27, '64.
Provost, Antoine	"	"	Jan. 5, '64.	Tr. to Co. C, mustered out July 11, '65.
Rev. I. Ephraim H.	"	B	April 12, '62	Pro. sergt., mustered out April 22, '65.
Scaries, David A.	"	H	July 16, '61.	Died Jan., 1863.
Sturges, Allen B.	Sergt.	"	"	Mustered out of service July 27, '64.
Sturges, Ezra B.	"	"	"	"
Sturges, Smith	Priv.	"	"	Pro. corp., must. out "

Fourth Regiment.

Simpson, Isaac P. Priv. H Aug. 15, '64. Tr. to Co. C, must. out June 19, '65.

Fifth Regiment.

Bartle, Arthur W. W. Priv. C Oct. 31, '61. Discharged May 5, '62.
 Carroll, Michael " " Sept. 16, '61. Mustered out of service Sept. 15, '64.
 Carroll, Peter E. " " " In the navy, April 18, '64.
 Conger, Rufus " " " Discharged July 14, '62.
 Fassett, Garland " K " " Dec. 10, '61.
 Fernix, Joseph " A " " Killed Wilderness May 6, '64.
 Finnegan, Barney " C " " Killed Sav. Station June 29, '62.
 Gomon, Lewis " A " " Killed Wilderness May 5, '64.
 Haniel, Joseph " " " Pro. corp., killed Wilderness May 5, '64.
 Leach, Noah Parker " E April 12, '62. Deserted Dec. 20, '62.
 Lee, Hubbell " A Sept. 16, '61. Discharged, previous to 1864.
 Marvin, Julius H. Corp. C " " Pro sergt., mustered out March 25, '65.
 Marvin, Squire A. Priv. " April 12, '62. Wounded and discharged Aug. '63.
 Mitchell, George " A " " Discharged Feb. 11, '63.
 Nicholas, John " C Sept. 16, '61. Pro. corp., mustered out July 11, '65.
 Nodon, Antoine " A " " Deserted Oct. 28, '62.
 Olds, Harmon D. " C Aug. 16, '64. Mustered out of service June 19, '65.
 Sherwood, Homer " K Sept. 16, '61. Dropped from the rolls Sept. 17, '62.
 Shortliff, Frank " A April 12, '62. Discharged June 11, '62.
 Sinalley, John " C Sept. 16, '62. Supposed to have been discharged.
 Sturdevant, John H. Corp. " " Reduced, died of wounds Aug. 2, '64.
 Wright, William H. Sergt. " " Promoted 1st lieutenant Aug. 10 '64.

Sixth Regiment.

Boylan, James Priv. K Oct. 15, '61. Discharged Nov. 22, '62.
 Clarey, Patrick " " " March 6, '62.
 Forbes, William H. " C Feb. 16, '65. Mustered out of service June 26, '65.
 Green, Joseph " K Feb. 13, '65. Absent, sick June 26, '65.
 Holmes, Orrin " " Oct. 15, '61. Discharged Dec. 28, '62.
 Maloney, Martin " " " Tr. to vet. res. corps, Dec. 15, '63.

Seventh Regiment.

Atwell, Frank B. Priv. E Aug. 26, '64. Mustered out of service July 14, '65.
 Bullett, Charles B. " C Feb. 22, '65. Mustered out of service Feb. 22, '63.
 Croft, John Wesley. " F Feb. 12, '62. Died Aug. 5, '62.
 Fitch, James L. " " " Died July 2, '62.
 Fowler, Jacob R. " E Aug. 27, '64. Mustered out of service Aug. 1, '65.
 Gardener, Thomas " F Feb. 12, '62. Re-enlisted, deserted Sept. 27, '64.
 Griffin, Chauncey D. " " March 1, '65. Mustered out of service Aug. 18, '65.
 Hatch, Alfred " " Feb. 12, '62. " " March 14, '66.
 Hatch, John E. " " Feb. 28, '62. Died Oct. 8, '62.
 Kennedy John " D Feb. 13, '65. Mustered out of service March 14, '66.
 Montefiore, Joseph " F Feb. 22, '65. " " Feb. 22, '66.
 McKinney, John " " Feb. 12, '62. Died Sept. 22, '62.
 Noe, Joseph " A " " Discharged Feb. 25, '63.
 Stickney, Elroy S. " K Aug. 18, '64. Mustered out of service May 18, '65.
 Teauge, Mathew M. " F Feb. 12, '62. " " March 14, '66.
 Teauge, John " " Aug. 15, '64. " " July 14, '65.
 Parker, William M. " I Dec. 25, '63. Pro. sergt., mustered out March 14, '66.

Eighth Regiment.

Barker, Levi Priv. F Feb. 18, '62. Mustered out of service June 30, '65.
 Clary, Patrick " D Jan. 5 '64. " " 28, '65.

Name.	Rank.	Co.	Date of Muster.	Remarks.
Inglis, John	Priv.	F	Aug. 15, '64.	Mustered out of service June 28, '65.
Jennings, Gustavus F.	"	"	Feb. 18, '62.	" " 22, '64.
Kirk, Richard	"	I	Feb. 6, '65.	" " 28, '65.
Monahan, Samuel	"	D	Feb. 10, '65.	" " " "
Phelps, Henry W.	"	F	Feb. 18, '62.	Pro. corp., mustered out June 22, '64.
Provost, Columbus	"	"	Aug. 15, '64.	Mustered out of service June 1, '65.
Wedge, Hiram	"	I	Feb. 6, '65.	" " 28, '65.

Ninth Regiment.

Bessey, Edgar P.	Priv.	A	Aug. 11, '64.	Mustered out of service June 13, '65.
Eldred, Warner	"	"	July 9, '62.	Deserted Oct. '62.
Finnegan, John D.	"	H	" "	Pro. corp., mustered out June 13, '65.
Gilley, Elbridge H.	"	"	Jan. 5, '64.	Died Oct. 20, '64.
Gilley, George A.	"	"	" "	Tr. to Co. C, mustered out Dec. 1, '65.
Leach, Lucius W.	"	A.	July 9, '62.	Mustered out of service June 13, '65.
Wilcox, Julius	"	"	Aug. 11, '64.	" " " "

Tenth Regiment.

Baraboo, John	Priv.	I	Sept. 1, '62.	Died Sept. 22, '64.
Eldred, Stephen A.	"	"	" "	Tr. to vet. res. corps., must. out July 15, '65.
Flood, Wooster S.	"	"	" "	Mustered out of service June 22, '65.
Fisher, Lewis L.	"	"	" "	Killed at Cold Harbor June 1, '64.
Gould, Hannibal H.	"	"	" "	Died Dec. 22, '62.
Leach, Palmer C.	"	"	" "	Mustered out of service June 22, '65.
McNany, James	"	"	" "	Discharged May 8, '64.
Minor, Joseph	"	"	" "	Died Aug. 18, '63.
Powell, Charles A.	"	F	" "	Dis. Aug. 18, '64, for pro. in col'd troops.
Powell, Edward H.	Sergt.	"	" "	Dis. by order war department, Dec. 7, '63.
Schoolcraft, Ibra	Priv.	I	" "	Died Feb. 22, '64.
St. Germain, Charles	"	"	" "	Died Dec. 14, '62.
St. Germain, John	"	"	" "	Deserted Jan. 18, '64.
Wheelock, Addison	"	"	" "	Pro. corp., discharged May 12, '65.
Wheelock, Alden D.	"	"	" "	Discharged Feb. 10, '63.

Eleventh Regiment.

Newton, Jason	Priv.	L	Aug. 22, '64.	Mustered out of service June 24, '65.
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Twelfth Regiment.

Belcher, James	Priv.	E	Oct. 4, '62.	Mustered out of service July 14, '63.
Brown, Herbert C.	"	"	" "	Discharged Jan. 31, '63.
Bush, Nelson H.	Priv.	E	" "	Mustered out of service July 14, '63.
Dimon, Elias H.	"	"	" "	Died Dec. 8, '62.
Dockey, Edward	"	"	" "	Mustered out of service July 14, '63.
Dorkins, Joseph	"	"	" "	" " " "
Enright, Thomas	"	"	" "	Died May 9, '63.
Fitch, John A.	Sergt.	"	" "	Mustered out of service July 14, '63.
Gilbert, Levi	Priv.	"	" "	" " " "
Gilbert, Lyman E.	"	"	" "	" " " "
Hill, Edwin R.	"	"	" "	" " " "
Hubbell, Edgar E.	"	"	" "	Discharged March 9, '63.
Hyde, William D.	"	"	" "	Died June 2, '63.
Little, Charles	"	"	" "	Mustered out of service July 14, '63.
Mayer, Albert	"	"	" "	" " " "
McColiff, William	"	"	" "	Died Feb. 4, '63.
McDermot, William	Corp.	"	" "	Mustered out of service July 14, '63.
McEnany, Peter	"	"	" "	" " " "
Merrill, Oscar J.	Sergt.	"	" "	" " " "
Mitchell, Silas	Priv.	"	" "	" " " "
Northrup, Julian N.	"	"	" "	" " " "
O'Neal, William	"	"	" "	Died April 21, '63.
Page, Nelson N.	"	"	" "	Mustered out of service July 14, '63.
Parady, Hiram J.	"	"	" "	Died May 27, '63.
Rye, Edgar	"	"	" "	Mustered out of service July 14, '63.
Rye, William	"	"	" "	" " " "
Sherwood, Ralph	"	"	" "	" " " "
Sturgess, Albert	Corp.	"	" "	" " " "
Sturgess, Noah D.	Priv.	"	" "	" " " "
Terney, John	"	"	" "	" " " "
Twigg, Bartholomew	"	"	" "	" " " "

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Co.</i>	<i>Date of Muster.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Wakeman, Walter	Priv.	E	Oct. 4th, '62.	Mustered out of service July 14, '63
Warren, Lester J.	Corp.	E	"	"
Westcott, David B.	Priv.	"	"	Died April 20, '63.
Westcott, Hiram N.	"	"	"	Discharged April 25, '63.
White, Wallace W.	"	"	"	Mustered out of service July 14, '63.
Whitney, Isaac	"	"	"	"

Seventeenth Regiment.

Bartle, Arthur W.	Corp.	A	Jan. 5, '64.	Pro. sergt., mustered out July 14, '65.
Balcher, James	Priv.	D	Feb. 22, '64.	Deserted March 8, '64.
Brown, Daniel C.	"	A	Jan. 5, '64.	Died at Danville, Va. Oct. 27, '64.
Brown, Merritt	"	"	"	Mustered out of service July 14, '65.
Corse George C.	"	K	Feb. 13, '65.	"
Doane, Henry M.	Wag'n'r	A	Jan. 5, '64.	"
Frazier, Lav	Priv.	"	March 3, '64.	Discharged July 15, '65.
Frazier, Peter Jr.	"	D	"	Deserted March 20, '64.
Holmes, Curtis A.	"	A	Jan. 5, '64.	Tr. to Co. D, died Aug. 26, '64.
Holmes, Orrin	"	"	"	mustered out July 14, '65.
Lallock, John	"	D	March 3, '64	Pro. corp., tr. to Co. A, must. out July 14, '65.
Lee, Hubbell	"	A	Jan. 5, '64.	Died of wounds June 3, '64.
Mitchell, Isaac	"	"	"	Killed at Spottsylvania May 12, '64.
Searles, Harvey E.	"	"	"	Discharged May 23, '65.
Tweedale, John W.	"	"	"	Died of wounds June 16, '64.

First Vermont Cavalry.

Avery, Seymour	Priv.	L	Sept. 29, '62.	Mustered out of service June 21, '65
Blair, Samuel	"	B	Nov. 19, '61.	Died Oct. 26, '62.
Dane, Job R.	Wag'n'r	M	Dec. 31 '62.	Died Jan. 30, '63.
Dufer, Simon	Priv.	B	Nov. 19, '61.	Tr. to Co. E, mustered out Aug. 9, '65.
Hall, Harmon D.	Corp.	B	"	Pro. sergt., killed Aug. 25, '64.
Hull, George J.	Priv.	"	"	Mustered out of service March 4, '65.
Hand, John	"	L	Aug. 29, '64.	" June 21, '65.
Merrill, Romeo W.	Priv.	K	Nov. 19, '61.	Discharged Dec. 12, '62.
Minor, Edgar S.	"	B	Aug. 22, '64.	Mustered out of service May 22, '65.
Nailor, Edward	"	"	Aug. 20, '64.	Pro. corp., mustered out June 21, '65.
Page, Joseph A.	"	H	Sept. 26, '62.	Tr. to V. R. C., discharged Sept. 26, '63.
Robash, Louis	"	I	Sept. 1, '64.	Blacksmith, mustered out June 21, '65.
Sherwood, Bradford	"	K	Nov. 19 '61.	Mustered out of service Nov. 18, '64.
Sherwood, Sanford	"	"	"	"
St. Germain, Marshall	"	B	"	" Feb. 6, '65.
Sturtevant, Josiah	Sadl'r	L	Sept. 29, '62.	" June 21, '65.
Sherwood, Seth	Priv.	K	Nov. 2, '63.	Pro. corp., tr. to Co. C, must. out June 21, '65.
Shanahan, Patrick	"	L	Aug. 19, '64.	Mustered out of service June 21, '65.
Smalley, William	"	K	Aug. 21, '64.	Blacksmith, mustered out "
Sullivan, John	"	H	Sept. 26, '62.	Killed at Gettysburgh July 3, '63.

Second Regiment U. S. & R.

Chase Walter,	Priv.	E	Jan. 5, '63.	Pro. corp., tr. to Co. G, 4th, must. out July 13, '65.
Darling, Aquilla	"	"	Jan. 5, '64.	Tr. to Co. G, 4th vols. "
Fleury, Thomas	"	"	Jan. 5, '63.	Tr. to Co. H, 4th, in Hosp. July 13, '65.
Law, James jr.	"	"	"	" G, " mustered out "
Low, John jr.	"	"	"	Died of wounds Aug. 22, '64.
Leach, Luther	"	"	Aug. 26, '64.	Tr. to Co. G, 4th, mustered out June 9, '65.
Leach, Napoleon	"	"	"	" June 8, '65.
McGetrick, Felix W.	"	"	Jan. 5, '64.	" 24, '65.
White, Wallace W.	"	"	"	"
Leach, Lyman B.	"	F	"	" July 13, '65.

Frontier Cavalry.

Barroux, Wm. A. jr.	Priv.	F	Jan. 10, '65.	Mustered out of service June 27, '65.
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Navy.

Minor Albert				No record.
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Unassigned Recruits.

Clark Jacob	Priv.		Dec. 25, '63.	Deserted.
Mitchell, Wesley M.	"		Dec. 23, '63.	Deserted before leaving the State.
Symonds, William	"		Aug. 11, '64.	Mustered out of service May 28, '65.

FLETCHER.

The military record of Fletcher, until the breaking out of the Rebellion, is of little account. At that time an Independent State Company existed, having been organized in 1858. This company was known as the "Green Mountain Riflemen," and when President Lincoln issued the call for 75,000 men, many of its members responded cheerfully. Though quite a number of the men belonging to it, resided in Fairfax, its principal officers were residents of Fletcher, as were also the majority of the privates.

Captain Z. W. Strait was appointed recruiting officer and ordered to fill his company and be ready to join the 1st regiment of three months men; but before this could be done, the regiment was full and off to the war. This produced a change in the programme, for the Government at once required enlistments for three years, and many withdrew, others quickly took their places, and the company was ready to join the 2d regiment for three years. Captain Z. W. Strait being over age, was not mustered into the United States service, and William T. Burnham, of Montpelier, was mustered in captain instead.

Fletcher furnished three commissioned officers in the civil war of 1861, viz:

Jerome B. Case, 1st lieutenant of company H, 2d regiment Vermont volunteers, was mustered into service with his company June 20, 1861, and resigned Sept. 14, 1861.

Chester K. Leach, 1st lieutenant of company H, 2d regiment Vermont volunteers, was mustered into service 2d lieutenant of the company June 20, 1861, promoted 1st lieutenant Sept. 14, 1861, and was mustered out of service June 29, 1864.

Rufus Kinsley, lieutenant in the 74th U. S. infantry (colored), was mustered into service corporal in company F, 8th Vermont volunteers Feb. 18, 1862; was detailed quartermaster for contrabands, afterwards as teacher of Freedmen, and being a practical printer, was detailed to do the printing for the regiment. His brother William in service in the same company, worked in the printing-office with him as apprentice and "devil." He re-en-

listed Oct. 1, 1863, was soon after transferred and promoted lieutenant as above, and was mustered out of service in June, 1865.

Of the number of enlisted men, the local historian gives a full record and makes especial mention as follows:

Charles R. Blair, of company H, 2d regiment, 23 years of age, served 3 years without missing a roll-call, except when on duty; Charles W. Bingham, same company, who was discharged Dec. 31, 1862, on account of sickness, has not fully recovered, but is able to be in business, having graduated at Commercial College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in December, 1864; Vernon D. Rood was wounded in the thigh with canister-shot June 27, 1862, at Savage Station, taken prisoner to Richmond, Va., paroled 4 weeks later, served afterwards as ward-master in McClellan's Hospital, Hampton, Va., was transferred to vet. res. corps, Sept. 1863, and served until his term of service expired.

William W. Kinsley, 8th regiment, was severely wounded in both legs and in the back at the siege of Fort Hudson, transferred to vet. res. corps, and discharged June 24, 1864, re-enlisted in the vet. res. corps August, 1864; William L. Kinsley, company F, 8th Vermont, was detailed as Assistant Q. M. to contrabands, printer with his brother, discharged June, 1864, re-enlisted as a veteran in Co. H, 2d Vermont regiment, August, 1864, wounded in arm at Cedar Creek, in the head at Petersburg, was promoted corporal and discharged; Alonzo Kinsley, Co. H, 2d regiment, wounded in the breast at the first battle of Bull Run, and afterwards served as hospital steward at Annapolis, Md., and was transferred to the vet. res. corps, March 15, 1864; Leroy M. Bingham of Co. H, 2d regiment, was only 16 years of age at muster in, and the mustering officer was surprised to find in him a lad over six feet high, and weighing 216 lbs.; he was wounded twice, once in leg and once in foot, was promoted corporal and mustered out at expiration of term of service.

The roll of enlisted men of Fletcher is as follows:

Second Regiment.

Names.	Rank.	Co.	Date of Muster.	Remarks.
Aldrich, Caleb A.	Priv.	H	Dec. 30, '63.	Mustered out of service July 15, '65.
Bingham, Charles W.	"	"	June 20, '61.	Discharged Dec. 31, '62.
Bingham, Leroy M.	"	"	"	Pro. corp., mustered out June 29, '64.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Co.</i>	<i>Date of Muster.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Blair, Charles R.	Priv.	H	June 20, '61.	Mustered out of service June 29, '64.
Chase, Bingham	"	"	"	Discharged March 25, '63.
Chase, Walter	"	"	Sept. 30, '61.	" June 6, '65.
Crown, George	"	"	June 20, '61.	" March 25, '63.
Crown, Samuel	"	"	"	Tr. to the navy, killed on western gunboat,
Davis, David H.	"	"	"	Monroe city, June 30, '62.
Ellis, Edgar D.	"	"	April 12, '62.	Discharged March 30, '63.
Ellis, Frederick D.	"	"	Dec. 30, '63.	" June 12, '65.
Emmewood, Eli	Sergt.	"	June 20, '61.	Died Aug. 5, '62.
Fulton, Robert N.	Priv.	"	Dec. 30, '63.	Mustered out of service July 15, '65.
Gordin, Sherman	"	"	June 20, '61.	Discharged Jan. '63.
Kinsley, Alonzo	"	"	"	" July 1, '64.
Kinsley, William L.	"	"	Aug. 22, '64.	Pro. corp., mustered out July 19, '65.
Leach, Albert G.	"	"	Dec. 30, '63.	Discharged May 12, '65.
Leach, William H.	"	"	"	Died at Brandy Station, Va., March 2, '64.
Metras, Edward	"	"	"	Mustered out of service July 19, '65.
Montague, Edgar K.	"	"	"	" " June 29, '64.
Montague, Hollis R.	Music.	"	June 20, '61.	" " June 29, '64.
Parker, Sumner E.	Priv.	"	"	Pro. corp., killed at Fred'sburgh, May 3, '63.
Perkins, Lafavour C.	"	"	"	Died of injuries on Railroad Feb. 6, '64.
Rood, Vernon D.	"	"	"	Mustered out of service July 1, '64.
Royce, Samuel W.	Corp.	"	"	Pro. sergt., discharged Jan. 14, '63.
Riggs, Alfred	Priv.	"	Dec. 26, '63.	Discharged May 12, '65.
Robinson, George E.	"	"	Dec. 30, '63.	Tr. vet. res. corps, mustered out July 20, '65.
Red, Philander W.	"	"	June 20, '61.	Died of wounds June 19, '64.
Scott, Wait	"	"	Dec. 30, '63.	Pro. corp., mustered out July 15, '65.
Slater, William	"	"	I July 31, '63.	Pro. sergt., " "
Spaulding, Charles	"	H	Dec. 30, '63.	Tr. to vet. res. corps, must. out July 20, '65.
Squires, Ezra W.	"	"	"	Killed in Wilderness May 5, '64.
Stowe, Charles H.	"	"	Aug. 23, '64.	Died of wounds Nov. 14, '64.
Ryan, James W.	"	D	Sept. 20, '61.	Discharged Jan. 22, '64.

Third Regiment.

Ryan, Patrick Priv. I Aug. 7, '63. Discharged Feb. 25, '65.

Fourth Regiment.

Sanderson, Cyrus M. Priv. I Aug. 21, '63. Killed at Spottsylvania May 9, '64.

Fifth Regiment.

Gilbault, Urzel Priv. A Sept. 16, '61. Discharged Nov. 2, '62.

Sixth Regiment.

Braley, John Priv. K Oct. 15, '61. Mustered out of service June 26, '65.
 Edwards, Austin " " March 4, '65. " " " "
 Reynolds, Hollis " " Oct. 15, '61. Discharged April 18, '63.

Seventh Regiment.

Driscoll, William Priv. H March 6, '65. Mustered out of service March 6, '66.

Eighth Regiment.

Case, Jerome B. Sergt. F Feb. 18, '62. Died in hospital N. O. June 29, '63.
 Kinsley, Rufus Corp. " " Discharged for promotion Oct. 1, '63.
 Kinsley, William L. Priv. " " Mustered out of service June 24, '64.
 Kinsley, William W. " A " Tr. to vet. res. corps, discharged June 24, '65.
 Whitney, Henry " F " Pro. corp., mustered out June 23, '65.
 Wood, Robert " " Discharged June 12, '65.

Ninth Regiment.

Fulton, Horatio P. Priv. H July 9, '62. Died in hospital, Chicago, Nov. 2, '62.
 Flanders, Joshua A. " K Aug. 20, '64. Mustered out of service July 13, '65.
 Lowell, Harrison " H " Discharged May 19, '63.
 Lee, Henry B. " " July 9, '62. Died in hospital, Chicago, Dec. 5, '62.
 Wood, Gideon " " " Discharged for wounds May 19, '63.

Tenth Regiment.

Taylor, John Priv. I Sept. 1, '62. Discharged Feb. 15, '64.

Eleventh Regiment.

Carroll, Michael Priv. H Oct. 9, '63. Tr. to Co. B, mustered out Aug. 25, '65.
 Noonan, John " M Oct. 7, '63. Mustered out of service June 9, '65.

<i>Thirteenth Regiment.</i>					
<i>Name.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Co.</i>	<i>Date of Muster.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>	
Bellows, Eugene	Priv.	E	Oct. 10, '62.	Mustered out of service July 21, '63.	
<i>Seventeenth Regiment.</i>					
Mikevoy, John	Priv.	B	March 1, '64.	Deserted at Burlington, Vt. April '64.	
<i>First Vermont Cavalry.</i>					
Ellis, Cornelius W.	Priv.	A	Nov. 19, '61.	Mustered out of service Nov. 18, '64.	
Kinsley, Silas	"	D	Sept. 28, '62.	Died in rebel prison in 1864.	
Nichols, Hilkiah P.	"	M	Dec. 31, '62.	Tr. to Co. F, discharged May 22, '65.	
Wilkinson, George	"	I	Sept. 1, '64.	Mustered out of service June 21, '65.	
<i>Navy Volunteers.</i>					
Blake, Cyrus O.				No record.	
Blake, Don W.				"	
<i>Veteran Reserve Corps.</i>					
Adams, Charles	Priv.		March '65.	Enlisted for one year.	
Martin, Peter	"		"	"	
Young, Francis	"		"	"	
<i>Unassigned Recruits.</i>					
Sheperdson, Zeno	Priv.		Draft '63.	Discharged Sept. 23, '63.	

Felix McGetrick and Aquilla Darling, residents of Fletcher, are credited to the town of Fairfield, and Thomas G. Ryan to Fairfax. William Slater was a substitute for Andrew J. Lamb, drafted.

FRANKLIN.

Six commissioned officers from the town of Franklin served in the war of 1861.

Romeo H. Start, captain of company E., 3d regiment, was mustered into service with the regiment, 2d lieutenant of company H, July 16, 1861; promoted 1st lieutenant of company Nov. 23, 1861; captain of company E, Sept. 22, 1862; resigned May 19, 1863, to recruit the 3d Vermont battery from St. Albans, of which he was captain.

Orloff H. Whitney, captain company H, 13th regiment, was mustered into service adjutant of the regiment Oct. 10, 1862; promoted captain Jan. 22, 1863, and died in service June 4, 1863.

George W. Burleson, captain company C, 6th regiment, was mustered into service with the regiment, sergeant in company K, Sept.

16, 1861; promoted Reg. Q. M. sergeant Dec. 1, 1862; re-enlisted Dec. 15, 1863; promoted 1st lieutenant company F, Oct. 29, 1864, transferred to C, Oct. 16, 1864 by reason of consolidation of the regiment; promoted and mustered captain of the company May 9, 1865, and was mustered out of service June 26, 1865.

Rodney C. Gates, 1st lieutenant company F, 7th regiment, was mustered into service 2d lieutenant of the company with the regiment Feb. 12, 1862; promoted 1st lieutenant Aug. 28, 1862, and resigned May 11, 1863.

Edward L. Hibbard, 1st lieutenant company D, 13th regiment was mustered in with the regiment a private in company K, Oct. 10, 1862; promoted sergeant-major Jan. 22, 1863; 2d lieutenant company D, March 1, 1863; 1st lieutenant June 4, 1863; and was mustered out with the regiment July 21, 1863.

Carmi L. Marsh, 2d lieutenant company K, 13th regiment, was mustered into service with the regiment, and resigned Feb. 17, '63. The muster-roll of enlisted men is as follows:

<i>First Regiment.</i>					
<i>Name.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Co.</i>	<i>Date of Muster.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>	
Alger, Edson	Priv.	A	May 2, '61.	Mustered out of service Aug. 15, '61.	
Sawyer, John Jr.	"	"	"	"	
Sisco, Edgar F.	"	"	"	"	
Burleson, George W.	"	C	"	"	
Carrier, George	"	"	"	"	

Third Regiment.

Atwood, Benjamin D.	Priv.	H	July 16, '61.	Tr. to Co. K, mustered out July 11, '65.	
Blair, Joseph	"	"	"	Deserted, ret., dishonorably dis. June 12, '65.	
Burnor, Felix	"	K	April 12, '62.	Deserted Sept. 24, '62.	
Elrich, Chauncy	"	A	Aug. 19, '63.	Died Jan. 28, '64.	
Maloney, Michael	"	H	July 16, '61.	Died Nov. 22, '62.	
Pattin, John C.	"	"	"	Discharged Feb. 18, '63.	

Name	Rank	Co.	Date of Muster.	Remarks.
Proper, Abraham R.	Serg't	H	July 16, '62.	Reduced to corp., must. out July 27, '64.
Ripper, Paschal P. R.	Music	K	"	Tr. to vet. res. corps, must. out July 27, '64.
Tracy, George W.	Priv.	H	Jan. 22, '62.	Pro. sergt., tr. to Co. K, must. out July 11, '65.
White, Merritt A.	"	"	July, 16 '61.	Tr. to Co. K, mustered out

Fifth Regiment.

Coon, William H.	Priv.	A	Feb. 3, '65.	Mustered out of service June 29, '65.
French, Crichton	Music	C	Sept. 16, '61.	" " " Sept. 15, '64.
Lovett, George K.	Priv.	A	"	" " " Sept. 15, '64.
Martley, Leonard K.	"	"	"	Discharged Nov. 2, '62.
Parter, Sidney M.	"	C	April 12, '62.	Pro. corp., discharged Feb. 22, '65.
Reynolds, Edmund	"	A	Sept. 16, '61.	Pro. sergt., killed Wilderness May 5, '64.
Simmons, Alfred A.	"	"	"	Tr. to vet. res. corps April 15, '64.
Wood, Dalason	"	"	"	Pro. corp., deserted Feb. 4, '64.
Wheeler, William E.	"	"	Feb. 3, '65.	Mustered out of service June 29, '65.

Sixth Regiment.

Burleson, George W.	Serg't	K	Oct. 15, '61.	Pro. Q. M. sergeant, do. lieut. Co. F.
Burnum, Rodney R.	Priv.	"	Dec. 23, '63.	Mustered out of service June 28, '65.
Burney, John	"	"	"	Died of wounds Nov. 9, '64.
Carraway, Tallus	"	B	Oct. 15, '61.	Discharged Dec. 15, '62.
Cartwright, Abel L.	"	I	April 12, '62.	Deserted Dec 11, '62.
Cheney, Watson	"	K	Oct. 15 '61.	Died Aug. 13, '62.
Clapper, Clark	Corp.	"	"	Pro. sergt., mustered out June 28, '65.
Crow, Charles M.	Priv.	"	Dec. 23, '63.	Tr. to vet. res. corps, must. out July 19, '65.
Clapper, Harrison	"	"	Aug. 27, '64.	Mustered out of service June 8, '65.
Cleveland, Dwight S.	"	"	"	" " " 19,
Dawson, Miles	"	I	Oct. 15, 61.	" " " 28
Dawson, William E.	"	"	"	" " " "
Green, William A.	Corp.	K	"	Died of wounds July 14 '63.
Gilbert, Thomas	Priv.	"	Aug. 27, '64.	Mustered out of service June 19, '65.
Gladings, Atwood	"	"	July 13, '63.	" " " 28,
Green, Manville	"	"	Feb. 13, '65.	Killed at Petersburg April 2, '65.
Hines, Edwin J.	"	"	"	Discharged May 22, '65.
Jennu, Claphas	"	"	Aug. 27, '64.	Killed at Cedar Creek Oct. 19, '64.
Lane, John H.	"	"	Dec. 23, '63.	Mustered out of service June 28, '65.
Maloney, William J.	"	"	Sept. 2, '64.	" " " 19,
O'Hare, William	"	"	Aug. 27, '64.	Died of wounds Nov. 23, '64.
Patten, George A.	"	"	Aug. 31, '64.	Mustered out of service June 19, '65.
Pomeroy, Henry C.	"	"	Dec. 23, '63.	Pro. Q. M. sergeant, must. out June 28, '65.
Powers, Charles E.	"	"	"	Pro. corp., mustered out
Proper, Horace M.	"	"	"	Discharged in '64.
Spaulding, Henry	"	"	Oct. 15, '61.	Died June 3, '62.
Tatro, Jacob	"	"	Dec. 23, '63.	Discharged Oct. 30, '64.
Tatro, Thomas	"	"	"	Des., ret'd, dishonorably dis. June 12, '65.
Ward, Harrison	"	"	Oct. 15, '61.	Mustered out of service Oct. 28, '64.
Heath, Caleb	Music	G	"	Discharged July 25, '62.

Seventh Regiment.

Bell, Henry H.	Priv.	F	Feb. 12, '62.	Discharged Oct. 9, '62.
Butterly, William	"	"	"	" Feb. 25, '63.
Bordo, Joseph	"	"	"	Died Nov. 15, '62.
Brittle, John	"	"	"	Deserted June 1, '62.
Coburn, Silas	Serg't	"	"	Discharged Nov. 20, '62.
Conklin, William	Priv.	"	"	Deserted Sept. 27, '64.
Dow, Henry W.	"	"	"	Discharged Oct. 7, '62.
Glover, John	"	"	"	" June 23, '63.
Messia, Trisley	"	"	"	" 22, '63.
Patten, Harrison H.	"	"	"	" April 2, '63.
Pomeroy, Alvin T.	"	"	March 10, '62	" Feb. 25, '63.
Pomeroy, Henry	"	"	Feb. 12 '62	" " "
Sartwell, Erasmus	"	"	"	" Oct. 10, '62.
Spaulding, Jared M.	"	"	"	Mustered out of service March 14, '66.
Swallow, John	"	"	"	Discharged Jan. 15, '64.
Tatro, Joseph	"	"	"	" Oct. 24, '62.
Truax, Thomas	"	"	"	Died July 3, '62.
Ward, Abel S.	"	"	"	Discharged Jan. 15, '64.
Yates, Philip R.	Corp.	"	"	Pro. sergt., deserted Sept. 27, '64.
Young, Alexander	Priv.	"	"	Mustered out of service Aug. 23, '65.

<i>Eighth Regiment.</i>					
<i>Name.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Co.</i>	<i>Date of Muster.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>	
Clapper, Jacob	Priv.	F	Feb. 18, '62.	Pro. corp., mustered out June 28, '65.	
Dapotha, Eral	"	"	"	Mustered out of service " 22, '64.	
White, Stephen M.	"	"	"	Sick in hospital Aug. 31, '64.	
Wood, Xenophon W.	Corp.	"	"	Pro. sergt., mustered out June 22, '64.	

<i>Ninth Regiment.</i>					
Parker, Emery S.	Priv.	A	July 9, '62.	Discharged May 29, '65.	
Young, Flavay	"	"	"	Deserted Jan. 10, '63.	

<i>Tenth Regiment.</i>					
Billings, Charles	Priv.	I	Dec. 23, '63.	Died July 8, '64.	
Cheney, Erastus	"	F	Sept. 1, '62.	Killed at Cold Harbor June 1, '64.	
Chabannaux, John	"	I	Sept. 5, '64.	Deserted Jan. 24, '65.	
Gorman, Edward	"	F	Dec. 23, '63.	Mustered out of service July 10, '65.	
Himes, George C.	"	"	Sept. 1, '62.	Missing June 1, '64.	
Hoag, Joel L.	"	"	Dec. 23, '63.	Mustered out of service June 23, '65.	
Johnson, Dawson W.	Music.	"	Sept. 1, '62.	Discharged Nov. 8, '62.	
Lowe, William	Priv.	K	Dec. 23, '63.	Deserted Dec. 25, '64.	
Shiney, Lewis	"	F	Sept. 1, '62.	Discharged June 17, '65.	
Smith, William G.	"	"	"	Deserted Jan. 5, '63.	
Vincent, Lewis B.	"	"	Dec. 23, '63.	Died at Danville, Va. Nov. 18, '64.	

<i>Eleventh Regiment.</i>					
Duval, Edward	Priv.	F	Dec. 12, '63.	Died in rebel prison in '64.	
Manley, Leonard K.	"	M	Oct. 7, '63.	Pro. corp., tr. to Co. A, must. out July 28, '65.	

<i>Twelfth Regiment.</i>					
Bailey, Jonathan	Priv.	E	Oct. 4, '62.	Mustered out of service July 14, '63.	

<i>Thirteenth Regiment.</i>					
Burgess, William	Priv.	K	Oct. 10, '62.	Died March 24, '63.	
Chadwick, Jackson	Corp.	"	"	Mustered out of service July 21, '63.	
Chamberlain, Alphonzo	Priv.	"	"	" " "	
Corey, Allen	"	"	"	" " "	
Gorman, Edward	"	"	"	" " "	
Greenslit, Beldin A.	"	"	"	" " "	
Hagan, James	"	"	"	" " "	
Hibbard, Edward L.	"	"	"	Pro. sergt. major, pro. 2d lieutenant.	
Hoag, Eli	"	"	"	Mustered out of service July 21, '63.	
Marvin, Charles A.	"	"	"	" " "	
Olmstead, Roswell	Priv.	K	"	" " "	
Olmstead, William P.	Corp.	"	"	" " "	
Proper, George E.	Priv.	"	"	" " "	
Prouty, Orville H.	"	"	"	" " "	
Sisco, Edgar F.	Sergt.	"	"	Discharged Jan. 12, '63.	
Skinner, William A.	Priv.	"	"	Pro. corp., mustered out July 21, '63.	
Smith, Samuel A.	"	"	"	Mustered out of service " "	
Wilson, Edwin C.	"	"	"	Pro. corp., mustered out " "	
Young, Richard	"	G	"	Mustered out of service " "	

<i>First Vermont Cavalry.</i>					
Currier, George	Priv.	B	Nov. 19, '61.	Mustered out of service Nov. 18, '64.	
Dodge, Judson A.	"	A	Sept. 7, '64.	" " June 21, '65.	
French, Samuel F.	"	B	Nov. 19, '61.	Pro. corp., mustered out Nov. 18, '64.	
Hutchinson, John	"	"	Dec. 1, '61.	Mustered out of service Dec. 1, '64.	
Hutchinson, Peter P.	"	"	Nov. 19, '61.	" " Nov. 18, '64.	
Sawyer, John	Sergt.	"	"	Pro. 2d lieutenant. Feb. 19, '63.	
Shattuck, De Forrest E.	Priv.	"	Dec. 1, '61.	Saddler, mustered out Dec. 1, '64.	
Shed, Squire	Music.	"	Nov. 19, '61.	Died Oct. 7, '62.	
Town, Lucian G.	Priv.	"	"	Pro. corp., mustered out June 21, '65.	

<i>Fifth Regiment Band.</i>					
Felton, Maynard E.			Sept. 16, '61.	Discharged April 11, '62.	
Towles, Frank			"	Died Feb. 10, '62.	
Towles, Buren			"	Discharged April 11, '62.	

<i>Brigade Band.</i>					
Sowles, Buren			May 26, '63.	Transferred to vet. res. corps.	

Unassigned Recruits.			
Green, Levi	Priv.	Feb. 13, '65.	Discharged May 12, '65.
Veteran Reserve Corps. George W. Loverin, mustered in 1864. No record.			

CAPTAIN.

Captain Post, of Georgia, was in service in the war of 1812, with the following soldiers from Georgia, in 1813:

<i>Lieutenants.</i>	Joseph Weeks,
Henry Gibbs,	Harvey Colton,
Edmund Goodrich,	A. L. Colton,
<i>Privates.</i>	Chancy Smith,
M. Baker,	Noah Loomis,
Rouben Bliss,	Amos Scott,
E. Boyden,	S. Bliss,
John Blake,	Abel Lufin.

The following is the list of Georgia Volunteers in 1814:

Joseph Bowker,	Osmand Lamb,
James Post,	Ira Hinckley,
Willard Baker,	Samuel Fairbanks,
Jonathan Blake,	Theodore Willey,
Henry McLaughlin,	Alvah Sabin,
Lubertus Lewis,	Stephen Holmes,
Eli Jerome,	Shivrick Holmes,
Levi Shepard,	Nathaniel Bowker,
Jonah Loomis,	Elias Bowker,
Harvey Colton,	Thomas Panter,
Thomas Pierce,	Elijah Baker,
Asaph Wood,	Charles Baker,
Levi B. Shepard,	Ansel Wood,
Abel Lufin,	Elijah W. Wood,
Pelediato Critchut,	David Hoar,
Major Post,	John Brown,
Gaius Hall,	L. B. Hunt,
Hawley Witters,	Henry Hunt.

The following is the roll of the 5th Company, 11th Regiment Vt. Militia, from the town of Georgia, in service on the Northern frontier, in April, 1839: time of service 18 days.

Ira Caldwell, Captain.	W. H. Ballard, Corp.
<i>Sergants.</i>	<i>Privates.</i>
Ambrose Caldwell,	James White,
W. H. Witters,	Eliphus Washburn,

Edmund B. Town,	Royal Cushman,
Uriah McNall,	Heman Witters,
Roswell Goodwin,	Loyal King,
Daniel Dinsmore,	Horace Manor,
B. L. Dinsmore,	Seba Boyden,
Moses Dinsmore,	Oran Ballard,
David White, jr.,	Henry Loomis,
Dennison Waller,	William Loomis,
Laban Pattee,	Joseph Bushnell,
Albert Curtis,	Melvin Janes,
Lewis Fairbanks,	N. H. Bogue,
Samuel Stannard,	Hiram Hyde,
Laban Stannard,	Harmos Bafford,
H. S. Danforth,	Samuel Loomis,
Nelson Post,	Harmon Hill,
Charles B. Pino,	Eli Boyden,
Chester Janes,	Siah Rogers,
Cyrus Janes,	Erastus Bliss,
Sidney Boyden,	Orice Ballard,
Quietus Colton,	E. Washburn.

There were two commissioned officers who served in the war of 1861, from the town of Georgia: George W. Robinson, 1st Lieut. of company E, 12th regiment, was mustered into the service with the regiment, Oct. 4, 1862, and was mustered out of service with the same, July 14, '63.

Story N. Goss, assistant surgeon of the 9th regiment, was mustered into service Oct. 7, '62, and continued with the regiment until Oct. 15, 1863, when he resigned. He afterwards, and until the close of the war, served as assistant surgeon in the U. S. general hospitals at Brattleborough and Burlington, Vt.

Matthew G. Gilder, who enlisted a private in company A, 5th regiment, was promoted to be 2d Lieut. of the same, June 4, 1865; but the regiment being discharged very soon after, he was not mustered as such.

The roll of enlisted men is as follows

Name.	Rank.	Co.	Date of Muster.	Remarks.
Bliss, Frederick F.	Priv.	C	May 2, '61.	Mustered out of service Aug. 15, '61.
Cavanaugh, James	"	"	"	"
Eustace, Frank B.	"	"	"	"
Hurlburt, Byron J.	"	A	"	"
Pocket, Joseph	"	C	"	"
Turner, Charles	"	"	"	"
Warner, Edward	"	"	"	"
Wightman, Charles A.	"	"	"	"

Second Regiment.

Ballard, Henry L.	Corp.	H	June 20, '61.	Pro. serg't, tr. to vet. res. corps Nov. 20, '63
Kinsley, Chellis	Music.	"	"	Tr. to vet. res. corps Dec. 1, '63.
Papin, Joseph	Priv.	"	Aug. 30, '61.	Deserted Jan. 27, '64.

Fifth Regiment.

Barnett, Daniel	Priv.	A	Sept. 16, '61.	Mustered out of service Sept. 15, '64.
Gilder, Matthew G.	"	"	"	Pro. 1st sergt., mustered out June 29, '65.
Huntley, Henry S.	"	"	Sept. 30, '62.	Discharged May 22, '65.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Co.</i>	<i>Date of Muster.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Hill, Ebenezer W.	"	K	Jan. 6, '64.	Died July 1, '64.
Lafin, Chester F.	"	A	Sept. 16, '61.	Pro. sergt., mustered out June 29, '65.
Rye, Antoine	"	"	Jan. 6, '64.	Deserted from Brat. hospital Sept. 13, '64.
Rye, Baptiste	"	"	"	Deserted March 7, '65.
Shores, Herman W.	"	"	Sept. 16, '61.	Died Feb. 3, '64.

Sixth Regiment.

Call, William	Priv.	K	Oct. 15, '61.	Died Oct. 5, '62.
Gabree, Francis	"	"	Sept. 15, '62.	Died of wounds July 12, '63.
Randall, Francis H.	"	"	Oct. 15, '61.	Mustered out of service June 26, '65.
Randall, Francis M.	"	"	April 12, '62.	" " April 2, '65.
Scott, John	"	"	"	Discharged Nov. 29, '63.
Sherbert, Bartholomew	"	"	Sept. 15, '62.	Died of wounds Wilderness May 13, '64.
Sherbert, Louis	"	"	Oct. 15, '61.	Died of wounds July 18, '63.

Seventh Regiment.

Bean, Alexander	Priv.	B	March 22, '65.	Mustered out of service March 14, '66.
Field, Walter S.	"	F	Sept. 10, '64.	" " July 11, '65.
Tebo, David	"	B	March 22, '65.	" " 21, '65.
Tebo, Peter	"	"	"	" " March 14, '66.
Winterburn, John	"	F	Sept. 10, '64.	" " July 14, '65.

Eighth Regiment.

Colton, Charles C.	Corp.	F	Feb. 18, '62.	Discharged July 14, '62.
Hurlburt, De. W. C.	"	"	"	" Aug. 15, "
Hurlburt, Byron J.	Sergt.	F	"	Mustered out of service June 22, '64.
Janes, Ezra E.	Corp.	"	"	Tr. to vet. res. corps March 1, '64.
King, John	Priv.	"	Jan. 6, '64.	" " must. out July 18, '65
Prentice, Charles A.	Sergt.	"	Feb. 18, '62.	Mustered out of service June 22, '64.
Wright, John E.	Priv.	"	March 3, '65.	" " 28, '65.

Ninth Regiment.

Bushnell, Augustus	T. Music.	A	July 9, '62.	Discharged May 28, '63.
Cummings, Joel W.	Corp.	"	"	Pro. sergt., mustered out June 13, '65.
Carr, Columbus N.	Priv.	F	"	Died Nov. 29, '62.
Carr, Nelson H.	"	"	"	Deserted June 4, '63.
Clarey, Edward D.	"	A	"	Died Oct. 3, '64.
Clarey, Silas S.	"	"	Sept. 15, '62.	Mustered out of service June 13, '65.
Clarey, Orrin A.	"	"	June 27, '64.	Tr. to C, 5th, mustered out June 29, '65.
Clarey, Cornelius E.	"	"	Dec. 11, '63.	Mustered out of service July 11, '65.
Church, Allen	"	E	Jan. 5, '64.	Tr. to B, pro. corp., mustered out Dec. 1, '65
Church, Carlos	"	K	"	Tr. to C, mustered out
Church, Joseph P.	"	E	"	Died Sept. 9, '64.
Campbell, Warner O.	"	A	Sept. 10, '64.	Tr. to A, 5th, mustered out June 19, '65.
Kiely, Patrick	"	H	Jan. 5, '64.	Tr. to C, mustered out Oct. 1, '65.
McGrath, George H.	"	A	July 9, '62.	Discharged Oct. 17, '62.
Packard, Wright	"	F	"	Died Feb. 18, '63.
Pattee, David J.	"	"	"	Reg. com. sergt., discharged Nov. 20, '63.
Tuttle, Tyler	Priv.	A	Sept. 15, '62.	Died Sept. 26, '63.
Trefren, Neil	"	H	Aug. 17, '64.	Tr. to B, 11th, mustered out June 24, '65.

Tenth Regiment.

Batchley, Henry D.	Priv.	I	Sept. 1, '62.	Died at Danville, Va. Jan. 2, '65.
Buasia, John	"	"	Sept. 12, '64.	Mustered out of service June 22, '65.
Darent, Louis	"	D	Sept. 1, '62.	Tr. to vet. res. corps, discharged July 14, '65.
Falkins, Henry	"	"	"	Mustered out of service June 22, '65.
Gabree, George	"	"	"	Tr. to vet. res. corps, must. out July 3, '65.
Gochoy, David	"	I	"	Pro. corp., mustered out June 25, '62.
Manley, James	Priv.	D	Sept. 1, '62.	Discharged Dec. 31, '64.
Maxfield, Lyman	"	"	"	Died Aug. 13, '64.
Smith, Ransom J.	Music.	I	"	Mustered out of service June 22, '65.
Smith, Romeo	Priv.	"	"	Killed in action Nov. 27, '63.
Smith, Samuel W.	"	"	Jan. 5, '64.	Absent, sick June 29, '65.
Vandusen, Albert C.	"	D	Sept. 1, '62.	Discharged June 16, '65.
Weeks, Lyman	"	"	"	Mustered out of service June 22, '65.

Eleventh Regiment.

Loveland, Andrew S.	Priv.	K	Sept. 1, '62.	Died June 17, '63.
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Twelfth Regiment.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Co.</i>	<i>Date of Muster.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Austin, Edward	Priv.	E	Oct. 4, '62	Died March 15, '63.
Baker, Charles H.	"	"	"	Mustered out of service July 14, '63.
Ballard, Dana L.	"	"	"	"
Bliss, Cyrus H.	Corp.	"	"	"
Birra, Frederick K.	Priv.	"	"	"
Boydson, William O.	"	"	"	Died Dec. 18, '62.
Burgeynne, Charles	"	"	"	Mustered out of service July 14, '63.
Burnett, James	"	"	"	"
Bushnell, Henry	"	"	"	Discharged March 30, '63.
Caldwell, Homer A.	Corp.	"	"	Mustered out of service July 14, '63.
Clark, Albert W.	Sergt.	"	"	"
Clark, Edward P.	Corp.	"	"	"
Denton, James B.	Priv.	"	"	"
Hadley, Warner W.	"	"	"	"
Jocelyn, J. Calvin	"	"	"	"
Kimball, Homer	"	"	"	"
Kimpton, Simeon L.	Musie.	"	"	"
Martin, Oscar S.	Sergt.	"	"	"
Pettingill, Charles H.	Priv.	"	"	"
Pierce, Willard C.	"	"	"	"
Prentiss, William	Priv.	E	Oct. 4, '62	Mustered out of service July 14, '63.
Warner, Ira B.	"	"	"	"
Warner, William	"	"	"	"
Young, Lewis	"	"	"	"

Thirteenth Regiment.

Kezer, Oliver L.	Priv.	K	Oct. 23, '62	Mustered out of service July 21, '63.
Ryan, William	"	A	Oct. 10, '62	"

Seventeenth Regiment.

Blake, Hezekiah	Musie.	A	Jan. 5, '64.	Died Aug. 3, '64.
Gabree, Peter	Priv.	B	"	Deserted from Brat. hosp., Sept. 23, '64.
Gilbert, Elcom	"	A	"	Discharged Feb. 17, '65.
Gilbert, George	"	"	"	Mustered out of service July 17, '65.
Hadley, Warner W.	"	D	March 3, '64.	Tr. to A. pro. corp., must. out July 14, '65.
Hadley, William	"	G	April 12, '65.	Mustered out July 14, '64.
Kezer, Oliver L.	"	A	Jan. 5, '64.	Died at Salisbury prison Jan. 27, '65.
Ladamine, Noah	"	"	"	Deserted Oct. 11, '64.
Pettingill, Charles A.	"	"	"	Mustered out of service July 14, '65.
Raichard, James E.	"	"	"	Died Jan. 28, '64.
Rivet, Charles	"	F	April 12, '64.	Mustered out of service June 8, '65.
Young, Edgar	"	A	Jan. 5, '64.	Tr. to vet. res. corps, must. out July 21, '65.
Young, Phineas	"	"	"	Mustered out of service July 14, '65.

First Vermont Cavalry.

Bliss, George A.	Priv.	B	Nov. 19, '61.	Accidentally killed June 1, '63
Chaveland, William H.	"	L	Sept. 29, '62.	Discharged Aug. 31, '63.
Collins, Byron	"	M	Sept. 10, '64.	Mustered out of service June 21, '65.
Deso, Alvah	"	"	Sept. 14, '64.	"
Dunn, George B.	"	"	Sept. 10, '64.	Killed Appomattox ch. April 8, '65.
Eustace, Frank B.	Corp.	B	Nov. 19, '61.	Pro. sergt., must. out Nov. 4, '64.
Evarts, Reuben A.	Priv.	L	Sept. 29, '62.	Mustered out of service June 21, '65.
Jocelyn, Franklin B.	"	B	Nov. 19, '61.	Died at Andersonville July 24, '64.
Killey, Hiram M.	"	"	Sept. 8, '64.	Pro. corp., mustered out June 21, '65.
Leachard, Noyes N. H.	Sergt.	A	Nov. 19, '61.	Tr. to vet. res. corps, must. out Nov. 19, '64.
Lilley, Emmet J.	Priv.	M	Sept. 10, '64.	Mustered out of service June 21, '65.
Manley, Elisha	"	A	Nov. 19, '61.	Discharged July 28, '62.
Merritt, J. Scott	"	L	Sept. 29, '62.	Died of wounds July 13, '63.
Nay, George A.	"	M	Sept. 10, '64.	Mustered out of service June 21, '65.
Rogers, William W.	"	B	Nov. 19, '61.	Pro. sergt., mustered out Aug. 9, '65.
Turner, Charles	"	"	"	Discharged Feb. 2, '63.
Waller, Hiram L.	Corp.	L	Sept. 29, '62.	Killed in battle July 9, '65.
Warren, Wesley J.	Priv.	M	Sept. 10, '64.	Mustered out of service June 21, '65.

Third Vermont Battery.

Bullock, Henry	Priv.		Jan. 1, '64.	Died Feb. 8, '64.
Turner, Joseph J.	"		"	Mustered out of service June 15, '65.
Tebo, George	"		Aug. 17, '64.	"

Volunteers in Navy.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Co.</i>	<i>Date of Muster.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Fountain, Israel			For 3 years.	
Parker, John J.			"	
Ranslow, Eugene J.			1 year.	
Tatro, Amedeo B.			"	
Young, Lewis			"	

Veteran Reserve Corps.

Bertrand, Napoleon J.	1864.	For 1 year
Brunell, Gilbert	"	"
Brusseau, Sirrell	"	"
Carroll, Michael	"	"
Carroll, Patrick	"	"

Unassigned Recruits.

Gabree, Joseph	Priv.	Dec. 6, '63.	Deserted Dec. 8, '63.
Ryan, Michael	"	Sept. 12, '64.	Discharged Oct. 8, '64.

HIGHGATE.

The roll of Capt. Conrade Saxe's company of Highgate in service Sept. 1st 1812 is as follows:

Conrade Saxe, *Captain*. Isaac Hibbard,
Heman Hoit, *Lieut.* Ira Huntley,
Philip Blanchard, *ensign* Nathaniel Johnson,
W. Ainsworth, *Serg't.* James Johnson,
Privates, Salisbury Keach,
George Green. John Laflame,
Chester Miller, Russell Lawrence,
Luther Parish, David Martin,
Strongy Dickinson, Elisha Miller,
Philander Mitchell, David Moss,
David Stickney, Alexander Orr,
Oliver Dexter, Abel Post,
Thomas Spalding, Caleb Prowter,
Rufus Austin, Dennis Parker,
Peleg Babcock, Roger Harny,
Samuel Bartlett, John Rice,
Eldredge Bingham, Benjamin Shattuck,
Peter Brewer, Reuben Washburn,
Purchis Brown, Asaph Wood,
Nathan Cook, William Walker,
John Cleveland, Willard Wheeler,
Amos Clark, Orin Weed,
John Carmon, E. Dimond,
Henry Chappell, Phineas Washburn,
James Danforth, Henry Louka,
Charles Perry, E. Sanderson,
William Godard,

The roll of the "Washington Rifle Company" from Highgate on duty March 31, 1839, for 19 days on the northern frontier, is as follows:

Conrad Barr, *Captain*. Schuyler Brewer,
Uriel D. Filemore, *Lieut* Philo Drury,
Sergeants. Allen Barr.
David Sunderland, *Privates.*
W. M. Sunderland, G. N. Stinehour,

Samuel Sunderland, Joseph Haynes,
Wm. H. Stinehour, James Sunderland,
S. K. Platt, Hamilton Wilson,
William Fisher, Thomas Haynes,
Zimri Daily, Luther Herrick,
Fredrick Fisher, David Anderson,
John Chappell, Thomas Higgins,
Abel Carlin, John Chrystea jr.
Charles Allen, Marshall N. Bisbee,
Anson Sweet, Barnard C. Jones,
William H. Corbin, Z. K. Drury,
Ephraim Russell, Sanford Sanderson,
Benjamin Titus, Jared Sanderson,
James Proper, William R. Hogaboom,
Charles R. Blake, William Teachout,
Godfrey Stinehour, John Hunter,
John Stimets, David Hunter, Jr.
Asa Rood, David Hunter, 3d
Samuel Decker, James Hogaboom,
Charles Brown, Henry Hall,
William Stearns, H. S. Eggleston,
Benjamin Peake, G. G. Winter,
William B. Allen, Dan. Watson,
Vincent Hutchins, N. W. Green,
John H. Fairchilds, John Butler,
Levi S. Fairchilds, A. Partridge,
Horace Austin, E. Wait,
Leander Mason, E. Haskins,
F. W. Spear, Charles Haskins,
Luther P. Rixford, John Shaw,
Luther I. Robinson, James Johnson,
David Sawyer, John Blake.

This company was called into the service the second time during the same year.

The following is a copy of Captain Drury's militia roll:

To Colonel C. Stilphen: Sir,—Pursuant to an order from Gen. John Nason, dated at St. Albans, March 31, 1839, I called out the company under my command for the purpose

herein specified. The following is a roll of the names of those persons, and the length of time they were on duty (from 5 to 9 days.)

Abel Drury, <i>Captain.</i>	John Proper,
<i>Lieutenants.</i>	Peter Carman,
Calvin Drury,	John Jewet,
Hanabald Skelters,	Liberty Wood,
<i>Sergeants.</i>	Jacob Jewet,
Martin Lumkins,	Orange Sward,
Mason Peak,	Samuel Wood,
Alonzo Sward,	Paterson Teachout,
James H. Hogaboom,	Russel Claw,
<i>Corporals.</i>	George Avrill,
William Cutler,	Jacob Church,
James A. Spooner,	Charles Jewet,
<i>Privates.</i>	Horatio Winters,
Jacob Brewer,	Cyrus Thompson,
Kensler Brewer,	William Smith,
James Proper,	Edgar Smith,
Nicholas Miller,	Guy Hoyle,
G. M. Beebe,	George E. Shelters,
Ashley Newell,	Francis Deul,
A. G. Cutler,	Joshua Ripley,
Joshua Spooner,	Lumbara Fido,
Joshua Winship,	Ezekiel Louka,
Luther Stinehour,	Matthew Louka,
Hiram Best,	A. C. Weaver,
Peter Van Allen,	Win. B. Hogaboom,
John Anderson,	Nelson Austin,
William Sterns,	Samuel Hogaboom,
Eldad Sterns,	Cassius, P. Pierce,
Timothy Jones,	William Proper,
Samuel Curtis,	John Pulson,
Lovel Barnes,	Joseph Stickney,
John Hogaboom,	Nathaniel Johnson,
Warren Durkee,	James Johnson,
Daniel Farrington,	Walter C. Stevens,
Jonathan Rice, 3d	Homer Johnson,
Gabriel Carlin,	William Stickney,
Hiram Blower,	Philip Shelters,
Asa Whitcomb,	Allen Stickney,
Michael Lee,	Robert Clark,
David Stinehour,	William Cline,
Jonathan Blodgett,	Edwin Saxe,
Ephraim Bessy,	Luther K. Drury,
James Lane,	B. F. Hollenbeck,
Duncan McClany,	Levi Spear,
Harley Ricord,	Charles Butler,
John Johnson Jr.	Peter E. Brewer,
Samuel B. Upham,	Hamilton Wilson,
William Sloget	Solomon Johnson,
Merrit Ricord,	Dawson Johnson,
Ammond, McGee	John Marvil, jr.
Justin Twist,	D.G.M. Kidder, (bysub.)

Agreeable to your order the company, after drafting forty-five privates and two sergeants, were dismissed for the time being; a roll of which draft I left with you, and immediately received orders to reduce my draft to thirty men, which I accordingly did, and deposited the roll of said thirty men with George Brown, Esq., adjutant.

I am, sir, with respect, yours,
(Signed) ABEL DRURY, Com'dant 1st Co.
Tuesday, April 9, 1839.

Capt. Drury's company was again called into service during the same year, and the following is the roll of the men serving:

Abel Drury, <i>Captain.</i>	John Hogaboom,
A. M. Lambkins,	John Marvil,
<i>1st Sergeant.</i>	James Hogaboom,
H. J. Saxa, <i>Sergeant.</i>	Cassius P. Pierce,
<i>Privates.</i>	Alfred Sweet,
Charles McCarty,	Justin Twist,
William Stoggett,	William Cline,
Gabriel Corbin,	William Smith,
William Stearns,	Noah Ricord,
Josiah Jones,	George Stickney,
John Riley,	Lovell Barnes,
Harley Ricord,	Frederick Dulback,
John Turner,	Hiram Blower.

Capt. Drury received for his services \$14.63, and the soldiers about \$4.00 each. The selectmen of the town served as commissaries of subsistence.

The number of commissioned officers from the town of Highgate, who served in the last war is six: Lawrence D. Clark, major, 13th regiment, was mustered into service with the regiment, Oct. 10, '62, and resigned March 10, 1863.

Chester F. Nye, captain company F, 10th regiment, was mustered with the regiment, 1st lieutenant company F, Sept. 1, 1862; promoted and mustered captain, July 1, '64; was wounded in battle, Oct. 19, '64, and discharged in consequence, Dec. 27, '64.

Lucius Green, 1st lieutenant, company K, 6th regiment, was mustered into the service with the regiment, Oct. 15, '61, and resigned Dec. 26, '62.

John Sawyer, 1st lieutenant company B, 1st Vt. Cavalry, was mustered in with the regiment, 1st sergeant of company B, Nov. 19, '61—promoted 2d lieutenant of the company, Feb. 19, '63; 1st lieutenant, April 1, '63, mustered out at expiration of his term of service, Nov. 18, 1864.

Willard Farrington, 1st lieutenant company C, 1st regiment of Vt. Cavalry, was mustered in sergeant of company I, Sept. 29, '62—pro-

moted 2d lieutenant, March 24, '65—1st lieutenant of the company; and mustered as such, June 22, '65; transferred to company C, June 21, '65, by reason of consolidation of the regiment—wounded at Appomattox Court-House, April 8, '65, and was mustered out of service Aug. 9, 1865. Upon his return to Vermont he resumed the practice of law at St. Albans, and was elected State's Attorney in September, 1868.

Elmore J. Hall, assistant surgeon 1st cavalry regiment, was mustered into service a private, with company L, Sept. 29, '62—promoted assist-

ant surgeon, Jan. 1, '63; served for some time in the hospitals at Washington, and resigned Sept. 15, 1864.

Albert F. Nye, who served as 2d lieutenant of company F, 10th regiment, was mustered into service, corporal, Sept. 1, '62—promoted sergeant, June 5, '64—wounded severely at the battle of Cedar Creek, Sept. 22, '64—promoted 1st sergeant, May 14, '65—2d lieutenant, June 15, '65; but was mustered out of service with his regiment, as 1st sergeant, June 22, 1865.

The roll of enlisted men is as follows:

First Regiment.

Name.	Rank.	Co.	Date of Muster.	Remarks.
Barr, Clark	Corp.	A	May 2, '61.	Mustered out of service Aug. 15, '61.
Beebe, George A.	Priv.	H	"	"
Bouvier, Antoine	"	A	"	"
Burns, Edgar	"	"	"	"
Chappell, Loren	"	C	"	"
Church, William	"	A	"	"
Clark, Robert A.	"	"	"	"
Cowley, Frederick	"	"	"	"
Cummings, Oramel	"	"	"	"
Dragon, Frank	"	"	"	"
Edwards, William	"	"	"	"
Frink, Cornelius	"	"	"	"
McClusky, Barney	"	"	"	"
Morets, Luther	"	"	"	"
Nye, Chester F.	"	"	"	"
Pelton, Miron H.	"	"	"	"
Penniman, William H.	"	"	"	"
Sandford, Dewey	"	C	"	"
Smith, Levi	"	A	"	"
Skuls, Edwin W.	"	"	"	"
Smith, Hiram F.	"	"	"	"
Stockwell, Mathew	"	"	"	"
Thomson, Charles E.	"	"	"	"
Vaughn, George E.	"	"	"	"
Wooster, Henry H.	"	"	"	"

Third Regiment.

Hogaboom, George W. Corp. H July 16, '61. Discharged Nov. 24, '62.

Fifth Regiment.

Banyea, Edward	Priv.	C	Oct. 31, '61.	Killed at Savage Station June 29, '62.
Banyea, Lewis	"	"	Sept. 16, '61.	Pro. sergt., mustered out June 29, '65.
Bovatt, Peter	"	"	"	Mustered out of service Sept. 15, '64.
Bovatt, Charles	"	"	Jan. 12, '64.	" June 29, '65.
Chappell, Loren	"	"	Oct. 31, '61.	"
Clair, Isaiah	"	"	Sept. 17, '62.	Deserted Feb. 4, '64.
Cook, Samuel	"	A	Sept. 16, '61.	Pro. sergt., mustered out June 29, '65.
Hagen, William	Corp.	C	"	" Sept. 15, '64.
Hill, Francis	Priv.	"	"	Discharged April 7, '63.
Hunt, James C.	"	"	April 12, '62.	Pro. corp., killed at Cold Harbor June 3, '64.
Jabott, John	"	"	Oct. 31, '61.	Discharged Dec. 22, '62.
Jones, Amos L.	"	A	Sept. 16, '61.	Pro. corp., discharged July 26, '65.
Lackey, Ara O.	"	C	Sept. 15, '62.	Deserted Feb. 7, '64.
Lambert, Joseph	"	"	Feb. 29, '64.	Tr. to vet. res. corps, must. out July 10, '65.
Langdon, Loren	"	"	"	Discharged June 15, '65.
Lombard, Theodore	"	"	Sept. 16, '61.	Mustered out of service June 29, '65.
Martin, Joseph	"	"	Oct. 31, '62.	Wounded, Savage Station, dis. Dec. 15, '62.
Martin, Louis	"	"	Sept. 16, '61.	Killed at Spottsylvania May 12, '64.
Martin, Joseph	"	"	Dec. 24, '63.	Tr. to vet. res. corps April 17, '64.
Mason, Alfred	"	"	Dec. 31, '63.	Killed, Wilderness, May 6, '64.
Oliver, William	"	"	Sept. 16, '61.	Died of wounds March 30, '65.
Robinson, Roswell M.	"	A	April 12, '62.	Wounded, Wilderness, died May 22, '64.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Co.</i>	<i>Date of Muster.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Raymond, Israel	Priv.	C	Dec. 31, '63.	Mustered out of service June 29, '65.
Raymond, Marshall jr.	"	"	"	Wounded, Wilderness, died May 15, '64.
Seward, Orange	"	"	"	Died at Andersonville Aug. 2, '64.

Sixth Regiment.

Barr, Clark	Sergt.	K	Oct. 15, '61.	Discharged Oct. 31, '62.
Barr, George	Corp.	"	"	Mustered out of service Oct. 23, '64.
Christian, Lewis jr.	Music.	"	"	" " " July 28, '65.
Elliot, James R.	Corp.	"	"	Discharged Oct. 18, '62.
Greenscy, Joseph	Priv.	"	Feb. 13, '64.	Mustered out of service June 26, '65.
Hunter, David	"	"	Oct. 15, '61.	Discharged Dec. 28, '62.
Johnson, Charles	"	"	"	" " " March 6, '62.
Moser, Peter	"	"	"	Died Aug. 23, '62.
Sallsbury, Joseph	"	"	"	Deserted Feb. 4, '62.
Sallsbury, Peter	"	"	"	" " " Aug. 5, '62.
Thompson, Albert L.	Music.	"	"	Discharged Jan. 1, '63.
"	Priv.	"	Jan. 21, '64.	Pro. prin. music, must. out June 26, '65.

Seventh Regiment.

Allen, Benjamin	Priv.	F	Dec. 24, '63.	Mustered out of service March 14, '66.
Allen, George B.	"	"	"	" " " June 13, '65.
Butler, David	"	"	"	" " " March 14, '66.
Benoit, Joseph	"	A	Feb. 12, '62.	" " " "
Borio, Emerson W.	"	F	"	Pro. corp., mustered out " "
Borio, Eugene	"	"	"	Pro. sergt., " "
Bouvin, Joseph	"	"	"	Discharged March 6, '63.
Burns, Edgar T.	Corp.	"	"	Pro. 1st sergt., must. out March 14, '66.
Buvat, Henry	Priv.	I	Dec. 10, '64.	Mustered out of service Dec. 9, '65.
Carley, Andrew A.	"	F	Feb. 12, '62.	Died Nov. 2, '62.
Church, William	"	"	Dec. 18, '63.	Died Aug. 8, '65.
Edwards, William	"	"	Feb. 12, '62.	Mustered out of service March 14, '66.
Forkey, David	"	I	Dec. 10, '64.	" " " Dec. 9, '65.
Forkey, Edward	"	"	"	" " " "
Forkey, Stubbitt	"	"	Jan. 4, '65.	" " " Jan. 3, '66.
Guligan, Horatio	"	"	"	" " " July 11, '65.
Hill, Frank	"	F	Dec. 4, '63.	Died March 27, '65.
Kane, Charles O. jr.	"	"	Feb. 12, '62.	Discharged Oct. 10, '62.
Kane, Francis O.	Music.	"	"	Mustered out of service March 14, '66.
Lord, Malancton B.	Priv.	"	"	Discharged Feb. 25, '63.
McClusky, Barnard	"	"	"	Pro. sergt., mustered out March 14, '66.
McClusky, James	"	"	"	Pro. corp., " "
Magoe, Elsieha	"	"	"	Discharged Jan. 15, '64.
Olds, Willard	"	"	Sept. 7, '64.	Mustered out of service July 14, '65.
Putnam, Miles E.	"	"	Dec. 24, '63.	" " " March 14, '66.
Sargeant, Abram	"	"	"	" " " "
Wooster, Henry H.	Corp.	"	Feb. 12, '62.	Reduced, discharged June 12 '65.

Eighth Regiment.

Hunter, William	Priv.	F	Feb. 18, '62.	Deserted Feb. 20, '62.
Robinson, Cephas	"	"	"	Mustered out of service June 22, '64.

Ninth Regiment.

Bradley, Charles D.	Priv.	A	July 9, '62.	Deserted Jan. 25, '63.
Castor, Lewis	"	"	"	Mustered out of service June 13, '65.
Coney, William J.	"	"	"	" " " "
Hannagan, Patrick	"	C	"	Died March 2, '63.
Martin, John	"	A	"	Mustered out of service June 13, '65.
Morita, John	"	"	"	Deserted Oct. 3, '62.
Sartwell, William	"	"	"	Mustered out of service June 13, '65.
Shaw, Alexander	"	"	July 9, '62.	Deserted July 17, '62.

Tenth Regiment.

Allen, Albert H.	Priv.	F	Sept. 1, '62.	Died Sept. 14, '64.
Cray, Carlos L.	"	"	"	Died Brandy Sta. Va. Dec. 13, '63.
Dart, George	"	"	"	Pro. corp., deserted Jan. 3, '64.
Decker, Jacob	"	"	"	Discharged March 22, '64.
Flinton, Nelson	"	A	"	Mustered out of service June 22, '65.
Flinton, Harrison	"	"	July 27, '64.	" " " "
Hines, Bernis W.	Corp.	F	Sept. 1, '62.	Died Sept. 18, '62.
Hogaboom, George B.	Priv.	"	"	Pro. corp., must. out June 22, '65.
Lambert, Newell	"	"	"	Tr. to V. R. C., must. out July 8, '65.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Co.</i>	<i>Date of Muster.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Lambert, Theodore	Priv.	F	Sept. 1, '62.	Discharged April 20, '63.
Larose, John	"	"	"	Mustered out of service June 22, '65.
Mages, Charles T.	"	"	"	"
McGowan, Orcemer R.	Corp.	"	"	Pro. sergt., killed at Winchester Sept. 19, '64.
Nye, Albert N.	"	"	"	Pro. sergt., 2d lieut. June 15, '65.
Phelps, Thomas L.	Priv.	"	"	Pro. sergt., mustered out June 22, '65.
Rice, Erasmus H.	"	"	"	Wounded at the battle of Cedar Creek, laid upon the field all day, discharged June 2, '65, died of consumption Feb. 12, '68.
Shepherd, Lucius	"	"	"	Arm am'p'd from wounds, dis. March 18, '65.
Stimets, Horace L.	"	"	"	Tr. to V. R. C., mustered out June 28, '65.
Shaw, James jr.	"	I	Dec. 24, '63.	Killed at Cold Harbor June 1, '64.
Shaw, John	"	"	"	"
Tatro, Mitchell	"	F	Sept. 1, '62.	Prisoner Oct. '64, died in rebel prison.
<i>Eleventh Regiment.</i>				
Dyer, John	Priv.	C	Dec. 1, '63.	Tr. to Co. B, absent, sick Aug. 25, '65.
Fisher, John E.	"	M	Oct. 7, '63.	Tr. to Co. A, mustered out Aug. 25, '65.
Hunt, John	"	"	"	Tr. to Co. A, pro. corp., must. out Aug. 25, '65.
McCarthy, Michael	"	F	Nov. 11, '63.	Tr. to Co. C, must. out of service Aug. 25, '65.
Robinson, John	"	M	Oct. 7, '63.	Tr. to Co. A, " "
Warner, Harlan L.	Priv.	M	Oct. 7, '63.	Died Feb. 14, '64.
<i>Thirteenth Regiment.</i>				
Best, Marcus A.	Priv.	K	Oct. 10, '62.	Mustered out of service July 21, '63.
Bovat, Peter	"	"	"	Died Feb. 19, '63.
Burns, James N.	"	"	"	Mustered out of service July 21, '63.
Church, William	Corp.	"	"	Killed at Gettysburgh July 3, '63.
Clark, Martin L.	Priv.	A	"	Tr. to Co. K, must. out July 21, '63.
Clark, Wellington W.	"	K	"	Discharged March 29, '63.
Dean, Burton	"	"	"	Deserted Jan. 10, '63.
Decker, Smith	"	"	"	Mustered out of service July 21, '63.
Elliot, John	"	"	"	Dis. Sept. 11, '63, for wounds at Gettysburgh.
Frink, Cornelius T.	"	"	"	Mustered out of service July 21, '63.
Gates, Cadmus S.	"	"	"	"
Holloway, James	Serg't.	"	"	"
Hogaboom, James H.	Priv.	"	"	"
Judkins, James	"	"	"	"
Keenan, Robert	"	"	"	"
Ladue, Isaac	"	"	"	"
Meigs, Henry B.	"	"	"	"
Pomeroy, Lorenzo L. jr.	"	"	"	"
Pope, Martin	"	"	"	Discharged Feb. 18, '63.
Quebec, David	"	"	"	Mustered out of service July 21, '63.
Quebec, Joseph	"	"	"	"
Shahey, Patrick	"	"	"	"
Smith, Hiram S.	Corp.	"	"	"
Smith, Levi	Serg't.	"	"	"
Smith, Philip R.	Priv.	"	"	"
Sunderlin, Freeman H.	"	"	"	"
Sunderlin, George H.	"	"	"	"
Walker, James	"	"	"	"
Wjnterburn, John M.	"	"	"	"
<i>Seventeenth Regiment.</i>				
Bradley, George B.	Priv.	K	Aug. 29, '64.	Discharged Oct. 7, '64.
Brewer, Elwyn S.	"	A	Jan. 5, '64.	Tr. to V. R. C., mustered out July 27, '65.
Burns, Shubel	"	"	"	Deserted March 13, '64.
Carley, Henry M.	"	"	"	Died of wounds May 16, '64.
Carley, Moses	"	"	"	Mustered out of service July 14, '65.
Carley, Peter W.	"	"	"	"
Church, Gilbert	"	"	"	Deserted Sept. 13, '64.
Clark, William W.	"	"	"	Tr. to Co. D, died Nov. 3, '64.
Lafamme, Noah	"	"	"	Deserted Oct. 11, '64.
Maloney, James	"	"	"	Died Oct. 6, '64.
Martin, Antoine	"	"	"	Killed near Welden R. R. Sept. 30, '64.
Messier, Peter	"	K	Sept. 7, '64.	Mustered out of service July 14, '65.
Nokes, John H.	Corp.	A	Jan. 5, '64.	"
Travor, Peter	"	"	"	Died in rebel prison Aug. 2, '64.

First Vermont Cavalry.				
Name.	Rank.	Co.	Date of Muster.	Remarks.
Barrows, Alphonso	Priv.	B	Nov. 19, '61.	Mustered out of service Nov. 18, '64.
Barrows, William H.	"	"	"	"
Cowley, Frederick	"	H	Sept. 29, '62.	Died in Richmond prison Oct. 27, '63.
Dragon, Francis	"	B	Nov. 19, '61.	Discharged Dec. 24, '62.
Drury, Albert H.	"	L	Sept. 29, '62.	Promoted sergt., mustered out June 21, '65.
Farrington, Willard	Sergt.	"	"	Promoted 2nd lieutenant, Feb. 9, '65.
Foster, Daniel	Priv.	"	Aug. 30, '64.	Pro. hosp. steward, mustered out Aug. 9, '65.
Hall, Elmore J.	"	"	Sept. 29, '62.	Promoted assistant surgeon Jan. 1, '63.
Hungerford, Nelson L.	"	"	"	Discharged Jan. 28, '63.
Palmer, Francis L.	B'smith	"	"	Mustered out of service June 21, '65.
Sawyer, John	Sergt.	B	Nov. 19, '61.	Promoted 2nd lieutenant April 1, '63.

Frontier Cavalry.

Frank Cornachus T. Priv. F Jan. 10, '65. Mustered out of service June 27, '65.

Veteran Reserve Corps.

Glover, John Priv. In 1864. No record.

Unassigned Recruits.

Bradley, John E. Priv. Dec. 24, '63. Died Jan. 30, '64.
 Casey, Thomas " Sept. 17, '64. Deserted Oct. 21, '64.
 Johnson, Webster " Sept. 16, '64. Discharged Dec. 28, '64.
 Lazonie, Peter " Dec. 24, '63. Deserted.

The following named soldiers in the last war, were also residents of Highgate: Loren M. Rice, company F, 10th regiment, killed at the battle of Cedar Creek; Dewey Sanford, company F, 8th regiment, killed on flat boat above New Orleans, Sept. 12, '62; Edwin Skells died in Danville Prison, Oct. 11, '64, and Owen Whitcomb was killed at Cold Harbor, June 1, '64.

MONTGOMERY.

The town of Montgomery furnished three commissioned officers in the civil war of 1861:

Linus E. Sherman, captain, company A, 9th regiment, was mustered into service with the regiment, 1st lieutenant, with the company, July 9, '62; promoted captain, July 4, '63, and was mustered out of service, June 13, '65.

Joseph M. Foster, 1st lieutenant, company G, 5th regiment, was mustered into service, corporal, company A, Sept. 16, '61; re-enlisted, Dec. 15, '63; wounded May 5, '64; promoted 1st sergeant Sept. 16, '64; 1st lieutenant, company G, Jan. 2, '65, and was mustered out of service, June 29, '65.

Nelson Goodspeed, 2d lieutenant, company G, 13th regiment, was mustered into service with the regiment, Oct. 10, '62, and was mustered out Feb. 10, '63 to date Oct. 10, '62.

John W. Roberts appointed 2d lieutenant, company H, 9th regiment, was mustered into service with the company, a private, July 9,

'62; promoted corporal Jan. 1, '64; sergeant, March 1, '65; 1st sergeant April 12, '65; 2d lieutenant, June 13, '65; but was mustered out of service as 1st sergeant, June 13, '65.

Myron W. Bailey, although credited to the town of Richford, where he was engaged in the practice of law, when the war broke out, is a native of Montgomery. Through his exertions a large proportion of the enlistments in company H, 3d regiment, were made, and although he was not a commissioned officer, he was none the less deserving. He was mustered into service, corporal of company H, 3d regiment, July 16, '61, and received injuries in the line of duty, the following winter, which necessitated his discharge, Feb. 5, '62. His injuries were of the spinal column, and his lower limbs became totally and permanently paralyzed, which confirms him an invalid for all time. Through the opposition of some of his superior officers, his pension was delayed for a number of years; but he now obtains for total disability. He has exhibited a will and energy of a high order in contending against his misfortunes, and moves himself about with artificial supports of his own contrivance, strapped to his lower limbs, with the aid of crutches. Mr. Bailey is Judge of Probate of Franklin County, having been first elected in September 1867.

The roll of enlisted men of Montgomery is as follows:

Second Regiment.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Co.</i>	<i>Date of Muster.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Leatherland, Edwin W.	Priv.	D	June 20, '61.	Deserted Aug. 28, '62.
Clark, Joseph S.	"	B	Jan. 5, '64.	Tr. to V. R. C., discharged Jan. 27, '65.

Third Regiment.

Searle, John E.	Priv.	H	Sept. 15, '62.	Died July 26, '64.
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Fifth Regiment.

Coffin, Benjamin F.	Priv.	A	Sept. 16, '61.	Discharged May 29,
Combs, Seth	"	"	"	Died Nov. 7, '61.
Foster, Joseph M.	Corp.	"	"	Pro. 1st lieut. Co. G, Jan. 2, '65.
Fushey, Solomon	Priv.	C	"	Died Nov. 25, '61.
Hails, Charles	"	A	"	Died Dec. 25, '61.
Hendricks, Thomas C.	"	"	"	Mustered out of service Sept. 15, '64.
Larock, Silas	"	G	Oct. 7, '64.	" " June 19, '65.
Parker, George H.	Corp.	A	Sept. 18, '61.	Discharged Feb. 6, '63.
Puffer, Israel E.	Priv.	"	"	Pro. corp., killed at Wilderness May 5, '64.
Wright, Amos A.	Corp.	A	"	Reduced, must. out Sept. 15, '64.
Wright, Richard R.	Sergt.	"	"	Mustered out of service "
Wade, Smith H.	Priv.	"	March 22, '65.	" " July 15, '65.

Sixth Regiment.

Caraway, Joseph	Priv.	K	Oct. 15, '61.	Died Aug. 5, '62.
Davis, Dexter C.	"	"	"	Discharged Oct. 27, '62.
Gilbert, Stephen	"	D	July 16, '63.	Tr. to Co. I, mustered out June 26, '65.
Hendrick, Elisha J.	"	K	Oct. 15, '61.	Died Jan. 19, '62.
Lackey, Jackson	"	"	"	Discharged, date unknown.
Lamphere, Philo	"	"	"	" May 24, '62.
Magogan, James	"	"	"	" Oct. 8, '62.
Mason, Michael	"	"	"	Killed at Savage Station June 29, '62.
Morgan, Palmer	"	"	"	Pro. corp., killed at Wilderness May 5, '64.
Peck, Alphonzo	"	"	"	Deserted Sept. 17, '62.
Potter, Nahum	"	"	"	Killed at Franklin's Ford June 6, '63.
Wright, Samuel A.	"	"	July 16, '63.	Tr. to V. R. C., mustered out July 21, '65.

Seventh Regiment.

Brown, William L.	Priv.	F	Feb. 12, '62.	Mustered out of service March 14, '66.
Laporte, Theophilus	"	"	"	" " " "

Eighth Regiment.

Page, William B.	Priv.	A	Feb. 18, '62.	Pro. corp., mustered out June 28, '65.
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Ninth Regiment.

Barnard, William	Priv.	A	July 9, '62.	Mustered out of service June 13, '65.
Bashaw, Trifley	"	"	"	Pro. corp., must. out "
Bundy, Aaron W.	Music.	"	"	Mustered out of service "
Barnis, Darius	Priv.	K	Sept. 19, '64.	Tr. to Co. A, must. out June 19, '65.
Crook, Charles K.	"	A	July 9, '62.	Died Oct. 15, '62.
Carey, Theodore M.	"	K	Jan. 5, '64.	Died Dec. 23, '64.
Cushing, George W.	"	H	Sept. 19, '64.	Mustered out of service June 13, '65.
Davis, Edward N.	"	A	July 9, '62.	" " " "
Davis, Sylvanus A.	"	"	Jan. 5, '64.	Mustered out of service Dec. 1, '65.
Davis, Samuel	"	"	Sept. 19, '64.	Tr. to A, 5th, mustered out June 19, '65.
Hair, William C.	"	"	Jan. 5, '64.	Mustered out of service Dec. 1, '65.
Inglis, Monroe	"	"	July 9, '62.	" " " June 13, '65.
Lafleur, Prieste	"	"	"	" " " "
Mincen, William J.	"	"	"	Deserted Dec. 30, '62.
Morgan, Hiram H.	"	K	Sept. 19, '64.	Tr. to Co. A, 5th, must. out June 19, '65.
McAllister, Talma H.	"	"	"	Tr. to Co. A, 5th, must. out "
Ovitt, Loyal S.	"	"	Dec. 1, '63.	Died Nov. 5, '64.
Parker, William	"	A	Sept. 19, '64.	Mustered out of service June 13, '65.
Potter, Charles E.	"	"	July 9, '62.	Discharged Jan. 8, '64.
Roberts, John W.	"	H	"	Promoted 2nd lieut. June 13, '65.
Russell, Simeon H.	"	A	"	Died in service.
Rockwell, Artemus	"	K	Sept. 19, '64.	Tr. to Co. A, 5th, must. out June 19, '65.
Smith, James E.	"	A	July 9, '62.	Mustered out of service June 13, '65.
Smith, Levi T.	Sergt.	"	"	Discharged April 27, '63.
Thomas, Edward G.	Music.	D	"	Deserted Jan. 1, '63.
Thomas, Sylvester	Priv.	A	"	" Dec. 28, '62.
Trowbridge, Seymour	"	"	"	Discharged May 11, '65.

FRANKLIN COUNTY MILITARY.

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<i>Name</i>	<i>Rank</i>	<i>Co.</i>	<i>Date of Muster.</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Wright, Daniel E.	Corp.	A	July 9, '62	Reduced, mustered out June 13, '65.
Waters, William	Priv.	K	Jan. 5, '64	Tr. to Co. C, deserted March 9, '65.
<i>Tenth Regiment.</i>				
Brooks, Joseph	Priv.	F	Sept. 1, '62	Mustered out of service June 22, '65.
Lapierre, Francis	"	"	"	Deserted Feb. 17, '63.
Shova, Peter	"	"	"	Discharged June 17, '65.
<i>Eleventh Regiment.</i>				
Barnard, Charles	Priv.	D	Nov. 9 '63.	Tr. to Co. C, mustered out Aug. 25, '65.
Braman, Morris D.	"	"	"	discharged June 23, '65.
Brette, Joseph	"	B	Dec. 12, '63.	Mustered out of service June 29, '65.
Frano, Peter	"	"	"	Aug. 10, '65.
Jackson, Reuben	Priv.	D	Sept. 1, '62	Died Jan. 2, '64.
Lackey, Edgar	"	D	Dec. 1, '63.	Tr. to Co. C, must. out Aug. 25, '65.
Lafontaine, Joseph	"	D	Dec. 1, '63.	"
Landria, Peter	"	B	Dec. 12, '63.	Pro. corp., must. out Aug. 25, '65.
Laporte, Antoine	"	L	July 11, '63.	Deserted Nov. 24, '63.
Larock, John	"	B	Dec. 11, '63.	Pro. corp., mustered out Aug. 25, '65.
Larock, Joseph	"	D	Dec. 1, '63.	Killed near Spottsylvania May 21, '64.
Manosh, Frank	"	B	Dec. 11, '63.	Deserted Aug. 25, '64.
Manosh, John jr.	"	"	Dec. 12 '63.	Died July 25, '64.
Manosh, Michael	"	"	"	Deserted Oct. 12, '64.
Moore, Harding G.	"	D	Dec. 1, '63.	Tr. to Co. C, tr. to V. R. C. Dec. 20, '64.
Wright, Henry L.	"	B	Dec. 12, '63.	Mustered out of service Aug. 25, '65.
<i>Thirteenth Regiment.</i>				
Chaplain, Roswell A.	Priv.	G	Oct. 10, '62	Mustered out of service July 21, '63.
Fuller, George H.	Corp.	"	"	Pro. sergt., mustered out "
Hendrick, William	Priv.	"	"	Mustered out of service "
Kingsley, Albert T.	Sergt.	"	"	"
Lackey, Orange	Priv.	"	"	Died Nov. 23, '62.
Lafleur, Levi	"	"	"	Mustered out of service July 21, '63.
Lafleur, Octave	"	"	"	"
Rogers, Orville K.	"	"	"	Died Nov. 25, '62.
Rushford, Eleazer	"	"	"	Mustered out of service July 21, '63.
Russell, Ira	"	"	"	Discharged Nov. 27, '62.
Russell, Solomon	"	"	"	Mustered out of service July 21, '63.
Shiner, Henry	"	"	"	"
Smith, Ira A.	"	"	"	"
Smith, Major B.	"	"	"	"
Trudell, Eli	"	"	"	"
Warner, Joseph W.	"	"	"	"
Woodward, Friend B.	"	"	"	"
Woodward, Hartford P.	"	"	"	"
<i>Seventeenth Regiment.</i>				
Brette, Abraham	Priv.	D	March 4, '64.	Tr. to Co. F, mustered out July 14, '65.
Mason, John	"	"	"	Tr. to V. R. C. April 27, '65.
Warner, Joseph W.	"	C	March 2, '64.	Deserted, date unknown.
<i>First Vermont Cavalry.</i>				
Smith, John	Priv.	B	Nov. 19, '61.	Mustered out of service Nov. 18, '64.
Rush, Patrick	"	F	Nov. 10, '64.	" June 21, '65.
<i>Unassigned Recruit.</i>				
Hendricks, William	Priv.	"	Oct. 7, '64.	Deserted, date unknown.
<i>Third Vermont Battery.</i>				
Lapoint, Frederick	Priv.	"	Sept. 29, '63.	Mustered out of service June 15, '65.

RICHFORD.

The following is the roll of Captain Follett's company of Richford, on duty upon the Canadian Frontier in 1813:

<i>Captain,</i>	<i>Ensign,</i>
Martin D. Follett.	John Lewis.
<i>Lieutenant,</i>	<i>Sergeant,</i>
Benjamin Follett.	Andrew Farnsworth.

Privates,

Josiah W. Potter,
Thomas Hill,
Nelson Brown,
A. Fassett,
John Stone,
Benjamin Austin,
A. F. Stone,

B. Shaw,

Josiah Randall,
Anson Sherwood,
Raymond Austin,
William Colton,
Anthony Beasey,
James Brown,
Salmon Dodge,

Henry Follett,
John Flint,
Page Gould,
Samuel Hall,
Caleb Hill,
Horace Gates,
Barnabas Hedge,
Nathan Hedge,
Samuel Hedge,
Talmán Hendrick,
John Lewis,
J. Taylor,
R. Essex,
Aaron Martin,
Chauncey Brown,
Harris Streeter,
John Miller,
James Miller,
Tolman Miller,

John Martin,
William Marstin,
William Osborn,
H. Palmer,
Obediah Sherwood,
Luther Taylor,
Job Thompson,
Moses Wallace,
Lyman West,
John Wright,
Martin D. Follett, jr.,
Samuel Cooper,
Robert Watson,
Anson Curtis,
Elijah Cooper,
John Thompson,
Sanford Fay,
Aaron Jackson,
George Town,

William Rood,
William Haskins,
E. Bishop,
John Douglass,
William Wells.

Richford furnished two commissioned officers in the civil war of 1861:

Edmund F. Cleaveland, 1st lieutenant of Company A, 9th regiment, was mustered into service with the regiment corporal of company A, July 9, '62; promoted sergeant March 14, '63; 2d lieutenant, July 4, '64; 1st lieutenant, Dec. 29, '64; and was mustered out of service June 13, 1865;

George W. Burnell 2d lieutenant, company G, 10th regiment, was mustered into service with the regiment sergeant of company F, Sept. 1, '62, promoted 2d lieutenant, Jan. 19, '63 and was discharged Jan. 1, '64, for promotion in U. S. colored troops.

The rank and file is as follows:

Third Regiment.

Name.	Rank.	Co.	Date of Muster.	Remarks.
Bailey, Myron W.	Corp.	H	July 16, '61.	Discharged Feb. 5, '62.
Barber, Milo S.	Priv.	"	"	Pro. serg't, tr. to Co. K, must. out June 19, '65.
Blanchard, Tristian C.	"	"	"	Deserted Oct. 21, '61.
Bolton, Leonard S.	"	"	"	" Jan. 24, '63.
Chatfield, William	"	"	"	Discharged Nov. 22, '61.
Davis, Almiron	"	"	Sept. 17, '62.	Died Dec. 16 '62.
Davis, Austin	"	"	"	Tr. to Co. K, must. out June 19, '65.
Fay, Michael L.	"	"	July 16, '61.	Mustered out of service July 27, '64.
Mercer, George	"	"	"	Deserted July 24, '61.
Rogers, George W.	Corp.	"	"	Pro. serg't, wounded, must. out July 27, '64.
Smith, John D.	Wagon.	"	"	Mustered out of service
Tondro, Peter	Priv.	"	"	Deserted Dec. 10, '62.
Wark, John	"	"	"	Mustered out of service July 27, '64.
Williams, Mercellus D.	Corp.	"	"	Reduced, mustered out

Fifth Regiment.

Barber, Asabel	Priv.	A	Sept. 17, '62.	Mustered out of service June 19, '65.
Blanchard, Israel	"	"	Sept. 16, '61.	Deserted Oct. 28, '62.
Brown, John	"	C	Aug. 26, '61.	Mustered out of service June 19, '65.
Dufer, John	"	D	April 12, '62.	Died June 14, '62.
Draper, Byron	"	"	"	Died in reb. pris. of wounds rec'd June 29, '62.
Good, John W.	Corp.	A	Sept. 16, '61.	Deserted Sept. 13, '63.
Graham, Leonard B.	Priv.	F	Sept. 1, '62.	Killed at Cold Harbor June 4, '64.
Hays, Edwin	"	C	Sept. 15, '62.	Died Feb. 16, '63.
Jenne, Sidney S.	"	"	April 12, '62.	Deserted Feb. 24, '63.
Judd, Luman	"	"	"	Discharged Feb. 22, '65.
Miller, Hiram	"	A	Sept. 16, '61.	" March 2, '62.
Powers, Edward	"	C	Sept. 5, '64.	Mustered out of service June 19, '65.

Sixth Regiment.

Blaisdell, Hartwell	Priv.	A	Aug. 23, '63.	Mustered out of service June 19, '65.
Blair, Peter	"	K	Sept. 23, '63.	" " "
Bickford, Charles	"	A	Sept. 5, '64.	" " "
Davis, DeWitt C.	"	"	Feb. 21, '65.	" " June 26, '65.
Fletcher, Silas	"	K	Oct. 15, '61.	Discharged April 30, '63.
Fletcher, William	Corp.	"	"	" Oct. 13, '62.
Friot, George	Priv.	A	Feb. 21, '65.	Mustered out of service June 29, '65.
Gross, John C.	"	"	"	" June 26, '65.
Heath, Henry R.	"	"	Feb. 25, '65.	" " "
Kellogg, Charles P.	"	"	Aug. 27, '64.	" " June 19, '65.
Kellogg, Harvey	"	"	"	" " "
Ladd, Samuel O.	"	D	July 16, '63.	Tr. to Co. I, pro. corp., must. out June 26, '65.
Miller, Lucas	"	A	Feb. 24, '65.	Mustered out of service June 26, '65.

FRANKLIN COUNTY MILITARY.

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Name.	Rank.	Co.	Date of Muster.	Remarks.
Papaneau, Citra	Priv.	A	Sept. 5, '64.	Mustered out of service June 19, '65.
Rogers, Daniel A.	"	F	Oct. 15, '61.	Discharged Dec. 11, '62.
Sears, Frank C.	"	A	Aug. 23, '64.	Mustered out June 19, '65.
Sears, Sherman W.	"	"	Aug. 23, '64.	Mustered out of service June 19, '65.
Shequin, James A.	"	"	Feb. 25, '65.	" June 28, '65.
Westover, Silas	"	"	Sept. 22, '64.	Discharged June 12, '65.
Williams, Andrew J.	"	"	Aug. 27, '64.	" May 22, '65.
Woodward, Charles W.	"	K	July 16, '63.	Deserted Aug. 2, '64.

Seventh Regiment.

Bureau, Joseph	Priv.	F	Feb. 12, '62.	Mustered out of service March 14, '66.
Buramin, Edward	"	"	"	Died July 17, '62.
Davis, Homer C.	"	"	"	Discharged Feb. 25, '63.
Davis, Leander	"	"	"	Died Nov. 21, '62.
Draper, Ellis B.	"	"	"	Discharged Oct. 7, '62.
Dutler, Dana	"	"	"	Died July 2, '62.
Gilman, Artemas T.	"	"	"	Discharged Feb. 25, '63.
Goff, Gilbert L.	"	"	"	Pro. sergt., mustered out March 14, '66.
Grimes, Rufus D.	"	"	"	Died Nov. 15, '62.
Jarkin, John E.	"	E	March 6, '65.	Mustered out of service March 6, '66.
Parker, Lucius R.	Sergt.	F	Feb. 12, '62.	Discharged Nov. 20, '62.
Ryan, Thomas	Priv.	"	"	Mustered out of service March 14, '66.
Wright, Eber	Corp.	"	"	Died Aug. 30, '62.

Ninth Regiment.

Barry, Charles E.	Priv.	A	July 9, '62.	Died Nov. 1, '63.
Cleveland Edmund F.	Corp.	"	"	Pro. 2nd lieutenant, July 4, '63.
Judd, Levi	Priv.	"	"	Deserted Oct. 4, '62.
Kennedy, Austin	"	"	"	Died Oct. 27, '63.
Rogers, Albert E.	"	F	"	Mustered out of service June 13, '65.

Tenth Regiment.

Bangs, Nathaniel A.	Priv.	F	Sept. 1, '62.	Deserted Aug. 3, '64.
Burke, Lawrence	"	"	"	Pro. corp., discharged June 17, '64.
Burnell, George W.	Sergt.	"	"	Pro. 2nd lieutenant, Co. C, Jan. 19, '63.
Bliss, Marshall S.	Priv.	"	March 13, '65.	Mustered out of service June 29, '65.
Carpenter, Erastus	Sergt.	"	Sept. 1, '62.	Tr. to V. R. C., Feb. 15, '64.
Casavant, Joseph	Priv.	F	Sept. 1, '62.	Tr. to V. R. C., Sept. 1, '63.
Downey, Charles	"	"	"	Tr. to V. R. C., must. out June 26, '65.
Downey, Marshall H.	"	"	"	" July 3, '65.
Downey, Martin M.	"	"	Aug. 27, '64.	Mustered out of service June 22, '65.
Doyle, Azro R.	"	"	Sept. 1, '62.	Discharged March 23, '63.
Gibson, Johnson	"	"	"	Deserted July 24, '63.
Goff, Burritt W.	"	"	March 4, '65.	Mustered out of service May 31, '65.
Goff, James M.	"	"	March 14, '65.	" July 10, '65.
Hamilton, Daniel P.	"	"	Sept. 1, '62.	Mustered out of service June 22, '65.
Hamilton, Hermon H.	"	"	"	"
Miner, William	"	"	"	"
Parker, George A.	"	"	"	Pro. corp., mustered out
Royce, Milo E.	Music.	"	"	Died Oct. 27, '62.
Smith, Enos W.	Priv.	"	March 8, '65.	Died June 5, '65.
Smith, James W.	"	"	March 4, '65.	Mustered out of service June 29, '65.
Willey, John T.	Corp.	"	Sept. 1, '61.	Deserted Jan. 5, '63.

Eleventh Regiment.

Bannister, Francis S.	Priv.	D	Oct. 29, '63.	Tr. to Co. C, must. out Aug. 25, '65.
Bronson, Daniel	Priv.	L	July 7, '63.	Deserted Aug. 1, '63.
Bronson, Reuben	"	"	"	"
Colette, Richard	Priv.	I	Dec. 9, '63.	Tr. to Co. D, must. out Aug. 25, '65.
Davis, Homer C.	Corp.	L	July 11, '63.	Reduced, killed near Cold Harbor June 1, '64.
Gamelin, Israel	Priv.	D	Oct. 7, '63.	Tr. to Co. A, discharged Sept. 22, '65.
Gamelin, Thomas J.	"	"	"	Tr. to Co. A, must. out Aug. 25, '65.
Gilman, Artemas	"	"	Nov. 25, '63.	Discharged April 9, '64.
Leasot, Clemon	"	L	July 11, '63.	Died at Andersonville Sept. 10, '64.
Lovelette, Edmund	"	D	Nov. 25, '63.	Tr. to Co. C, died Oct. 15, '64.
Lovelette, Moses	"	"	Nov. 25, '63.	Tr. to Co. C, must. out Aug. 25, '65.
Minor, Julius	"	"	"	Killed at Cedar Creek Oct. 19, '64.
Rivers, Antoine	"	L	July 11, '63.	Died at Savannah Ga. Fall of '64.

<i>Thirteenth Regiment.</i>					
<i>Name.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Co.</i>	<i>Date of Muster.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>	
Benjamin, Abram	Priv.	G	Oct. 10, '62.	Mustered out of service July 21, '63.	
Blaisdell, Horace D.	"	"	"	"	
Dwyer, John H.	Sergt.	"	"	"	
Fletcher, George W.	Corp.	"	"	"	
Heath, Henry K.	Priv.	"	"	"	
Larkins, John E.	"	H	"	"	
Lovelette, Charles	"	G	"	Discharged March 16, '63.	
Lovelette, Edward	"	"	"	Mustered out of service July 21, '63.	
Mack, Lewis	"	"	"	"	
Wilson, John	"	"	"	"	

<i>Seventeenth Regiment.</i>					
Brown, James jr.	Priv.	G	March 22, '64.	Discharged for wounds May 27, '65.	
Eldred, George W.	"	F	April 12, '61.	Died of wounds June 20, '64.	
Haligan, John	"	K	Sept. 24, '64.	Tr. to Co. A, mustered out June 2, '65.	
Leavitt, Lemuel	"	"	Aug. 25, '64.	Discharged Oct. 7, '64.	
Macklin, Patrick	"	"	Aug. 25, '64.	Deserted Sept. 1, '64.	

<i>First Vermont Cavalry.</i>					
Brown, John	Priv.	B	Nov. 19, '61.	Paroled prisoner, must. out May 22, '62.	
Collett, Joseph	"	H	Sept. 26, '62.	Died at Andersonville June 15, '64.	
Labree, John	"	L	Sept. 19, '62.	Mustered out of service June 21, '65.	
Noyes, Rufus	"	H	Sept. 26, '62.	Discharged, date unknown.	
Perkins, Ahira H.	"	L	Sept. 19, '62.	Mustered out of service June 21, '65.	
Rogers, Daniel H.	"	B	Sept. 26, '62.	"	
Ryan, Isaac	"	L	Sept. 19, '62.	Promoted corp., mustered out June 21, '65.	
Wadsworth, John	"	"	"	Deserted March 17, '63.	
White, Abel W.	"	"	"	Tr. to V. R. C., must. out Aug. 24, '65.	

<i>Third Vermont Battery.</i>					
Carr, Silas B.	Priv.		Jan. 1, '64.	Mustered out of service June 15, '65.	
Heath, Ahira	"		"	"	
Rogers, Hiram E.	"		"	"	
Thomas, Parker C.	Sergt.		"	May 13, '65. June 15, '65.	

<i>Unassigned Recruits.</i>					
Gross, Gilbert R.	Priv.		Feb. 21, '65.	Mustered out of service May 22, '65.	
Cherrier, Oliver				No record.	

SHELDON.

List of soldiers who volunteered from Sheldon, and were at the battle of Plattsburgh, Sept. 11, 1814:

S. Weeks, *Captain.* Ami Fassett,
Willis Northrop, *Sergt.* Anson Fassett,
Privates. John P. Wright,
Joseph Weeks, Asahel Farnsworth,
Daniel Sabin, N. Wait,
John Crissie, William Sturges.
Henry Follett,

Sheldon furnished six commissioned officers in the civil war of 1861:

Alfred H. Keith, captain of company K, 6th regiment, was mustered in with the regiment 2d lieutenant of the company Oct. 15, 1861; resigned Feb. 6, 1862; returned to service and mustered 2d lieutenant of the company April, 1862; promoted 1st lieutenant Jan. 1, 1863; captain, March 8, 1863; severely wounded in shoulder at the battle of the Wilderness, May 5, 1864, and honorably discharged in consequence, Sept. 4, 1864.

Thomas B. Kennedy, captain company K, 6th regiment, was mustered into service private in the company Oct. 15, 1861; promoted 2d lieutenant March 18, 1863; 1st lieutenant Feb. 23, 1864; captain Oct. 1, 1864; wounded in the battle of Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, 1864, and honorably discharged for this disability, April 25, 1865.

Charles S. Shattuck, captain and commissary of subsistence, was mustered into service a recruit for company K, 6th regiment, Sept. 30, 1862; promoted sergeant July 13, 1863; 1st lieutenant company K, Oct. 17, 1864; captain and commissary, Feb. 22, 1865, and mustered out of service at the close of the war.

William White, 1st lieutenant company I, 10th regiment, was mustered into service with the regiment sergeant company I, Sept. 1 1862; promoted 1st sergeant Dec. 5, 1862; 2d lieutenant, June 1, 1864; 1st lieutenant, Aug. 29, 1864; captain of the company, June 15, 1865, but not mustered as such; wounded

June 1, 1861, and Oct. 19, 1861; mustered out of service as 1st lieutenant June 22, 1865.
 Jeld P. Clark, 3d lieutenant company B, 1st Vt. Cavalry, was mustered into service 2d lieutenant of the company Nov. 19, 1861 and resigned Nov. 17, 1862.

Miner E. Fish, 2d lieutenant of company D, 5th regiment, was mustered in sergeant of company C, Sept. 16, 1861; wounded June

29, 1862; promoted regt. commissary, sergt., Dec. 2, 1862; 2d lieutenant company K, March 28, 1863; transferred to company D, Nov. 22, 1863; wounded at Wilderness, May 5, 1864; promoted captain June 9, 1864—not mustered as such, but discharged as 2d lieutenant, Aug. 22, 1864 on account of wounds.

The roll of enlisted men is as follows:

First Regiment.				
Name.	Rank.	Co.	Date of Muster.	Remarks.
Bradley, George	Priv.	A	May 2, '61.	Mustered out of service Aug. 15, '61.
Button, William H.	"	C	"	"
Fish, Miner E.	"	"	"	"
Sullivan, John D.	"	A	"	"
Wells, William H.	"	C	"	"
Second Regiment.				
Ross, Thomas C.	Priv.	G	Dec. 31, '63.	Tr. to V. R. C., must. out July 29, '65.
Third Regiment.				
Allard, George H.	Priv.	H	July 16, '61.	Retained in service by sentence of court-martial, dis. from Co. K, Dec. 21, '64.
Flood, Benjamin F.	"	B	Sept. 17, '62.	Mustered out of service June 19, '65.
Gilbert, Barton	"	H	"	Died Nov. 25, '62.
Plumb, Henry	"	"	Sept. 30, '62.	Tr. to Co. K, sup. killed in action June 3, '64.
Fifth Regiment.				
Alexander, Abram N.	Priv.	A	Jan. 5, '64.	Died of wounds received May 5, '64.
Bancroft, Timothy	"	C	Sept. 15, '62.	Wounded, discharged June 24, '65.
Bashaw, Antoine	"	A	Aug. 24, '64.	Mustered out of service June 19, '65.
Beil, Richard	"	C	Sept. 16, '61.	Wounded, mustered out July 10, '65.
Button, William H.	Sergt.	A	"	Killed at Bank's Ford May 4, '63.
Callon, Patrick	Priv.	C	"	Discharged May 29, '62.
Carpenter, George L.	"	A	"	Deserted Oct. 30, '62.
Clark, James L.	"	"	"	Discharged Sept. 6, '63.
Crow, Henry	"	C	April 12, '62.	Died at Andersonville Aug. 6, '64.
Day, Leighton J.	"	A	Sept. 16, '61.	Discharged previous to 1864.
Finson, Thomas S.	"	C	Sept. 15, '62.	Tr. to V. R. C., must. out July 10, '65.
Fish, Miner E.	Sergt.	"	Sept. 16, '61.	Pro. 2d lieut. March 21, '63.
Graver, John	Priv.	"	Sept. 15, '62.	Discharged March 16, '63.
Hines, Stephen V.	"	A	Sept. 16, '61.	Deserted Oct. 31, '62.
Husband, George	"	C	"	Wounded, pro. corp., mustered out July 10, '65.
Ingraham, Lucian S.	"	"	April 12, '62.	" tr. V. R. C. discharged Apr. 13, '65.
Jones, Amos L.	"	A	Sept. 16, '61.	" pro. corp., discharged July 26, '65.
Lebatt, Charles	"	C	April 12, '62.	Deserted July 17, '63.
Lebatt, Daniel	"	"	Sept. 16, '61.	Discharged Jan. 5, '63.
Leonard, Henry	"	"	"	Died Nov. 25, '61.
Levin, Victor	"	"	"	Deserted Sept. 9, '61.
Notemere, William	"	A	"	Discharged March 2, '62.
Rayce, John	"	C	Oct. 31, '61.	Tr. to V. R. C., discharged March 17, '65.
Rayza, Antoine	"	"	Sept. 16, '61.	Discharged June 8, '62.
Reed, Josiah	"	A	Sept. 15, '62.	Pro. corp., must. out June 19, '65.
Reya, Lewis	"	C	"	Wounded, discharged April 28, '65.
Rixford, Lord W.	"	"	April 12, '62.	Deserted Feb. 4, '64.
Sheldon, Nelson	"	"	Sept. 15, '62.	Wounded, mustered out June 19, '65.
Simkins, George	"	A	Sept. 16, '61.	Died March 23, '62.
Smalley, Nicholas	Priv.	C	"	Pro. corp., mustered out June 29, '65.
Smalley, William	Corp.	"	"	Discharged Oct. 8, '62.
Stoughton, Alonzo	Priv.	"	"	Pro. corp., wounded, discharged Jan. 12, '65.
Sullivan, John D.	Wag'n	"	"	Mustered out of service June 29, '65.
Tibets, John	Priv.	"	"	Discharged Feb. 6, '63.
Tracy, Adelbert	"	A	Sept. 15, '62.	Mustered out of service June 19, '65.
Tracy, William H.	"	"	"	Discharged March 10, '65.
Whittemore Peter	"	"	Sept. 16, '61.	Died May, '62.
Willard, Nelson	"	"	"	In arrest for desertion June 29, '65.
Wires, William	"	C	"	Tr. to signal corps Aug. 1, '63.

Sixth Regiment.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Co.</i>	<i>Date of Muster.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Burns, David	Priv.	K	Oct. 15, '61.	Mustered out of service June 26, '65.
Bocash, George	"	"	Dec. 11, '63.	" " "
Bocash, Lewis jr.	"	"	Aug. 25, '64.	" " " 19, '65
Cabinebaugh, John	"	"	Sept. 15, '62.	" " "
Clark, Daniel	"	"	"	" " "
Clark, Joseph S.	"	"	Dec. 16 '63.	Deserted Sept. 13, '64.
Clary, Horatio	"	"	Oct. 15, '61.	Died Nov. 23, '61.
Chamberlain, John E.	"	G	July 15, '63.	Pro. sergt., mustered out June 26, '65.
Dumas, David M.	"	K	Oct. 15, '61.	Discharged June 3, '62.
Keith, Cyrus R.	"	"	April 12, '62.	Pro. sergt., must. out March 2, '65.
Kennedy, Thomas B.	"	"	Oct. 15, '61.	Pro. 2d lieut. March 18, '63.
Lucia, Peter	"	"	Aug. 25, '64.	Mustered out of service June 19, '65.
McClure, John	"	"	Feb. 26 '64	Discharged April 6, '65.
McClure, Moses	"	"	"	Mustered out of service June 26, '65.
McFeeters, John A.	"	"	"	Tr. to vet res. corps., must. out July 15, '65.
McFeeters, Samuel	"	"	April 12, '62.	Died June 2, '62.
McDonald, William J.	"	H	March 1, '65.	Mustered out of service June 26, '65.
Myott, Henry J.	"	K	Aug. 24, '64.	" " " 19, '65.
Odett, Lewis	"	"	Feb. 26, '64.	" " " 26, '65.
O'Neil, Richard	"	"	Sept. 15, '62.	Wounded, tr. to V. R. C., dis. July 14, '65.
Parker, Alexander	"	"	Oct. 15, '61.	Deserted Dec. 11, '62.
Richardson, Abram	"	"	"	Tr. to V. R. C. Dec. 1, '63.
Shattuck, Charles S.	"	"	Sept. 30, '62.	Promoted 1st lieut. Oct. 17, '64.
Sloane, Francis	"	"	Oct. 15, '61.	Discharged Feb. 18, '63.
Spaulding, Franklin	"	"	"	" July 3, '62.

Seventh Regiment.

Young, Edward F.	Priv.	F	Feb. 12, '62.	Discharged Feb. 25, '63.
Rice, James	"	D	Aug. 23, '64.	Mustered out of service July 14, '65.
McCarty, Daniel	"	K	Jan. 24, '65.	Discharged July 30, '65.

Eighth Regiment.

Collins, James	Priv.	G	Jan. 26, '65.	Mustered out of service June 26, '65.
Johnson, James	"	"	"	Deserted June 1, '65.

Ninth Regiment.

Carner, Michael	Priv.	A	July 9, '62.	Deserted Dec. 3, '62.
Curtis, Francis	"	"	"	Discharged Oct. 17, '62.
Dynan, Michael	"	"	"	Deserted Jan. 6, '63.
Marco, Joseph	"	"	"	" Jan. 11, '63.
Murray, Joseph	"	"	"	" Jan. 28, '63.
Pelkey, Peter	"	"	"	" " "
Stoliker, Charles E.	"	"	"	" " "
Stoliker, Horatio	"	"	"	Pro. corp., must. out June 13, '65.
Sullivan, John	"	"	"	Deserted Dec. 16, '62.
Webster, Burchard E.	"	"	"	Pro. corp., must. out June 13, '65.

Tenth Regiment.

Austin, George	Priv.	I	Aug. 24, '64.	Mustered out of service June 27, '65.
Bailey, William H.	"	F	Sept. 1, '62.	" " " June 22, '65.
Burt, Adolphus	"	"	"	Pro. sergt., must. out June 22, '65.
Hines, John	"	"	"	Discharged Dec. 31, '64.
Hogle, Thomas	Corp.	I	"	Pro. sergt., tr. to V. R. C., must. out Aug. 31, '65.
Sheldon, Loyal P.	Priv.	F	"	Discharged Oct. 8, '63.
Sower, Peter	"	I	"	Pro. corp., mustered out June 22, '65.
Sower, Mike	"	"	Aug. 24, '64.	Mustered out of service "
Theberge, Joseph	"	"	Sept. 1, '62.	Killed at Cold Harbor June 1, '64.
Vancore, Moses	"	"	"	Died March 10, '63.
Wait, Oscar E.	"	"	"	Pro. corp., must. out June 22, '65.
White, William	Sergt.	"	"	Pro. 2d lieut. June 1, '64.
Whittemore, Charles H.	Priv.	"	"	Pro. sergt., discharged May 12, '65.

Eleventh Regiment.

Dyke, George W.	Priv.	L	Aug. 26, '64.	Mustered out of service June 24, '65.
Johnson, Philo	"	M	Oct. 7, '63.	Tr. to Co. D, must. out June 21, '65.
Ryan, David	"	L	July 11, '63.	Deserted May 2, '65.
Shufelt, Richard	"	M	Oct. 7, '63.	Died Aug. 18, '64.

Thirteenth Regiment.

Mosier, Silas	Priv.	K	Oct. 10, '62.	Mustered out of service July 21, '63.
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Seventeenth Regiment.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Co.</i>	<i>Date of Muster.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Anderson, John	Priv.	A	Aug. 25, '64.	Deserted Oct. 20, '64.
Bashaw, William	"	K	"	Mustered out of service July 14, '65.
Carrier, Isaac	"	"	"	"
Fanton, Royal B.	"	A	Jan. 5, '64.	Tr. to Co. D, deserted April 7, '64.
Longway, Clement	"	K	Aug. 27, '64.	Deserted Oct. 22, '64.
Wells, William	"	D	March 3, '64.	Mustered out of service July 14, '65.

First Vermont Cavalry.

Rowen, Bronson	Priv.	B	Dec. 30, '63.	Tr. to Co. E, mustered out Aug. 9, '65.
Durkee, Loren	"	"	Nov. 19, '61.	"
Erwin, John W.	"	"	"	Pro. Q. M. sergt., mustered out Nov. 18, '64.
Erwin, Charles A.	"	L	Sept. 19, '62.	Mustered out of service May 23, '65.
Erwin, George H.	"	"	Aug. 25, '64.	" June 21, '65.
Ferry, Francis E.	"	I	Aug. 27, '64.	"
Hurlburt, Jackson M.	Serg't	B	Nov. 19, '61.	Died Feb. 9, '63.
Hurlburt, John	Priv.	"	"	Discharged previous to '64.
Late, David	"	K	Aug. 25, '64.	Died Jan. 2, '65.
McFeters, Andrew	"	L	"	Died Jan. 17, '65.
Pierce, John	"	"	Sept. 19, '62.	Mustered out of service June 21, '65.
Sartwell, Leonard	"	M	Jan. 1, '63.	Tr. to 90th Penn. Regt., deserted from it.
Scott, Palmer N.	"	B	Nov. 19, '61.	Discharged Feb. 5, '63.
Sharrow, Mitchell	"	"	Sept. 26, '62.	Pro. corp., must. out June 21, '65.
Sharrow, George W.	"	"	Dec. 30, '63.	Tr. to Co. E, " Aug. 9, '65.
Webster, Truman B.	"	L	Sept. 19, '62.	Pro. sergt., " June 15, '65.
Wilder, Daniel F.	"	B	Nov. 19, '61.	" died Dec. 21, '63.
Willard, James L.	"	G	Aug. 26, '64.	Mustered out of service June 21, '65.

Frontier Cavalry.

Broe, Eleazer	Priv.	F	Jan. 10, '65.	Mustered out of service June 27, '65.
Wilder, Ellery J.	"	"	"	"

Unassigned Recruits.

Gurtin, Frank	Priv.	"	Sept. 15, '62.	Deserted Oct. '62.
Masterman, Furness	"	"	April 12, '62.	" April 25, '62.
Tibbets, Abraham	"	"	"	"
Wright, Dorastus	"	"	Sept. 6, '64.	Discharged Sept. 24, '64.

ST. ALBANS.

The following is the roll of Captain John Wires' company, which was raised at St. Albans and went into the service Nov. 30, 1813. Captain Wires was from the town of Cambridge, which was then in the County of Franklin:

John Wires, Captain.	<i>Corporals,</i>
Lucutena,nt,	Philetus Brookins,
Reuben Salisbury,	William Smedley,
Elisha Smith,	Levi Bishop,
Benjamin Fassett.	Zenas Baker,
Ensign,	George Carlton.
Stephen Webb.	<i>Fife-Major,</i>
Sergeants,	David Goodwin.
Levi Beardsley,	<i>Drum-Major,</i>
Benjamin R. Dodge,	Reuben Wellman.
John W. Drury,	<i>Fifer,</i>
Uriah Roger,	Sam'l G. Safford.
Ira Mix,	<i>Privates,</i>
Moses Turner,	Stephen Angurn,
Alexander Jennings,	Joseph Brown,
Gibson Savage.	James H. Blackman,

John Brown,	Jonas Hagar,
Erastus Brown,	Joseph D. Halbert,
Charles Belden, Jr.	William Hodgkins,
Samuel Brevost,	Daniel Hunt,
Shubel Bullock,	Seth Hoard,
Bradley Blinn,	Joseph Hayward,
C. A. Buck,	Ira Hawley,
Peter Bebee,	William Jones,
J. W. Cheeney,	Thomas Johnson,
George Campbell,	Henry Johnson,
Paul Cook,	Solomon Kinsley,
Caleb Dikeman,	Benj. A. Kingsley,
Daniel Drake,	Theodore King, Jr.
Charles Davis,	Fredrick Lauffin,
Ira Dickinson,	Stephen Mosley,
Benjamin F. Drake,	Kingsley Mosley,
Erastus B. Ellsworth,	Reuben Merrill,
John Farnham,	Daniel McCoy,
Humphrey Gerham,	John Nichols,
Levi Gregory,	Charles Abraham,
Philander Gregory,	A. Palmer,
Noel P. Green,	Sam. Palmer,
Brigman Grout,	John Pitkins,

Russell Pitkins,	John Thomas,
William Pattison,	David S. Whitehead,
Anthony Phillips,	Paul White,
Henry Peck,	Thomas Wescor,
Daniel Perkins,	S. Wood,
Daniel Parker,	John Woodworth,
Reuben Peters,	Benjamin Woodworth,
John Rumsey,	Levi Wells,
A. Richard,	William Walbridge,
Aaron Reynolds,	S. Wallerman,
David Shepard,	S. Hathaway,
Thomas Shepard,	S. Campbell,
P. H. Snow,	Isaac Kellogg,
Isaiah Smith,	Charles Kellogg,
William Smith,	Abial Pierce,
Levi Simmons,	Ezra Fisher,
Robert Simpson,	Harry Tuttle,
E. Tryon, Jr.	William Rice,
E. Tucker,	Timothy Glynn,
A. Thatcher,	Moses Mason,
H. B. Thompson,	Jeremiah Olmstead.

The following is the roll of Capt. Farnsworth's company of volunteers from St. Albans, in action at the battle of Plattsburgh, Sept. 11, 1814:

<i>Captain,</i>	Asabel Langworthy,
Sam'l H. Farnsworth.	Jonas Calkins,
<i>Lieutenant,</i>	George Calkins,
Daniel Dutcher.	Pierpoint Brigham,
<i>Privates,</i>	Caleb Green,
John Haines,	Francis Davis,
William Foster,	Orrin Davis,
Thomas Dutton,	Ira Church,
Robert Lovell,	Orrin Fisher,
Stephen Lawrence,	Freeborn Potter,
Henry Jones,	Levi Lockwood,
J. M. Blaisdell,	Sanford Gadcomb,
Orra Hall,	Josiah Newton,
Ebenezer Sanderson,	Stephen Holmes,
Mosley Potter,	Thomas Pierce,
Anson D. Prentiss,	John Dimon,
Jesse Tryon,	Moses Dimon,
Richard Sackett,	Thomas P. St. John,
Festus Hill,	Truman Hoyt.

The following is the roll of Capt. Conger's company from St. Albans, in service on the northern frontier, from Jan. 27th, 1838, to Feb. 23, 1838:

<i>Captain,</i>	<i>Privates.</i>
J. K. Conger.	H. O. Green,
<i>Lieutenant,</i>	O. B. Tuller,
William H. Bell.	A. D. Green,

Nelson Isham,	Nathan Dean,
Hiram Beals,	Otis Barnard,
S. G. Holyoke,	Allen Stiles,
Harry Bascomb,	George A. Pike,
M. C. Clark,	M. White,
Chester Bascomb,	Lyman Hoyt,
Henry Green,	Jerome B. Labdail,
Luther A. Green,	E. A. Smith,
W. Williams,	Allen M. Sargent,
A. S. Mears,	Lawrence R. Brainerd,
Henry Beals,	Rodney Whittemore,
Shephard Burnham,	F. C. Bell,
Eben Burnham,	Cyrus R. Deouse,
Joseph Woodworth,	J. C. Curtis,
H. A. Green,	A. H. Fuller,
N. A. Draper,	E. F. West,
J. G. Clark,	Myron G. Hickok,
Charles Clark,	Seymour Egleston,
J. D. Dean,	Horace D. Hickok.

The following is the roll of Captain Victor Atwood's company, of St. Albans, on duty from April 5, 1839, to April 21, 1839:

<i>Captain,</i>	George Pike,
Victor Atwood.	Josiah Reynolds,
<i>Privates,</i>	A. B. Lasell,
George P. Conger,	Charles H. Hall,
G. W. Brown,	J. H. Brooks,
John McClure,	H. B. Foster,
A. G. Tarleton,	H. Bradford,
Jeptha Bradley,	C. Jewell,
C. Stilphen,	C. Durkee,
John S. Soule,	A. Ladd,
Ancil D. Holdridge,	H. Ainsworth,
C. C. Burton,	G. E. Daniels,
Elias Buswell,	S. Soule,
H. S. Egleston,	A. D. Frenople,
J. S. Brigham,	D. McClure,
B. F. Sias,	Theodore W. Smith,
A. S. Burton,	P. C. Palmer,
B. F. Tuller,	E. S. Brooks,
Calvin Tilton,	A. Green,
Elijah Curtis,	M. A. Ballou,
David Newton,	A. W. Brooks,
S. Collins,	J. P. Adams,
Ralph Lasell,	Otis Hayward.

General Nason's monthly statement, for April, 1839, of troops in service under him, is as follows:

Brigadier-General John Nason,	18 days,	\$135.00
Colonel Cornelius Stilphen,	14 "	35.00
Brigadier Major J. Bradley,	10 "	16.34
General's Aid A. G. Tarleton,	10 "	13.34
Adjutant G. W. Brown,	14 "	18.67
6 Captains,	67 "	89.34
3 1st Lieutenants,	32 "	32.00
3 2d "	31 "	20.67
8 1st Sergeants,	68 "	32.50
12 Sergeants,	117 "	46.00
9 Corporals,	90 "	34.63

2d Private,	2574	614.79
Brigadier-General travel,	15 miles,	6.75
Cook,	15	1.87
Private,	2932	21.04
Clothing, clothing and subsistence,		14.00
Brigadier Major		10.00
General Aide		10.00
Adjutant,		14.00
Private, clothing at \$2.00 per month,		387.00
		\$1,450.03

Luther B. Hunt and 2 other selectmen of St. Albans, acting com. sergt's of purchases, received pay for 21 days; and Aaron S. Beeman and L. Hawley, selectmen of Fairfax, received pay for 20 days, at the same time.

The brigadier-general received pay at the rate of 225 dollars per month, colonel 75, brigadier major 50, general's aids, adjutant and captains 40, first lieutenants 30, second lieutenants 25, first sergeants 15, sergeants 12, corporals 8 and privates 6.

St. Albans was among the few fortunate towns in the State, which, regardless of the great and general disfavor in which military organizations were held at the time, had a well disciplined military company at the breaking out of the war of 1861, styled the "Ransom Guards." In response to the President's call for the first 75,000 men, this company was mustered into the United States service, as company C, of the first Vermont volunteer regiment, May 2, 1861, and left immediately for the rebellious States. In recruiting the company, the numbers were not confined to St. Albans, but the efficiency and general character of the men may be discovered on the rolls of the several towns in the County, in the material which was furnished in equipping the army afterwards.

St. Albans furnished 37 commissioned officers in the civil war of 1861, as follows:

Brevet major general, George J. Stannard, attained to the highest rank among the volunteer soldiers of Vermont; see sketch by lieutenant Geo. Grenville Benedict, of Burlington, who at one time was a member of his staff—page 385.

Charles G. Chandler, lieutenant-colonel 10th regiment Vermont Volunteers, went out in service first as sergeant-major of the 1st regiment of 3 months' men, May 2, '61; was promoted captain of company C, May 21, '61, and was mustered out of service with the regiment, Aug. 15, '61. He was again mustered into service with the 5th regiment, captain of company A, Sept. 16, '61, and resigned May 1, '62. Returning home he recruited company I, 10th regiment, was mustered in

captain of the company, Sept. 1, '62; promoted major Nov. 20, '62; lieutenant-colonel June 6, '64; dishonorably discharged Dec. 24, '64. At the annual re-union of the returned officers and soldiers of the 10th regiment, held at Waterbury October 1868, resolutions of disapproval of the manner of this discharge, were passed unanimously, and a like request made that an honorable record should be made in accordance with the facts.

George G. Hunt, captain of company C, 1st regiment, was mustered into service with the regiment May 2, '61, and mustered out May 9, '61.

Thomas F. House, captain, company H, 3d regiment, was mustered into service with the regiment July 16, '61, and resigned Oct. 16, '62.

George B. Conger, captain of company B, cavalry regiment, was mustered into service with the regiment Nov. 19, '61, and resigned Sept. 12, '62.

Hiram E. Perkins, captain, company F, 8th regiment, first served as 1st lieutenant, of company C, 1st regiment, during its term of service. He was mustered in captain of company F, 8th regiment, Feb. 18, '62, and discharged for promotion in U. S. colored troops, May 31, '63.

Alonzo R. Hurlburt, captain company A, 5th regiment, was mustered into service with the regiment 1st lieutenant, company A, Sept. 16, '61; promoted captain June 15, '62, died June 9, '64, in Armory Square Hospital, Washington D. C., of wounds received in the battle of the Wilderness May 5, '64.

Henry C. Parsons, captain, company L, cavalry regiment, was mustered into service captain of the company, Sept. 29, '62; wounded at the battle of Gettysburgh July 3, '63, and honorably discharged in consequence thereof, Jan. 4, '64.

William M. Beeman, captain company B, cavalry regiment, was mustered into service 1st lieutenant of the company Nov. 19, '61; promoted captain Oct. 30, '62; taken prisoner in battle Oct. 11, '63, suffered in rebel prisons until the next summer when he was paroled; with impaired health, he did not return again to service but was mustered out Dec. 17, '64.

Sidney S. Brigham, captain, company H, 3d regiment, was mustered into service 1st sergeant of company H, July 16, '61, promoted 2d lieutenant company A, Aug. 15, '61; transferred to company H, Oct. 26, '61; pro-

moted 1st lieutenant Sept. 22, '62; captain, Jan. 15, '63; mustered out of service July 27, '64.

Louis McD. Smith, captain company E, 5th regiment, was mustered in 2d lieutenant company A, Sept. 16, '61; promoted 1st lieutenant June 15, '62; wounded June 29, '62; captain company A, May 24, '63; major Aug. 4, '64, but not mustered as such; mustered out of service as captain Sept. 15, '64.

Daniel S. Foster, captain company F, 8th regiment, was mustered into service 1st lieutenant of the company, Feb. 18, '62; promoted captain, June 1, '63; mustered out of service, June 22, '64.

Romeo H. Start, captain 3d Vt. battery light artillery, was mustered into service with his battery, Jan. 1, '64, and mustered out June 15, '65. Captain Start served first as an officer in the 3d Vermont Infantry for nearly 2 years, from the town of Franklin, where he was engaged in the practice of law when the war broke out. At the close of the war he resumed his profession in Burlington, and was appointed deputy collector of customs at Burlington in 1867. His native town is Bakersfield.

John W. Newton, 1st lieutenant, company L, cavalry regiment, was mustered into service 1st lieutenant of the company, Sept. 29, '62; promoted captain, Jan. 5, '64; was not mustered as such, but resigned and was honorably discharged as 1st lieutenant, Feb. 27, '64.

Chas. D. Bogue, 1st lieutenant company C, 10th regiment, was mustered into service 1st sergeant of company I, Sept. 1, '62; promoted 2d lieutenant company C, Nov. 8, '62; 1st lieutenant Jan. 19, '63, and was mustered out of service June 22, '65.

Erastus W. Jewett, 1st lieutenant, company A, 9th regiment, was mustered in 2d lieutenant July 9, '62; promoted 1st lieutenant July 4, '63, and resigned Nov. 21, '64.

Joshua P. Sawyer, of Hyde Park, 1st lieutenant of company C, 2d regiment, was mustered into service sergeant of company H, June 20, '61; promoted 2d lieutenant Jan. 5, '62; 1st lieutenant company C, Oct. 6, '63; wounded May 5, '64; mustered out of service June 29, '64.

Silas H. Lewis jr. 1st lieutenant, company D, 10th regiment, was mustered in sergeant in company I, Sept. 1, '62; promoted 1st sergeant June 1, '64; 2d lieutenant company F, July 1, '64; 1st lieutenant company D, Nov.

30, '64; brevet captain April 2, '65, for gallantry in the assault on Petersburg April 2, '65; mustered out of service June 22, '65.

William R. Hoyt, 1st lieutenant, company A, 10th regiment, was mustered in a recruit in company I, Sept. 23, '63; promoted corporal Feb. 26, '64; sergeant Aug. 31, '64; sergeant-major Feb. 9, '65; 2d lieutenant company C, Feb. 26, '65; 1st lieutenant company A, April 14, '65; mustered out of service June 29, '65. He studied law with Bailey and Davis at St. Albans, and was admitted to practice in 1867.

Walter H. Burbank, 1st lieutenant, company A, cavalry regiment, was mustered in private in company L, Sept. 29, '62; promoted company Q. M. sergeant March 1, '64, wounded June 22, '64; promoted 2d lieutenant company A, March 23, '65; 1st lieutenant May 25, '65; mustered out of service June 21, '65.

Nathan L. Skinner, 1st lieutenant, company F, 7th regiment, was mustered into service private in the company Feb. 12, '62; promoted corporal Oct. 30, '62; sergeant April 1, '63; re-enlisted Feb. 17, '64; promoted 1st sergeant July 6, '65; 1st lieutenant Jan. 28, '66; mustered out of service March 14, '66.

Freeborn E. Bell, 2d lieutenant, company C, 1st regiment, was mustered into service with the regiment May 2, '61, and mustered out with the same Aug. 15, '61.

Carter H. Nason, 2d lieutenant, company F, 8th regiment, was mustered into service with the regiment Feb. 18, '62, and dismissed the service June 2, '63.

Isaac Farnsworth, 2d lieutenant, company A, 5th regiment, was mustered in private in company D, 5th regiment Sept. 16, '61; promoted regimental Q. M. sergeant Nov. 2, '61; 2d lieutenant company A, Aug. 2, '62; resigned Oct. 19, '62.

Ernest C. Colby, 2d lieutenant, company I, 10th regiment, was mustered into service with the regiment Sept. 1, '62 and resigned Jan. 16, '63.

George H. Kittredge, 2d lieutenant, company E, 12th regiment, was mustered into service with the regiment Oct. 4, '62 and out with the same July 14, '63.

Henry Gilmore, 2d lieutenant company A, 17th regiment, was mustered into service with the company Jan. 5, '64; severely wounded in action at Spottsylvania May 12, '64; promoted 1st lieutenant Aug. 22, '64, and captain Nov. 1, '64; was not mustered as such but

resigned and was honorably discharged as 2d lieutenant May 13, '65 for wounds received at Spottsylvania.

F. Stewart Strannahan, 2d lieutenant, company L, cavalry regiment, was mustered in 1st sergeant of the company Sept. 29, '62; promoted 2d lieutenant March 1, '64, 1st lieutenant Feb. 28, '64, not mustered as such but resigned and was honorably discharged as 2d lieutenant, Aug. 28, '64.

Franklin R. Carpenter, 2d lieutenant, company F, 8th regiment, was mustered into service, corporal in the company, Feb. 18, '62; re-enlisted Jan. 5, '64; wounded Oct. 19, '64; promoted 2d lieutenant March 28, '65 and was mustered out of service June 28, '65.

Austin W. Fuller, 2d lieutenant, company K, 10th regiment, was mustered into service sergeant in company I, Sept. 1, '62; promoted regimental commissary sergeant Jan. 19, '63; 2d lieutenant company K, July 1, '64; wounded severely Oct. 19, '64 and honorably discharged, in consequence, Dec. 15, '64.

Roswell C. Vaughn, captain and commissary subsistence U. S. Vols., was mustered into service 1st lieutenant of Captain Start's battery, Jan. 1, '61, and was promoted captain and commissary of subsistence July 2, '64.

Charles H. Reynolds, captain, and A. Q. M. U. S. volunteers, was mustered into service private in company I, 10th regiment Sept. 1, '62; promoted regimental Q. M. sergeant Jan. 1, '63; quartermaster 10th regiment June 27, '64; captain and A. Q. M. Dec. 12, '64; mustered out of service at the close of the war.

Aldis O. Brainerd, quartermaster, 5th regiment, was mustered in, with the regiment, Sept. 16, '61, and resigned May 28, '62.

Herbert Brainerd, quartermaster, cavalry regiment, was mustered into service Q. M. sergeant of company L, Sept. 29, '62; promoted

regimental Q. M. sergeant Sept. 1, '63; quartermaster of the regiment May 3, '64, and resigned July 28, '64.

Charles W. Wheeler, quartermaster, 10th regiment, was mustered into service private in company I, Sept. 1, '62; promoted corporal Jan. 3, '63; 1st sergeant July 4, '64; 2d lieutenant Aug. 9, '64; wounded Oct. 19, '64; promoted 1st lieutenant company K, Feb. 28, '65; quartermaster May 13, '65, and was mustered out of service June 28, '65.

Rollin C. M. Woodward, surgeon, 6th regiment, was mustered into service with the regiment Oct. 15, '61, and was discharged from service two weeks later, for disability.

Horace P. Hall, assistant surgeon, 9th regiment, was mustered into service with the regiment July 9, '62, and resigned March 13, '63.

Darwin K. Gilson was mustered in sergeant in company I, 10th regiment, Sept. 1, '62; promoted 1st sergeant, Feb. 26, '65; 2d lieutenant, Feb. 9, '65; 1st lieutenant, June 15, '65; was not mustered as such, but was mustered out of service as 1st sergeant, June 22, '65. He was soon after appointed inspector of customs at St. Albans; and postal clerk on the railroad cars, between St. Albans and Ogdensburgh, in June 1868.

George Church was mustered into service corporal in company I, 10th regiment, Sept. 1, '62; promoted sergeant June 1, '64; sergeant-major, Feb. 26, '65; 2d lieutenant, company I, June 15, '65; mustered out of service as sergeant-major, June 22, '65.

William H. Eastman was mustered into service, commissary sergeant of company L, 1st Vermont cavalry, Sept. 29, '62; promoted regimental commissary sergeant, Aug. 31, '64; regimental commissary June 4, '65; but was mustered out of service as regimental commissary sergeant, June 21, '65.

The muster roll of enlisted men of St. Albans, is as follows;

First Regiment.

Names.	Rank.	Co.	Date of Muster.	Remarks.
Batton, Napoleon	Priv.	C	May 2, '61.	Mustered out of service Aug. 15, '61.
Blanchard, Osgood	"	"	"	"
Bradley, Charles H.	Priv.	C	"	"
Bingham, Edmund	Corp.	"	"	"
Byrnes, Thomas	Priv.	"	"	"
Carl, Nelson E.	"	A	"	"
Conger, Warren W.	"	"	"	"
Cook, Charles M.	"	"	"	"
Doty, Morgan A.	Corp.	C	"	"
Duclos, Henry P.	"	"	"	"
Foster, Daniel S.	Priv.	"	"	"
Garvin, William W.	"	A	"	"

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Co.</i>	<i>Date of Muster.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Gillmore, Henry	Sergt.	C	May 2, '61.	Mustered out of service Aug. 25, '61.
Green, Luther A.	Music.	"	"	"
Green, Lester B.	Priv.	"	"	"
Green, Sydney T.	"	"	"	"
Harris, Aaron B.	"	"	"	"
Hurlburt, Alonzo R.	Corp.	"	"	"
Hurst, Stephen	Priv.	A	"	Deserted May 11, '61
Kittredge, George H.	Sergt.	C	"	Mustered out of service Aug. 15, '61.
Livingston, William H.	"	"	"	"
McCarroll, Robert	Priv.	"	"	"
McCluskey, Charles A.	"	"	"	"
McGowan, John C.	"	"	"	"
Mitchell, Theron	"	"	"	"
Mitchell, Diamond B.	"	A	"	"
Miller, Andrew E.	"	C	"	"
Morton, Edward A.	"	"	"	"
Moss, John W.	"	"	"	"
Nason, Carter H.	"	"	"	"
O'Brian, Daniel	"	"	"	"
Parsons, John H.	"	"	"	"
Perkins, Jesse B.	"	"	"	"
Roberts, George W.	"	"	"	"
Smith, Louis McD.	Sergt.	"	"	"
Stickney, Brainerd H.	Priv.	"	"	"
Stiles, Lucius G.	"	"	"	"
Stevens, Andrew	"	"	"	"
Stone, Lawrence	"	"	"	"
Stone, John	"	"	"	"
Washburn, Anson W.	"	A	"	"
Welchman, William	"	C	"	"
Wright, Allen	"	"	"	"

Second Regiment.

Clair, Harrison	Priv.	C	Aug. 25, '64.	Deserted before joining regiment.
Green, Orlando R.	"	G	June 20, '61.	Discharged Dec. 15, '62.
Kuceland, James	"	H	Dec. 31, '63.	Discharged Aug. 3, '64.
Labell, Charles	"	B	Dec. 30, '63.	" Sept. 24, '64.
McDonald, William	"	C	Aug. 25, '64.	Deserted before joining regiment.
Ryan, James	"	G	June 20, '61.	Died May 12, '63.
Sawyer, Joshua P.	Sergt.	H	"	Pro. 2d lieutenant Jan. 5, '62.

Third Regiment.

Bush, Sidney J.	Priv.	H	July 16, '61.	Died Sept. 23, '62.
Bergin, Michael	"	"	"	Tr. to V. R. C., mustered out July 27, '64.
Draper, Isaac H.	"	"	"	Discharged Dec. 8, '62.
Garvin, Evelyn F.	"	"	"	" April 17, '62.
Howe, Charles E. W.	Corp.	"	"	" date unknown.
Kegan, Michael	Priv.	C	Aug. 24, '64.	Deserted Oct. '64.
Kelley, Peter	"	"	"	"
Oliver, Clark	"	G	Aug. 15, '63.	Tr. to Co. I, must. out July 11, '65.

Fourth Regiment.

Alix, Hypolite	Priv.	I	May 11, '64.	Tr. to Co. F, must. out July 13, '65.
Burnham, Charles	"	A	Jan. 5, '64.	Supposed he died prisoner in '64.

Fifth Regiment.

Carle, Nelson E.	Corp.	A	Sept. 16, '61.	Pro. sergt., must. out June 29, '65.
Curtis, George L.	Priv.	"	"	Deserted June 29, '62.
Coyne, James	"	H	Jan. 6, '64.	Discharged Jan. 1, '65.
Darwin, Charles S.	"	A	Sept. 16, '61.	Deserted Oct. 18, '62.
Dewey, Peter	"	C	Oct. 31, '61.	" July 17, '63.
Farnsworth, Isaac	"	D	Sept. 16, '61.	Pro. 2d lieutenant, Co. A, Aug. 2, '62.
Fegrett, Adolphus	"	H	Aug. 12, '64.	Mustered out of service June 19, '65.
Hurst, Stephen	"	A	Sept. 16, '61.	" 29, '65.
Kennedy, John	"	"	"	Tr. to V. R. C. July 1, '63.
Keenan, Edward	"	H	Dec. 29, '63.	Died May 4, '64, of wounds at Wilderness.
Lesueur, Zeba	Corp.	A	Sept. 16, '61.	Pro. sergt., tr. to V. R. C. March 15, '64.
Leavenworth, Seth A.	Priv.	F	Jan. 5, '64.	Discharged May 14, '65.
Morton, Edward A.	"	A	April 12, '62.	Pro. sergt., discharged April 22, '65.
Parker, William	"	"	Sept. 16, '61.	Discharged May 30, '62.

Name	Rank	Co.	Date of Muster.	Remarks.
Puffer, Asabel	Priv.	A	March 1, '64.	Mustered out of service June 29, '65.
Ray, Israel	"	"	Sept. 16, '61.	Discharged Nov. 28, '62.
Ritch, Charles	"	"	Jan. 6, '64.	" June 7, '65.
Sales, George B.	"	"	Sept. 16, '61.	Mustered out of service Sept. 15, '64.
Willett, Lewis	"	"	"	Discharged Dec. 12, '62.

Sixth Regiment.

Burns, James	Priv.	K	Oct. 15, '61.	Discharged May 12, '62.
Fitzpatrick, Patrick	"	"	"	Discharged, date unknown.
Green, Warren W.	"	B	July 15, '63.	Deserted, ret., dishon'ably dis. June 12, '65.
Irish, Jed	"	A	"	July 28, '64.
Lawrence, Edward	"	K	Oct. 15, '61.	Died Oct. 8, '62.
Sanborn, Jeremiah H.	"	"	Sept. 15, '62.	Discharged Sept. 7, '63.
Sears, Oscar H.	"	E	July 15, '63.	Tr. to Co. K, dis. for wounds Oct. 28, '25.
Taylor, Francis B.	"	D	"	" I, must. out June 28, '65.
Vernal, Harmon	"	A	"	Pro. corp.,

Seventh Regiment.

Brooks, Delos F.	Priv.	F	Feb. 12, '62.	Drummer, mustered out March 14, '66.
Brooks, Royce	Corp.	"	"	Mustered out of service
Bushey, Charles	Priv.	K	Jan. 5, '64.	" May 18, '65.
Bushey, Oliver jr	"	"	"	Absent, sick Dec. 18, '64.
Bunkler, John J.	"	E	July 23, '64.	Mustered out of service March 14, '66.
Casey, John	"	F	Feb. 12, '62.	Pro. corp., must. out
Champeau, Joseph	"	"	"	Discharged for wounds June 14, '65.
Collins, Alvin D.	"	"	"	Pro. sergt., must. out March 14, '66.
Conner, Martin V. B.	"	"	"	Died Aug. 31, '62.
Constantine, Saphant	"	K	Jan. 5, '64.	" Oct. 16, '64.
Dewey, John	"	"	"	"
Malasso, Peter	"	"	"	Mustered out of service May 18, '65.
Mitchell, Eli B.	Wag'n'r	F	Feb. 12, '62.	Died June 12, '62.
McIntyre, James P.	Priv.	"	"	Discharged Oct. 7, '62.
Reno, Alfred	"	K	Jan. 5, '64.	Deserted Aug. 1, '64.
Skinner, Nathan L.	"	F	Feb. 12, '62.	Promoted 1st lieut. Jan. 28, '66.
Schryer, George	"	I	Jan. 4, '64.	Died Oct. 25, '64.
Schryer, Warren	"	"	"	" June 6, '65.
Wootter, Benjamin H.	"	F	"	" Sept. 28, '64.
Webber, Elijah P.	"	"	Feb. 12, '62.	Pro. corp., mustered out March 14, '66.

Eighth Regiment.

Allard, Peter	Priv.	F	Feb. 18, '62.	Mustered out of service June 30, '64.
Bertrand, Napoleon	"	"	"	" " " " " "
Bertrand, Napoleon jr.	"	"	"	Pro. corp., mustered out
Brasso, Lovell	"	"	"	Tr. to vet. res. corps, Feb. 8, '64.
Carpenter, Franklin R.	Corp.	"	"	Pro. 2d lieut. March 28, '64.
Carroll, Michael	Priv.	F	"	Mustered out of service June 22, '64.
Church, William T.	Sergt.	"	"	" " " " " "
Demour, Charles	Priv.	"	"	Tr. to veteran reserve corps.
DuLarme, Edward	"	"	"	Killed at Port Hudson May 27, '63.
Duhing, John	"	"	"	Promoted corporal, died March 24, '65.
Fairfield, George W.	"	"	"	Discharged Nov. 14, '63.
Fancuf, George N.	"	"	"	Pro. sergt., must. out June 28, '65.
Forbes, Francis	"	D	Jan. 4, '64.	Mustered out of service
Forbes, Robert	"	"	"	" " " " " "
Garvin, Henry H.	Musie.	F	Feb. 18, '62.	Discharged May 20, '63.
Goddard, Elisha A.	Priv.	"	"	Died June 28, '62.
Goff, James	"	"	"	Mustered out of service July 10, '65.
Green, Luther A.	"	H	"	Discharged Feb. 25, '63.
Larmi, David	"	D	Sept. 2, '64.	Mustered out of service June 28, '65.
McClusky, Charles A.	Corp.	F	Feb. 18, '62.	Reduced, mustered out June 22, '65.
McCauley, John W.	Priv.	"	"	Mustered out of service June 28, '65.
Mitchell, Diamond B.	"	"	"	Tr. to vet. res. corps, must. out July 17, '65.
Moss, John W.	"	"	"	Discharged Nov. 4, '63.
Myers, George	"	"	"	Died March 8, '64.
Pareau, Andrew	"	"	Jan. 4, '64.	Mustered out of service June 28, '65.
Patnow, Peter	"	"	Feb. 18, '62.	Deserted March 5, '62.
Rowley, William H.	"	"	"	Taken prisoner, joined reb. service Jan. '65.
Smith, George G.	"	"	"	Discharged June 12, '65.
Stickney, Elvy J.	"	"	"	Mustered out of service June 22, '64.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Co.</i>	<i>Date of Muster.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Stone, Lawrence	Priv.	F	Feb. 18, '62.	Discharged Feb. 22, '63.
Sweeney, Joseph jr.	"	D	June 4, '64.	Mustered out of service June 28, '65.
Watson, Levi	"	"	"	"

Ninth Regiment.

Bartlett, Joseph G.	Priv.	A	Jan. 4, '64.	Mustered out of service July 16, '65.
Eaton, Edgar L.	"	"	July 9, '62.	Discharged Nov. 6, '62.
Hearren, James	"	D	Jan. 5, '64.	Tr. to Co. B, mustered out July 16, '65.
Lario, Leander	"	A	July 9, '62.	Pro. sergt., " June 13, '65.
Massi, Isaiah	"	"	"	Discharged Oct. 3, '62.
Massi, John	"	"	"	Deserted, returned, des. from arrest June '65.
Nary, John	"	"	"	Deserted Dec. 30, '62.
Shelley, William	"	"	"	Jan. 11, '63.
Touchet, Louis	"	"	Jan. 4, '64.	Dec. 29, '64.

Tenth Regiment.

Bates, Edward E.	Priv.	I	Sept. 1, '62.	Pro. corp., mustered out June 22, '65.
Bates, William	"	"	"	Mustered out of service
Bogue, Charles D.	Sergt.	"	"	Promoted 2d lieutenant Nov. 8, '62.
Brown, William P.	Priv.	"	"	Pro. sergt., must. out June 22, '65.
Carpenter, John W.	Corp.	"	"	" died of wounds June 15, '64.
Cavanagh, Michael	Priv.	"	"	Mustered out of service June 22, '65.
Church, George	"	"	"	Pro. sergt. maj., must. out
Crary, Peter W.	"	"	"	Tr. to vet. res. corps, must. out June 24, '65.
Cross, John	"	"	"	" " " " July 17, '65.
Curtis, William	"	"	"	Discharged Aug. 6, '63.
Cornell, Joseph R.	"	"	Aug. 26, '64.	Mustered out of service June 29, '65.
Daniels, Allen E.	"	"	Sept. 1, '62.	Pro. corp., must. out June 22, '62.
Davis, Benjamin B.	"	"	"	Died in Richmond prison Dec. 9, '63.
Dunn, John	"	"	"	Pro. corp., must. out June 22, '65.
Delaney, Francis	"	"	Dec. 31, '63.	Mustered out of service June 29, '65.
Folsom, Alvin J.	"	F	Sept. 1, '62.	" " " " 22,
Fuller, Austin J.	Sergt.	I	"	Promoted 2d lieutenant July 1, '64.
Garvin, William W.	Corp.	"	"	Reduced, died March 7, '65.
Gilson, Darwin K.	Sergt.	"	"	Promoted 2d lieutenant Feb. 9, '65.
Hackett, Felix	Priv.	"	"	Died Jan. 16, '63.
Hopkins, Stephen D.	Corp.	"	"	Discharged for wounds Feb. 22, '65.
Hoyt, William R.	Priv.	"	Oct. 9, '63.	Promoted 2d lieutenant Feb. 25, '65.
Kelley, William	Priv.	I	Sept. 1, '62.	Mustered out of service June 22, '65.
Lavelle, Charles	"	"	"	Died Feb. 19, '63.
Lawrence, David	"	"	"	Discharged Nov. 16, '64.
Lewis, Silas H. jr.	Sergt.	"	"	Promoted 2d lieutenant Co. F, July 1, '64.
McDougal, Ranald	Priv.	F	"	Tr. to V. R. C. Sept. 1, '63.
Powers, Orrin S.	"	I	"	Mustered out of service June 22, '65.
Reynolds, Charles H.	"	"	"	Pro. quartermaster June 27, '64.
Sexton, DeWitt B.	"	"	"	Mustered out of service June 22, '65.
Smith, James T.	"	"	"	" " " " "
Stevens, Andrew	Corp.	"	"	Red., killed at Cold Harbor April 2, '64.
Skeels, Edwin W.	Priv.	"	Jan. 5, '64.	Died in Danville prison Oct. 11, '64.
Wheeler, Charles W.	"	"	Sept. 1, '62.	Pro. quartermaster May 13, '65.
Williams, Gideon D.	"	"	"	Tr. to V. R. C., must. out July 17, '65.

Eleventh Regiment.

Austin, George	Priv.	D	Jan. 4, '64.	Tr. to Co. C, must. out Aug. 25, '65.
Bird, Daniel	"	B	Dec. 11, '63.	Mustered out of service
Davis, Willard M.	"	K	Aug. 18, '64.	Killed at Cedar Creek Oct. 19, '64.
Guyott, Albert	"	B	Dec. 11, '63.	Mustered out of service Aug. 25, '65.
Lacroix, Francis	"	G	Dec. 17, '63.	Tr. to Co. D, must. out
Lacy, Joseph	Corp.	M	Oct. 7, '63.	Tr. to Co. A, reduced, must. out Aug. 27, '65.
McClure, William D.	Priv.	D	Dec. 1, '63.	Discharged April 9, '64.
McIntyre, Matthias	"	G	Dec. 11, '63.	Deserted June 11, '65.
Pettingill, Henry H.	"	B	Oct. 9, '63.	Discharged May 17, '65.
Plant, Peter	"	G	Dec. 17, '63.	Tr. to Co. D, must. out Aug. 25, '65.
Wilson, William jr.	"	D	Jan. 4, '64.	Tr. to Co. C, " "

Twelfth Regiment.

Anderson, Hiram	Priv.	E	Oct. 4, '62.	Mustered out of service July 14, '63.
Brainerd, Wilson	"	"	"	" " " "
Brooks, Elisha J.	Sergt.	"	"	" " " "
Bush, Charles	Priv.	"	"	" " " "

Name	Rank	Co.	Date of Muster.	Remarks.
Bowsey, Oliver	Priv.	E	Oct. 4, '62	Mustered out of service July 14, '63.
Camil, Frank	Music.	"	"	"
Corliss, Martin J.	Wag'n'r	"	"	"
Coutermarsh, Bartams	Priv.	"	"	"
Davis, James P.	"	"	"	"
Dewey, John	"	"	"	"
Dubois, Aurel	"	"	"	"
Follan, Thomas	"	"	"	Discharged Feb. 18, '63.
Gardiner, Charles	"	"	"	Mustered out of service July 14, '63.
Hunt, Luther B. jr.	"	"	"	"
Londre, Charles	"	"	"	"
Millington, William H.	"	"	"	"
Patterson, Henry	"	"	"	"
Shambo, Joseph	"	"	"	"
Tracy, Eliza D.	Corp.	"	"	"
Tracy, Norman S.	Pri.	"	"	Died Jan. 3, '63.

Thirteenth Regiment.

Searle, Jeremiah H.	Wag'n'r	K	Oct. 10, '62	Mustered out of service July 21, '63.
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Seventeenth Regiment.

Adle, Cornelius	Pri.	A	Jan. 5, '64.	Died May 13, '65.
Alford, Daniel	"	"	"	Mustered out of service July 14, '65.
Bissette, Abram	"	D	March 3, '64.	Tr. to Co. A, killed near Petersburg June 19, '64.
Bissette, Joseph	"	"	"	" died of wounds May 15, '64.
Boyle, James H.	"	A	Jan. 5, '64.	Pro. corp., mustered out July 14, '65.
Brainerd, Wilson B.	Corp.	A	"	Pro. sergt., mustered out July 14, '65.
Brooks, Edgar B.	"	"	"	" died July 9, '64.
Burnor, Gedos	Pri.	"	"	Mustered out of service July 14, '65.
Carroll, Patrick	"	"	"	Died of wounds May 15, '64.
Davis, James P.	"	"	"	Mustered out of service July 14, '65.
Faneuf, Theophilus	"	"	"	Discharged Jan. 8, '65.
Fawcett, Joseph	"	"	"	Deserted Feb. 7, '64.
Fletcher, Albert	"	"	"	Wd., tr. to vet. res. corps, dis. Aug. 18, '65.
Green, Albert S.	"	"	"	Mustered out of service July 14, '65.
Green, Luther A.	Music.	"	"	Principal music., must. out "
Hamel, Joseph	Priv.	"	"	Deserted Jan. 15, '64.
Harker, John	"	K	Aug. 31, '64.	Discharged Aug. 11, '65.
Hills, George	"	A	Jan. 5, '64.	Tr. to Co. A, pro. corp., must. out July 14, '65.
Holt, Uriah	Sergt.	"	"	Mustered out of service July 14, '65.
Humphrey, Austin	"	"	"	"
Ladabosh, Joseph	Priv.	"	"	Died at Andersonville Sept. 5, '64.
Ladabosh, Nelson	"	"	"	Died of wounds June 30, '64.
Lazna, Thomas	"	K	Aug. 22, '64.	Mustered out of service July 14, '65.
Minor, John	"	A	Jan. 5, '64.	Killed at Cold Harbor May 31, '64.
Plend, Austin	"	D	March 3, '64.	" Wilderness May 6, '64.
Plend, Ezab	"	A	Jan. 5, '64.	Deserted Oct. 1, '64.
Plumstead, John W.	"	K	Aug. 27, '64.	" 4, '64.
Rich, Eustace	"	D	March 3, '64.	Pro. corp., mustered out July 14, '65.
Rowley, Horace	"	K	Sept. 1, '64.	Mustered out of service "
Sanderson, Truman S.	"	"	Aug. 31, '64.	Discharged July 10, '65.
Shaw, Henry	"	"	Aug. 23, '64.	Deserted Oct. 1, '64.
Smith, Ebenezer	"	A	Jan. 5, '64.	Killed near Petersburg July 8, '64.
Tomlinson, George W.	Music.	K	Aug. 22, '64.	Mustered out of service July 14, '65.
Vario, Joseph	Priv.	D	March 3, '64.	Deserted March 17, '64.
Warren, Leonard S.	"	A	Jan. 5, '64.	Pro. corp., discharged Feb. 17, '65.
Young, John	"	"	"	Mustered out of service July 14, '65.

Cavalry Regiment.

Alexander, Arthur	Priv.	B	Nov. 19, '61.	Tr. to vet. res. corps Dec. 14, '64.
Bennett, Charles C.	"	L	Sept. 29, '62.	Mustered out of service June 21, '65.
Bradley, Charles H.	"	"	"	Tr. to V. R. C., mustered out at close of war.
Brainerd, Herbert	Sergt.	"	"	Pro. quartermaster May 3, '64.
Brainerd, Joseph A.	Corp.	"	"	Died at Andersonville Aug. 16, '64.
Brainerd, Joseph P.	Priv.	L	"	Died at Andersonville Sept. 12, '64.
Brigham, Antepas	"	B	Nov. 19, '61.	Paroled pris., mustered out Feb. 8, '65.
Brown, George	"	M	Dec. 31, '62.	Pro. corp., tr. to Co. F, must. out Aug. 9, '65.
Brush, Azel N.	"	B	Nov. 19, '61.	Mustered out of service Nov. 18, '64.
Burbank, Walter H.	"	L	Sept. 29, '62.	Promoted 2d lieut. Co. A, March 23, '65.
Cavanagh, James	"	B	Nov. 19, '61.	Mustered out of service Nov. 18, '64.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Co.</i>	<i>Date of Muster.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Chiott, Henry	Wag'n'r	"	"	Mustered out of service Nov. 18, '64.
Clapp, William A.	Corp.	L	Sept. 29, '62.	Pro. sergt., mustered out June 21, '65.
Clark, Claude H.	Bugl'r	"	"	Tr. to 2d brigade band, died Feb. '63.
Clarke Thaddeus H.	Priv.	"	"	Died at Andersonville Nov. 18, '64.
Conger, Warren W.	Corp.	B	Nov. 19, '61.	Reduced, mustered out Nov. 18, '64.
Cook, Charles M.	Sergt.	"	"	Tr. to Co. E, mustered out Aug. 9, '65.
Cornell, Charles M.	Priv.	L	Sept. 29, '62.	Mustered out of service June 21, '65.
Cornell, Clarence H.	"	"	"	Pro. corp., mustered out "
Cowley, Charles	"	H	"	Tr. to Co. B, missing in action July 3, '63.
Cowley, James M.	"	"	"	Died at Andersonville June 15, '64.
Cox, Albert F.	"	D	Dec. 24, '63.	Mustered out of service Aug. 9, '65.
Curtis, Henry A.	Corp.	L	Sept. 29, '62.	Pro. reg. Q. M. sergt., must. out June 21, '65.
Daniels, Noble A.	Priv.	B	Nov. 19, '61.	Mustered out of service Nov. 18, '64.
Dillon, Patrick	"	M	Dec. 31, '62.	Tr. to Co. C, discharged.
Dumas, Paul	"	L	Sept. 29, '62.	Killed in action Nov. 12, '64.
Eastman, William H.	Sergt.	"	"	Pro. reg. com. sergt., must. out June 21, '65.
Egar, Byron	Priv.	B	Feb. 18, '64.	Tr. to Co. E, deserted Oct. 2, '65.
Fortuna, Antoine	"	"	Nov. 19, '61.	Pro. sergt., tr. to Co. E, must. out Aug. 9, '65.
Garvin, Herbert A.	"	L	Dec. 24, '63.	Killed in action May 11, '64.
Gandreau, Felix	"	"	Sept. 29, '62.	Deserted March 17, '63.
Girardeau, Albert	"	"	"	Mustered out of service June 21, '65.
Gott, Hazen	"	H	Oct. 28, '63.	Died in Richmond prison May 22, '64.
Green, Albert R.	"	L	Sept. 29, '62.	" " Oct. 12, '63.
Green, Cyrus	Bugl'r	B	Nov. 19, '61.	Pro. chief bugler, discharged '62.
Green, Sidney T.	Priv.	L	Sept. 29, '62.	Mustered out of service June 21, '65.
Green, Warren W.	"	B	Nov. 19, '61.	Discharged June '62.
Greenwood, Franklin	"	L	Sept. 29, '62.	Deserted March 31, '63.
Harvey, Charles D.	"	"	"	Pro. corp., died in Rich'd prison of wounds Jan. 1, '65.
Hayward, Charles W.	"	"	Aug. 15, '63.	Mustered out of service June 21, '65.
Hughes, Peter	"	M	Dec. 31, '62.	Died, date unknown.
Humphrey, Austin	Sergt.	B	Nov. 19, '61.	Discharged Nov. 3, '62.
Hutchins, Albert B.	Priv.	A	"	" Feb. 9, '63.
Jure, William H.	"	L	Sept. 29, '62.	Killed in action Sept. 26, '63.
King, Peter	"	B	Nov. 19, '61.	Mustered out of service Nov. 18, '64.
Makolm, William	"	M	Dec. 31, '62.	Tr. to Co. F, must. out Aug. 9, '65.
Marchassault, Charles	Corp.	L	Sept. 29, '62.	Reduced, must. out June 21, '65.
Martin, Joseph	Priv.	M	Dec. 31, '62.	Died at Andersonville Aug. 8, '64.
Martin, George	"	H	June 8, '64.	Pro. corp., tr. to Co. B, discharged Aug. 19, '65.
Mayette, Peter	"	C	Aug. 15, '64.	Tr. to Co. B, must. out Aug. 9, '65.
McArroll, Charles H.	"	L	Sept. 29, '62.	Pro. sergt., must. out June 21, '65.
McGuire, William	"	H	June 8, '64.	Deserted Aug. 31, '64.
Miller, Andrew E.	"	B	Nov. 19, '61.	Died of wounds Nov. 15, '64.
Mooney, Hugh	"	L	Sept. 29, '62.	Died in Richmond prison Sept. '63.
Murray, John C.	"	M	Dec. 31, '62.	Tr. to Co. F, must. out Aug. 9, '65.
Pachette, Joseph	"	B	Nov. 19, '61.	Paroled pris., mustered out of service.
Parsons, John H.	"	L	Sept. 29, '62.	Pro. reg. Q. M. sergt., died Sept. 1, '63.
Patterson, Henry L.	"	B	Nov. 19, '61.	Died Nov. 20, '64.
Potter, Sandford H.	"	L	Sept. 29, '62.	Pro Q. M. sergt., mustered out June 21, '65.
Rock, Peter	"	"	"	Deserted March 17, '63.
Rushford, Zimri	"	B	Nov. 19, '61.	Mustered out of service Nov. 18, '64.
Ryan, John B.	"	L	Sept. 29, '62.	Discharged May 21, '63.
Sansouci, Eusebe	"	"	"	Died June 10, '64.
Sansouci, Francis	"	"	"	Mustered out of service May 22, '65.
Sperry, Ira E.	Corp.	"	"	Died of wounds July 22, '63.
Stiles, Lucius G.	Bugl'r	B	Nov. 19, '61.	Mustered out of service Nov. 18, '64.
St. Louis, Edward A.	Priv.	L	Sept. 29, '62.	" " May 13, '65.
Strannahan, F. Stewart	Sergt.	"	"	Promoted 2d lieutenant March 1, '64.
Welchman, William H.	Priv.	"	"	Mustered out of service June 15, '65.
Wright, William H.	"	"	"	Tr. to V. R. C., must. out July 19, '65.
Wright, Lyman C.	"	B	Nov. 19, '61.	Died at Florence, S. C. Sept. '64.
Wright, Allen	Sergt.	M	Dec. 31, '62.	Reduced, discharged Aug. 27, '64.
<i>Third Vermont Battery.</i>				
Cherrier, Oliver	Priv.	"	Jan. 1, '62.	Deserted March 3, '65.
Swallow, Andrew	"	"	"	Mustered out of service June 15, '65.
<i>First U. S. Sharpshooters.</i>				
Cooley, William	Priv.	F	Sept. 13, '61.	Discharged Aug. 10, '62.

Second U. S. Sharpshooters.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Co.</i>	<i>Date of Must.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Howe, David J.	Priv.	E	Sept. 30, '62	Discharged April 1, '62.
Jones, George B.	"	"	"	Tr. to Co G, 4th Vt., must. out June 19, '65.
Rollins, Leoru M.	"	"	"	"

171st Co. Veteran Reserve Corps.

Bain, John	Priv.		Aug. '64.	Mustered out at close of the war.
Butler, James A.	"	"	"	"
Douglas, Joseph jr.	"	"	"	"
Hibbard, Eli	"	"	"	Deserted soon after enlistment.
Reed, Samuel	"	"	"	No record.
Weaver, Charles W.	"	"	"	"

In the Navy.

Bogue, George W.				No record.
Clerk, Charles E.				"
Guard, Nelson F.				"
Kemp, Edwin L.				"
McCarroll, Robert				"
Rand, Homer E.				"

54th Massachusetts Colored Regiment.

Brace, Peter	Priv.		Jan 22, '64.	Mustered out of service Aug. 20, '65.
Davis, William A.	"	"	"	Discharged June 8, '65.
Prince, Daniel	"	"	"	Mustered out of service Aug. 20, '65.
Prince, Isaac	"		Aug. 14, '63.	Discharged June 16, '65.

Unassigned Recruits.

Ames, Charles R.	Priv.		Aug. 25, '64.	Deserted.
Cross, Napoleon	"		April 22, '64.	"
Jordan, Peter	"		April 12, '62.	" Oct 1, '62.
Reed, Samuel	"		Sept. 20, '62	Discharged May 11, '63.
Rider, Michael	"		Dec. 11, '63.	Deserted.
Ross, James	"		Aug. 18, '64.	" from Conn. artill., ret. to regt.
Sharp, Walter A.	"		Aug. 25, '64.	Deserted.
Somers, James	"		Aug. 24, '64.	"

Not accounted for.

Fortuna, Oliver				Said to have served in Co. H, 3d regt.
Govan, Peter				" " A 5th
Sutton, John				" " B 6th
Wells, Charles J.				" " C 6th

No more fitting nor appropriate sketch can be introduced, to terminate the St. Albans portion of this chapter, than a brief review of the military career of one of St. Albans' most respected sons, Major-general William F. Smith, more familiarly known as "Baldy" Smith. He was born at St. Albans, on the 17th day of February, 1824, and in early life received the advantages of a good academical education. He was appointed a cadet at West Point, and graduated from that institution when 21 years of age, with honor, being only 4th in his class. Upon his graduation, he was assigned to the corps of topographical engineers and was employed for a number of years upon the surveys of the Lake Superior region, the Rio Grande in Texas, the military road to California and on the Mexican boundary commission survey.

At the breaking out of the civil war of 1861, he was secretary of the light-house board at Washington, with the rank of major.

He immediately offered his services to his native State and was appointed and commissioned colonel by Gov. Fairbanks, April 27, 1861. He assisted in raising the 3d regiment, was mustered in colonel of the regiment July 16, '61, and promoted to be brigadier-general of volunteers, the 13th day of August following. He conceived the idea of brigading the Vermont regiments in the field, and through his efforts with the department and personal influence with Gen. McClellan, this was accomplished. The 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th regiments were brigaded together, a privilege accorded to the troops from no other State. The name and fame of the "Old Vermont Brigade" has become immortal, and for the organization the credit is due Gen. Smith, who could desire no higher distinction than to be assigned to its command, which was awarded him. He commanded a division through the "peninsular campaign," at the 2d battle of Bull Run, South Mountain and

Antietam, known as Smith's division in the 4th corps, which was afterwards the 2d division of the 6th army corps. In this division the old Vermont troops formed the 2d brigade from the Fall of 1861, to the close of the war.

General Smith was promoted to be Major-general July 4th, '62, which rank he continued to hold afterwards, although, on account of opposition to him in the Vermont delegation at Washington, it was not until the next year that he obtained his commission. In his associations with Gen. McClellan he became his firm friend, and so remained through good and evil report.

In '63, General Smith was transferred to the military division of the Mississippi, and assigned to command as chief engineer of the department. In this capacity, probably, he had but few equals in the army. Upon Gen. Grant's arrival at Chattanooga, Oct. 23, '63, to arrange for the battles of Chattanooga and Lookout mountain, which followed the next month, the preliminary reconnoissances were made with him, and his ability was fully acknowledged. General Smith was assigned to a command at this time, and how honorably he acquitted himself in the "battle of the clouds," may be learned from a special mention made of him in General Grant's report, which contains this paragraph: "To Brigadier General W. F. Smith, chief engineer, I feel under more than ordinary obligations for the masterly manner in which he discharged the duties of his position, and desire that his services may be fully appreciated by higher authorities." This report obtained his confirmation of Major-general, by the Senate, a duty which the body should have discharged long before.

In April, 1864, General Smith was ordered to report to General Butler to command the troops sent into the field from his own department. He remained with General Butler and took an active part in the campaign at Bermuda Hundred and thereabouts until May 22d, when he was ordered with his command to join the army of the Potomac. Alongside of the 6th corps, he did excellent service at Cold Harbor May 31, and at the other battles which occurred at that time. About the middle of June he was in front of Petersburg and made a splendid fight on the 14th in which he carried the enemy's lines north-east from Petersburg for over 2½ miles and

made heavy captures of the enemy's artillery and men.

He served with distinction in the army until 1866, when he resigned his commission to take the presidency of the International Telegraph Co., a company having for its object the laying of a cable between Florida in the United States, and Cuba.

General W. F. Smith is a cousin of ex-Governor J. Gregory Smith and Hon. W. C. Smith, M. C., of St. Albans, and a brother of Edward A. Smith, Esq. of the St. Albans Foundry Co. Edward A. was a former partner with General George J. Stannard, in the same business, but is now associated with Major J. W. Newton.

SWANTON.

The following is the pay-roll of Captain V. R. Goodrich's company, Swanton, 11th regiment, from July 15, to Dec. 8, 1813, who were in action at the battle of Lundy's Lane:

<i>Captain,</i>	George Beals,
Valentine R. Goodrich	Jacob Bowker,
<i>Privates,</i>	James Collins,
Daniel Crawford,	Joseph Clark,
Thomas Lackey,	Edward Cary,
Stephen Howard,	E. Chapman,
William Black,	Thomas Dickinson,
Austin Root,	Richard Eustace,
L. G. Palmer,	Ezra Estus,
Elisha Hoyt,	John Fox,
Samuel Story,	A. Follett,
A. Lyon,	William Goddard,
David Moody,	Stephen Howard,
Dwight Marsh,	Peter Jessemore,
Clinton George,	John Lamphere,
Rufus Austin,	Robert Miller,
John Russell,	John Martin,
F. Burnham,	Guy Perry,
Timothy Burdick,	Thomas Reed,
Orson Brush,	O. Hoyt.

Captain Valentine R. Goodrich was killed in the battle of Lundy's Lane. His niece, Eunice Goodrich Barney, was the mother of Colonel Elisha L. Barney, of the 6th regiment, who was mortally wounded in the battle of the Wilderness; and is also the mother of Colonel Valentine G. Barney, of the 9th regiment, in service during the war of 1861.

List of soldiers who volunteered from Swanton, and were at the battle of Plattsburgh, Sept. 11, 1814:

<i>Captain,</i>	<i>Privates,</i>
Amasa J. Brown.	Elias E. Brown,

L. Barnes,	John Denio,
Olezer Peter,	Burton Freeman,
Leonard Cummings,	George W. Foster,
Jeremiah Potter,	Jules Keep.

The roll of the Swanton company, 11th regiment Vt militia, in service on the northern frontier, April 1839, is as follows—time of service, 13 days:

<i>Captain,</i>	Lorenzo Laselle,
E. B. Rounde,	Charles Pierce,
<i>Lieutenant,</i>	Dwight Dorman,
G. W. Foster,	U. C. Wright,
<i>1st Sergeant,</i>	F. E. Hoadley,
William Robinson,	Jesse Barber,
<i>Sergeant,</i>	E. C. Wait,
J. W. Spaulding,	James Smith,
<i>Privates,</i>	Lorenzo Kenney,
Charles Conger,	S. W. Newton,
A. B. Pierce,	C. H. Bullard,
C. P. Pratt,	J. J. Warner,
A. H. Mason,	J. W. Green,
William Lackey,	Norman Barker,
C. H. Mead,	Silas Lackey,
William Merrick,	Joseph Burnell,
Amos Skeels, Jr.,	Martin Holyoke,
Harry Bullard,	Dennison Dormon,
William Lawrence,	A. S. Mears.

Swanton, the last of the long list of towns in Franklin County to comprise this chapter, was the first to move to the rescue of a war-threatened country in 1861. With a few other towns in the State, this town had kept alive the military spirit of the people of earlier days, and the Rebellion found the "Green Mountain Guards" an independent company, well organized and disciplined for the contest. The echoes of the thunders around Sumter had scarcely died away, when this company was in readiness to be mustered into the service of the United States. It was the first company in the State to be inscribed upon the rolls of honor, and was mustered in, the right of the 1st regiment, company A, May 2, 1861. The first citizens of Swanton and Highgate, and a few from other towns, were numbered within the ranks, and figured very conspicuously in the service afterwards. Every commissioned officer re-entered service and all were rewarded with promotions. Every sergeant was afterwards commissioned and some of them were high in rank; one corporal became a major, and a number of privates line officers. Twelve commissioned officers from Swanton re-entered service from this company and 3 from Highgate. Swan-

ton furnished 21 commissioned officers in the civil war of 1861, viz:

Albert B. Jewett, colonel of the 10th regiment, served first as 1st lieutenant in company A, the 1st regiment during its term of service. He was mustered in colonel of the 10th regiment, Sept. 1, 1862, and continued in command until April 25, 1864, when he resigned.

Elisha L. Barney, colonel of the 6th regiment, when the war broke out, was a merchant, doing business in Swanton, and was associated in trade with Col. Albert B. Jewett, under the firm name of Jewett & Barney. He was mustered into service captain of company K, 6th regiment, Oct. 15, 1861; wounded Sept. 14, '62, promoted major Oct. 15, '62; lieutenant-colonel Dec. 18, '62, and colonel of the regiment March 18, '63. In the terrible battle of the Wilderness, where the greatest havoc of the war was made in the "Old Vermont Brigade," while gallantly leading his regiment against the enemy, May 5th, Colonel Barney was wounded, and died of the wounds at Fredericksburgh, Va., May 10, '64. Many other officers and men from Vermont have distinguished themselves in the service, but few have written their names so high upon the scroll of fame. Col. Barney was an honor to his State; jealous of her good name, he honored his commission and was the pride of the "Old Brigade." He was a good disciplinarian, a soldier of undoubted courage and discretion, a christian gentleman; the men of his command honored and respected him. His remains were brought to Swanton for interment, and the citizens testified their high respect for his memory in the largest funeral gathering ever assembled in town. Col. Barney was 32 years of age, at his death.

Valentine G. Barney, lieutenant-colonel 9th regiment, was mustered into service with the regiment, captain of company A, July 9, '62; promoted lieutenant-colonel of the regiment July 1, '63, and mustered out of service June 13, '65.

Edgar N. Bullard, major 7th regiment, was mustered into service with the regiment 1st lieutenant of company F., Feb. 12, '62; promoted captain Aug. 28, '62, major of the regiment Aug. 29, '65; lieutenant-colonel Sept. 1, '65, but not mustered as such; mustered out of service as major April 14, '66. Major Bullard was retained in service as

mustering officer one month beyond the muster out of the regiment.

Lawrence D. Clark, captain company A, 1st regiment, was mustered into service with the regiment May 2, '61, and out with the same Aug. 15, '61. He was afterwards major of the 13th regiment, on the rolls from the town of Highgate.

John D. Sheridan, captain company C, 5th regiment, was mustered in captain of the company Sept. 16, '61, and resigned July 10, '62. He first entered the service as 2d lieutenant of company A, 1st regiment and served during its term. After he resigned his connection with the 5th regiment, he was mustered in a recruit, private in company F, 11th regiment Jan. 4, '64; promoted sergeant June 8, '64; 2d lieutenant company M, Oct. 12, '64; 1st lieutenant company L, June 6, '65; transferred to company A, June 24, '65, and was mustered out of service Aug. 25, '65.

Capt. Lorenzo D. Brooks recruited company F, 7th regiment, at Swanton, and was mustered into service captain of the company Feb. 12, '62. He accompanied the regiment to Ship Island, thence to New Orleans and Baton-Rouge. In command of his company he was killed in action, July 23, '62, on board the steamer "Ceres," opposite Warrington, Miss.; a few miles below Vicksburgh. The following sketch is furnished by Mrs. _____.

Capt. Lorenzo D. Brooks, son of Alonzo and Martha Brooks, of St. Albans Bay, was born April 20, '33, in that part of the town known as St. Albans Point. In January, '62, he was a merchant doing business in Swanton; he heard our Country's call "To arms," and, speedily closing up his business, offered his services to the government, and went forth to its rescue. For many years previously business had called him much away from his native State. He went West in '54. Returning again to the home of his childhood in '56, he embarked with friends and relatives for California and spent 3 years in the Gold regions where he realized many of his fondest anticipations. He returned home and went into trade with his uncle at Swanton, and had been there 2 years when he so willingly left all behind to go forth to battle for the right. We know not with what high ambitions and lofty aspirations filling his bosom, he marched, forward, but we do

know before victory was won, or his hopes were realized, he was stricken down in all his manly glory. He was beloved by the officers and men of the whole regiment and by kind friends at home; the fatal ball that caused his life's blood to ebb away, pierced almost equally a mother's heart.

Friend H. Barney, captain company C, 5th regiment, was mustered into service 1st lieutenant of the company Sept. 16, '61; promoted captain July 17, '62, wounded at the battle of the Wilderness May 5, '64; mustered out of service Sept. 15, '64.

Hiram Platt, captain company F, 10th regiment, was mustered into service captain of the company Sept. 1, '62, and resigned April, 1, '64.

George G. Blake, captain company K, 13th regiment, was mustered into service with the regiment Oct. 10, '62, and mustered out with the same July 21, '63.

Jesse A. Jewett, captain company K, 5th regiment, was mustered into service 2d lieutenant of company C, Sept. 16, '61; promoted 1st lieutenant Dec. 10, '62; captain company K, March 21, '63; resigned May 29, '63.

Stephen F. Brown, captain company A, 17th regiment, was mustered into service captain of the company Jan. 5, '61; received severe wounds at the battle of the Wilderness May 6, '61, and was honorably discharged for this reason Aug. 22, '61. Previous to his serving in the 17th, he was 1st lieutenant of company K, 13th regiment, during its term of service.

Alexander W. Chilton, captain of company K, 10th regiment, was mustered into service with the regiment 2d lieutenant of company F, Sept. 1, '62; promoted 1st lieutenant company I, Jan. 1, '63; captain company K, Aug. 27, '64, and was mustered out of service June 22, '65.

Eugene Consigny, adjutant of the cavalry regiment, was mustered into service sergeant in company M, Dec. 31, '62; promoted 1st sergeant Nov. 11, '64; 1st lieutenant May 16, '65; adjutant June 4, '65, and mustered out of service Aug. 9, '65.

Bradford S. Murphy, 1st lieutenant company K, 6th regiment, was mustered into service sergeant in the company Oct. 15, '61; promoted sergeant-major June 24, '62; 2d lieutenant Dec. 29, '62; 1st lieutenant March, 18, '63; dismissed the service Oct. 8,

'63. He served afterwards in company F, 7th regiment.

Samuel G. Brown, jr., 1st lieutenant company A, 17th regiment, was mustered into service Jan. 5, '64, and died July 5, '64, at Washington, D. C., of typhoid fever.

Edward Vinclette, 1st lieutenant of company K, 10th regiment, was mustered into the service sergeant in company F, Sept. 1, '62, promoted 1st sergeant Jan. 1, '64; 2d lieutenant company K, Feb. 9, '65; 1st lieutenant March 22, '65, and was mustered out of service June 29, '65.

Henry G. Stearns, 2d lieutenant company F, 7th regiment, was mustered into service 1st sergeant of the company, Feb. 12, '62; promoted 2d lieutenant Aug. 28, '62, and resigned Jan. 27, '63. He afterwards served in company E, 11th regiment.

Salley S. Morey, 2d lieutenant of company E, 11th regiment was mustered into service with the regiment 1st Sergeant of the company Oct. 10, '62; promoted 2d lieutenant June 4, '63 and was mustered out of service with the regiment July 21, '63.

Volney M. Simons (Methodist), chaplain of the 5th regiment, was mustered into service with the regiment Sept. 16, '61 and resigned in the month of March, '63.

John B. Perry (Congregationalist), chaplain of the 10th regiment, was mustered into service April 14, '65 and was mustered out the 7th of July following. He had been for many years the settled pastor of the Congregational church at Swanton Falls, and returned to his charge at the close of the war.

Horace A. Hyde was mustered into service sergeant in company B, cavalry regiment, Nov. 19, '61; promoted 1st sergeant Feb. 19, '63; 2d lieutenant April 1, '63; 1st lieutenant Nov. 19, '64, but was not mustered upon his commissions. He was taken prisoner in action Oct. 11, '63, at Brandy Station, Va., and, with many other cavalry boys, was conducted to the Rebel Prison Pens at Andersonville, Ga. His commissioned rank was not revealed to the rebels until the following summer, and he was only known as a sergeant meantime. Exposed to the inclemency of the weather, with miserable and scanty food, filthy camp and foul water, the strongest constitutions were made to yield to the rebels' most powerful ally, death. It became apparent that Lieut. Hyde's name was also enrolled with the battalions that were

fast passing away, when he at length yielded to the earnest entreaties of some of his company companions, and his commissioned rank became known to the enemy, in order that he might perchance be removed to some more healthy locality. The Union officers in prison were kept separate from the rank and file, and Lieut. Hyde, weakened by disease until he knelt at the altar of death, was removed from the *Pens* to die elsewhere. The parting on that summer afternoon in 1864 between himself and comrades was final; some of them were permitted to breathe the sweet air of freedom again in their northern homes, but these are the last tidings they brought from the dying lieutenant. We have since ascertained that he died at Macon, Ga., Sept. 24, 1864. He was a man of ability, loyal, true and brave, genial and generous; his memory is dear to his former companions in arms.

In memory of the soldiers from Swanton who laid down their lives in the civil war of 1861, the town, in accordance with the decision of a large majority of voters, in town meeting assembled, has erected a beautiful monument at a cost of about \$2000. The original appropriation was \$1500, and Hon. William H. Blake, one of the selectmen of the town, was authorized to make the purchase. A committee consisting of Dr. G. M. Hall, Hon. William H. Blake and C. W. Rich was appointed by the town to accept and locate the monument, and the site was selected in the village park of Swanton Falls. The monument was placed in position in the Fall of 1868. The design is a Grecian figure representing the Goddess of Liberty; the style of dress is also Grecian. She stands in a contemplative mood; her countenance representing an expression subdued and sad, but at the same time one of exultation over the great results of the sacrifice to Liberty. The base upon which the whole rests is a large block of marble taken from the quarries of Mazon, Fisk of the Isle La Motte, and dressed with great care; it is 5 feet 8 inches square and 2 feet 6 inches high. Upon this base rests the sub-base, a stone taken from the same quarry and made more ornamental, and upon the sub-base rests the die. The sub-base is 4 feet 6 inches square and 18 inches high. The die was taken from the Isle La Motte polishing marble quarry, and is more highly wrought and elaborately finished; it measures 2 feet 8 inches on either face and is 4 feet high.

Upon the sides of the die facing the south-east and west, are sculptured the names of the 29 resident soldiers from Swanton who died in the service of the United States; their names appear according to rank, also the number of the regiment in which they were serving at the time of their death, whether killed upon the battle-field or died of wounds, or disease, in hospital, or otherwise, together with the name of the battle-field or hospital, and the date of death. On the north face of the die is the following inscription:

"Erected by the Town of Swanton,
in memory of her Patriot-Soldiers who fell in the
War of the Rebellion."

Upon the die, rests the cap, or capital; the same is wrought in Grecian moulding, is one foot thick, and is surmounted with the figure. The statue is of pure white marble, from

the Rutland quarries. The whole height of the monument is 20 feet, and the cost, when the grading and fencing is completed, will be about \$2000.

The work was executed by Mr. Daniel J. Perry, a young man, and native of Swanton. This was his first effort of this magnitude, and is a success, even beyond the most sanguine expectations of his friends. He was occupied upon the work about one year and a half, with other workmen to assist him on the bases, die, &c. This work does great credit to the kindly feeling of the people of Swanton; and in this respect, the town stands alone among the towns of the county.

The muster roll of enlisted men, who served in the civil war of 1861, from Swanton, is as follows, viz:

<i>First Regiment.</i>					
<i>Name.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Co.</i>	<i>Date of Muster.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>	
Allen, George	Priv.	A	May 2, '61.	Mustered out of service	Aug. 15, '61.
Arsino, Philip D.	"	"	"	"	"
Barney, Valentine G.	Sergt.	"	"	"	"
Barney, Friend H.	"	"	"	"	"
Blake, George G.	"	"	"	"	"
Bullard, Edgar N.	Corp.	"	"	"	"
Bullard, Romeo W.	Priv.	C	"	"	"
Bell, William H.	"	A	"	"	"
Blake, William H.	2d	"	"	"	"
Brown, Samuel G.	"	"	"	"	"
Chilton, Alexander W.	"	"	"	"	"
Coolumb, Richard	"	"	"	"	"
Crawford, Andrew J.	"	"	"	"	"
Curry, Hiram S.	Corp.	"	"	"	"
Hyde, Horace A.	Sergt.	"	"	"	"
Jennison, Sumner H.	Priv.	"	"	"	"
Kingsley, James	"	"	"	"	"
Lake, Perry	"	"	"	"	"
Mansur, George T.	"	"	"	"	"
Martin, Guy C.	"	"	"	"	"
Mason, James D.	Music.	"	"	"	"
Meigs, Harrison H.	Priv.	"	"	"	"
Merrick, William A.	"	"	"	"	"
Murphy, Bradford S.	"	"	"	"	"
Peake, Benjamin	"	"	"	"	"
Pratt, Lorenzo F.	"	"	"	"	"
Rood, James H.	"	"	"	"	"
Rugg, Martin B.	Corp.	"	"	Died at Brattleboro, Vt.	Aug. 18, '61.
Seymour, Zeph	Priv.	"	"	Mustered out of service	Aug. 15, '61.
Spencer, William H.	"	"	"	Died at Brattleboro Vt.	Aug. 18, '61.
Stearns, Henry G.	Music.	"	"	Mustered out of service	Aug. 15, '61.
Tracy, William C.	Priv.	"	"	"	"
Wood, Seymour H.	"	O	"	"	"

Third Regiment.

Dolan, Patrick	Priv.	B	July 16, '63.	Killed at Cold Harbor	June 3, '64.
Donelson, George L.	"	"	"	Tr. to vet. res. corps, must. out	July 22, '65.
Lake, Edwin C.	Priv.	F	"	Tr. to Co. K, dishon. discharged	June 12, '65.

Fourth Regiment.

Truax, John C.	Priv.	H	March 7, '65.	Mustered out of service	July 13, '65.
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Fifth Regiment.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Co.</i>	<i>Date of Muster.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Bouvier, Peter	Priv.	C	Feb. 6, '64.	Wounded, mustered out June 29, '65.
Buratt, Lewis	"	"	Feb. 5, '64.	Killed at Winchester, Va. Sept. 19, '64.
Coty, John	"	"	"	Mustered out of service June 29, '65.
Crawford, John	"	H	April 19, '64.	Wounded, discharged June 24, '65.
Cock, Franklin	"	C	Sept. 16, '61.	Deserted Feb. 4, '61.
Crown, John	"	A	"	Discharged March 2, '62.
Dolan, Henry	"	C	July 14, '64.	Mustered out of service June 29, '65.
Fortune, Thomas	"	"	Sept. 16, '61.	Discharged Jan. 25, '63.
Heary, William	"	"	"	Killed at Lee's mills April 16, '62.
Horton, George F.	"	"	"	Mustered out of service June 29, '65.
Jackson, John	"	"	June 28, '64.	Died of wounds April 10, '65.
Kayes, Samuel W.	"	"	Sept. 16, '61.	Discharged August 26, '62.
Maiba, Philo	"	"	"	" April 22, '63.
Maria, William L.	"	"	"	Killed at Savage Station, Va. June 29, '62.
Maria, William	"	"	"	Died at Philadelphia May 22, '65.
Peake, Benjamin	"	"	Oct. 31, '61.	Pro. sergt., mustered out June 29, '65.
Sears, Joseph	"	A	Sept. 16, '61.	Died Dec. 31, '62.
Taymo, Tufheld	"	C	Feb. 5, '64.	Mustered out of service June 29, '65.

Sixth Regiment.

Arsano, Jerry	Wag'n'r	K	Oct. 15, '61.	Mustered out of service Oct. 23, '64.
Arsano, Philip D.	Priv.	"	"	Discharged Feb. 4, '63.
Bosahan, Joseph	"	"	"	Deserted Aug. 24, '62.
Belrose, George	"	"	"	Discharged April 3, '62.
Belrose, Joseph	"	"	"	Des., lost time, must. out June 26, '65.
Burdell, Darwin A.	"	"	"	Tr. to Co. A, "
Burnell, Ralph E.	"	"	July 14, '63.	Mustered out of service "
Burnfield, Alonzo C. jr.	"	A	March 8, '65.	" "
Cabush, John	"	K	Oct. 15, '61.	" " Oct. 23, '64.
Cabush, Joseph	"	"	"	Died at Yorktown, Va. Aug. 19, '62.
Cabush, Richard	"	"	"	Killed at Savage Station June 29, '62.
Feiler, Henry	"	"	"	Discharged by special order War Dep't.
Genna, Felix	"	"	"	Mustered out of service Oct. 28, '64.
Hatch, Ira D.	Sergt.	"	"	Deserted March 14, '63.
Lonselle, Joseph	Priv.	"	"	Pro. corp., must. out Oct. 28, '64.
Martin, Guy C.	Corp.	"	"	Died of wounds July 5, '62.
Merrick, William A. jr.	Priv.	G	March 8, '65.	Mustered out of service June 26, '65.
Micha, Alexander	"	K	Dec. 23, '63.	Des., ret'd, dishon'ly dis. May 12, '65.
Morre, David B.	"	"	Oct. 15, '61.	Deserted Nov. 14, '62.
Murphy, Bradford S.	Sergt.	"	"	Pro. 1st lieut., March 18, '63.
Pena, Joseph	Priv.	"	"	Discharged for wounds May 17, '64.
Rena, Sarah	"	"	Dec. 21, '63.	Killed at Wilderness, Va. May 5, '64.
Robinson, Amos	"	A	July 16, '63.	Mustered out of service June 26, '65.
Stearson, Lucius D.	"	K	Oct. 15, '61.	Discharged Feb. 18, '63.
Tabor, James M. jr.	"	"	"	Tr. to V. R. C. Sept. 1, '63.
Vinlette, Edward	"	"	"	Discharged May 30, '62.
Walker, Hiram F.	"	"	"	" Aug. 22, '62.
Watson, Melvin	"	A	July 15, '63.	Deserted May 2, '65.

Seventh Regiment.

Burney, Byron B.	Sergt.	F	Feb. 12, '62	Mustered out of service Aug. 30, '64.
Bundy, Uriah	Priv.	"	"	Discharged Feb. 25, '63.
Clark, Stephen B.	"	"	"	Died June 26, '62.
Crawford, Andrew J.	"	"	"	Mustered out of service Aug. 30, '64.
Currie, David	"	"	Dec. 29, '63.	" " March 14, '66.
Dwyer, William	Priv.	F	Dec. 29, '63.	Mustered out of service Aug. 24, '65.
Dunning, John H.	"	"	Feb. 12, '62.	" " 30, '64.
Gallors, Joseph	Corp.	"	"	Deserted Sept. 27, '64.
Hagle, Henry F.	"	"	"	Died at New Orleans Sept. 28, '62.
Hollenbeck, William	Priv.	B	Dec. 29, '63.	Deserted Oct. 31, '64.
Joyal, Joseph E.	"	F	Feb. 12, '62.	Died at New Orleans Sept. 23, '62.
Lauphere, James T.	"	B	Dec. 29, '63.	Died at sea Oct. 4, '64.
Mason, James D.	"	F	Feb. 12, '62.	Died at New Orleans Oct. 25, '62.
McNally, Francis	"	"	"	Discharged Oct. 10, '62.
McNally, John	"	"	Dec. 29, '63.	Mustered out of service March 2, '66.
Miller, James	"	"	Feb. 12, '62.	Deserted March 4, '62.
Miller, Robert G.	"	"	"	Mustered out of service May 18, '65.
Miller, Robert J.	Corp.	"	"	Discharged Feb. 25, '63.

Thirteenth Regiment.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Co.</i>	<i>Date of Muster.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Barney, George L.	Priv.	K	Oct. 10, '62.	Mustered out of service July 21, '63.
Barr, Charles A.	"	"	"	"
Brau, John W.	Music.	"	"	"
Richard, Harlan P.	Corp.	"	"	"
Barnell, Charles	Priv.	"	"	Discharged Jan. 20, '63.
Barnell, Homer A.	"	"	"	Feb. 25, '63.
Barnes, Clark H.	"	"	"	Mustered out of service July 21, '63.
Castro, Orange A.	"	"	"	"
Carter, Edgar	"	"	"	"
Johnson, Myron C.	"	"	"	"
East, Frank E.	"	"	"	"
Hatch, Isidore W.	"	"	"	"
Hicks, Martin V.	Corp.	K	"	Mustered out of service July 21, '63.
Hughes, Oscar B.	Priv.	"	"	Pro. corp., died May 16, '63.
Jennison, George, H.	"	"	"	Mustered out of service July 21, '63.
Jennison, Sumner H.	Sergt.	"	"	"
Kinsley, James	Priv.	"	"	"
Laundy, Lewis G.	Music.	"	"	"
Lake, Perry	Priv.	H	"	"
Macney, James	"	K	"	"
Manahan, Daniel	"	"	"	"
Mead, George A.	"	"	"	"
Melo, John	"	"	"	"
Mosey, Sidney S.	Sergt.	"	"	Promoted 2d lieut. Co. E, June 4, '63.
Orritt, Rodney	Priv.	"	"	Mustered out of service July 21, '63.
Orritt, Sidney	"	"	"	"
Pariso, Oliver	"	"	"	"
Richardson, Eli H.	"	"	"	"
Looy, Henry	"	"	"	"
Stallant, Ralph O.	"	"	"	"
Tucker, Byron	"	"	"	Pro. corp., mustered out
Van Cliffe, Jeremiah	"	"	"	Mustered out of service
Wright, William A.	"	"	"	Pro. corp., mustered out

Seventeenth Regiment.

Curtis, Francis	Priv.	D	March 3, '64.	Tr. to Co. F, died of wounds June 17, '64.
King, William H.	"	A	Jan. 5, '64.	Pro. corp., died May 9, '65.
Moore, William	"	K	Sept. 8, '61.	Mustered out of service July 14, '65.
Raymond, Antoine	"	D	March 3, '64.	Tr. to Co. A, deserted March 15, '64.
Storcham, William	"	A	Jan. 5, '64.	Deserted March 13, '64.

Cavalry Regiment.

Bailey, William	Priv.	H	Dec. 16, '63.	Tr. to Co. B, mustered out July 3, '65.
Boes, Rufus M.	"	B	Nov. 19, '61.	Pro. corp., " Nov. 18, '64.
Brainerd, Ous H.	Priv.	L	Sept. 29, '62.	Died Jan. 4, '64.
Chapman, Eugene	Sergt.	M	Dec. 31, '62.	Promoted adjutant June 22, '65.
Carr, Thomas	Priv.	G	Dec. 21, '63.	Tr. to Co. E, mustered out Aug. 9, '65.
Crang, Myron	"	K	Nov. 16, '61.	Tr. to Co. C, absent.
Dejar, William M.	"	B	Nov. 19, '61.	Discharged Oct. 23, '62.
Edie, Horace A.	Sergt.	"	"	Pro. 1st lieut. Nov. 19, '64.
Edie, Perry	Priv.	M	Dec. 31, '62.	Discharged July 29, '64.
Maneod, William H.	"	L	Sept. 29, '62.	Mustered out of service May 17, '65.
Newton, Franklin B.	"	B	Nov. 19, '61.	Pro. corp., must. out Nov. 18, '64.
Trimble, William	"	M	April 14, '64.	Tr. to Co. F, must. out Aug. 9, '65.
Wanzer, Alfred K.	"	B	Nov. 19, '61.	" E, "
Wood, Seymour H.	Sergt.	L	Sept. 29, '62.	Tr. to V. R. C., discharged July 11, '65.

Frontier Cavalry.

Barney, Rufus L.	Priv.	M	Jan. 10, '65.	Mustered out of service June 27, '65.
Blake, Clark H.	"	"	"	"
Farrar, Hotia W.	Corp.	"	"	"
Manahan, Daniel	Priv.	"	"	"

In the Navy.

Morse, Levi
Winters, Philander

Volunteered for one year.

United States Army.

Jessy, Henry

Killed at Harper's Ferry Sept. 11, '64.

United States Colored Troops.				
Name.	Rank.	Co.	Date of Muster.	Remarks.
Charity, William				Colored.
Unassigned Recruits.				
Burdois, Joseph	Priv.		Sept. 8, '64.	Deserted.
Brown, Joseph	"		Aug. 29, '64.	"
Dorand, James	"		Dec. 29, '63.	" before leaving the State.
Hendrickson, Alfred	"		Nov. 5, '63.	" " "
Juat, Albert	"		Aug. 29, '64.	"
Moritts, William H.	"		Dec. 29, '63.	" before leaving the State.
Sartwell, Wallace	"		Nov. 5, '63.	" " "
Vanslette, Jeremiah	"		Jan. 4, '64.	Discharged April 20, '65.

Recapitulation of troops in service from Franklin County in the civil war of 1861.

	First regiment 3 months men in 1861.	Volts. for 3 yrs service to Oct. 17, 1862.	Volts. for 3 years subsequent to Oct. 17, '62.	Volunteers for 9 months in 1862.	Volunteers for one year.	Volts. re-enlisted for 3 years.	Drafted, entered service.	Drafted, procured substitutes.	Enrolled men furnished substitutes.	Not credited by name, 3 years men.	No. of men in actual service.	Drafted, paid commutation.	Whole Number.
Bakersfield,	1	55	19	23	21	6	5	12		7	139	6	145
Berkshire,	1	70	33	12	4	4		1	7	7	136	15	151
Enosburgh,	4	66	30	29	27	10	1	6	1	10	184	4	188
Fairfax,	3	105	20		14	7	1	12	3	11	166	14	180
Fairfield,	9	77	39	38	32	11	1	1		11	219	12	231
Fletcher,		32	15		8	11	1	2		6	75	9	84
Franklin,	5	73	16	22	14	17	2	1	1	8	159	8	167
Georgia,	8	53	28	27	26	5	1	1		8	157	14	171
Highgate,	25	26	38	30	10	20	1	3		9	222	3	225
Montgomery,		49	25	19	1	4	12	12		8	130	5	135
Richford,		76	13	10	28	4	2	4		8	145	3	148
Sheldon,	5	96	18	1	18	9	1	4	2	9	163	8	171
St. Albans,	47	194	115	22		35	6	14	4	25	462	12	474
Swanton,	36	114	47	35	8	14	6	4	6	14	264	3	267
Total,	144	1146	456	268	211	157	40	60	18	141	2611	116	2727

The following exhibit accounts for the men who entered service as stated in the foregoing table. From only one town, Fletcher, are the names of the soldiers in the civil war of 1861 fully given. The men of which no account is given, are those not credited by name, and substitutes for enrolled and drafted men.

	Killed in battle.	Died of wounds and disease.	Dis. for wounds, disability, &c.	Resigned, officers.	Finished term by re-enlistment.	Deserted.	Not fully accounted for.	No account of.	Mustered out of service.	Total.
Bakersfield,	4	17	20	1	6	5	4	9	73	139
Berkshire,	4	20	16		4	16	1	12	63	136
Enosburgh,	4	22	25		10	17	3	18	85	184
Fairfax,	6	20	31		7	13	11	16	60	166
Fairfield,	9	28	28	1	11	11	4	12	111	219
Fletcher,	4	4	21	1	11	1	3		25	76
Franklin,	4	17	28	3	17	10	7	10	63	150
Georgia,	4	22	16	1	5	7	14	8	20	167
Highgate,	12	22	27	3	20	15	3	9	111	222
Montgomery,	6	14	13		4	12	2	20	60	139
Richford,	3	18	22		4	16	3	12	67	115
Sheldon,	3	14	34	1	9	22	4	15	61	164
St. Albans,	10	47	55	11	35	33	21	41	261	462
Swanton,	13	28	34	6	14	28	8	22	151	264
Total	67	328	370	23	157	211	92	204	1184	2727

The records of the soldiers of the civil war of 1861, continue through a period of nearly 5 years; and, during that time, the Vermont volunteers, everywhere, earned for themselves and the State, a national reputation and undying fame. The number of troops furnished by the State not including veterans re-enlisted and drafted men who paid commutation, was 30,266, of this number 5,128 were killed in battle, or died in service. If to this great sacrifice be added those who were discharged from service, and the large number among them who returned home, only to die among friends, the number must reach nearly 7,000. As a further evidence of the part taken by the Vermont soldiers in the war, I will finish this chapter with a list of Vermont military organizations in the field, term of service, and the number of engagements in which they participated.

FIRST REGIMENT.—Three Months.

Mustered into service May 2, '61.

Mustered out Aug. 15, '61.

In one engagement.

SECOND REGIMENT.

Mustered in June 20, '61.

Mustered out July 15, '65.

In twenty-eight engagements.

THIRD REGIMENT.

Mustered in July 16, '61.

Mustered out July 11, '65.

In twenty-eight engagements.

FOURTH REGIMENT.

Mustered in September 20, '61.

Mustered out July 13, '65.

In twenty-six engagements.

FIFTH REGIMENT.

Mustered in September 16, '61.

Mustered out June 29, '65.

In twenty-five engagements.

SIXTH REGIMENT.

Mustered in October 15, '61.

Mustered out June 26, '65.

In twenty-five engagements.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Mustered in February 12, '62.

Mustered out March 14, '68.

In five engagements.

EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Mustered in February 18, '62.

Mustered out June 29, '65.

In seven engagements.

NINTH REGIMENT.

Mustered in July 9, '62.

Mustered out, last four companies, Dec. 1, '65.

In four engagements.

TENTH REGIMENT.

Mustered in September 1, '62.

Mustered out June 22, '65.

In thirteen engagements.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT.

Mustered in September 1, '62.

Mustered out August 25, '65.

In twelve engagements.

TWELFTH REGIMENT.—Nine Months.

Mustered in October 4, '62.

Mustered out July 14, '63.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.—Nine Months.

Mustered in October 10, '62.

Mustered out July 21, '63.

In one engagement.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.—Nine Months.

Mustered in October 21, '62.

Mustered out July 30, '63.

In one engagement.

FIFTEENTH REGIMENT.—Nine Months.

Mustered in October 22, '62.

Mustered out August 5, '63.

SIXTEENTH REGIMENT.—Nine Months.

Mustered in October 23, '62.

Mustered out August 10, '63.

In one engagement.

SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT

Mustered in by Companies in '64.

Mustered out July 14, '65.

In thirteen engagements.

FIRST REGIMENT CAVALRY.

Mustered in November 19, '61;

Co. L, Sept. 29, '62; Co. M, Dec. 31, '62.

Mustered out August 9, '65.

In seventy-three engagements.

FIRST COMPANY SHARP SHOOTERS.

Mustered in September 13, '61.

Mustered out September 13, '64.

In thirty-seven engagements.

SECOND COMPANY SHARP SHOOTERS.

Mustered in November 9, '61.

Mustered out November 9, '64.

In twenty-four engagements.

THIRD COMPANY SHARP SHOOTERS.

Mustered in December 31, '61.

Mustered out December 31, '64.

In twenty-four engagements.

FIRST BATTERY LIGHT ARTILLERY.

Mustered in February 18, '62.

Mustered out August 10, '64.

In four engagements.

SECOND BATTERY LIGHT ARTILLERY.

Mustered in December 16 and 24, '61.

Mustered out September 20, '64.

In two engagements.

THIRD BATTERY LIGHT ARTILLERY.

Mustered in January 1, '64.

Mustered out June 15, '65.

In four engagements.

1ST AND 2D COMPANIES FRONTIER CAVALRY.

Mustered in January 10, '65.

Mustered out June 27, '65.

FIRST BRIGADE BAND.

Mustered in May 26, '63.

Mustered out June 29, '65.

This country is now emphatically "the land of the free and the home of the brave," and never more will national anthems be sung in freedom's mockery. Over a result so magnificent, to which the sons of our little State have contributed the full measure of their deeds and sacrifices, we have every reason to congratulate ourselves; and without disparagement of other portions of the State, in this good work, this county lays claim to the highest honors. Franklin County can boast of a Stannard, a "Baldy" Smith, a Richardson, a Barney, and scores of others of lesser note but of wonderful achievements in the army of 1861, and can also lay claim to having furnished one of the very best war Governors of the times, Hon. John Gregory Smith, of St. Albans. While he was Governor of Vermont, from 1863 to 1865, the ranks were kept well filled and he was the soldier's friend everywhere. During that time he received hundreds of letters from soldiers asking kind favors, and none were treated inconsiderately. He saw them in the camp and field, in the hospital wounded and dying, and ministered to their wants. For the sick and starved from Belle Island, returning to Annapolis paroled prisoners, he personally interceded at the war department and procured furloughs for them to reach home, a privilege granted to the paroled prisoners from no other State, in the winter of 1863.

The tattoo of the great rebellion has long since sounded; our volunteer battalions have

retired from the conflict; and the soldiers who have been spared to return to their homes and families, as they had contested for victory on many a hard-fought field, have as orderly and gallantly engaged in the quiet pursuits of life. Boys, upon entering the military service, through military discipline, have matured to be valuable and substantial men. Those, of whom it had been believed by foreign monarchs, that they were unfitted for the military service, by reason of their American education and associations, have proved the idea a mistaken one. The aristocrats of Europe, who believed our republic to be but a "rope of sand" to be parted by the first severe strain, have had their minds disabused altogether. The wish that this government should fall, may have been father to the thought; but the people of this government, from which they have received so many and great blessings, have, in their remembrance, preserved it purified, notwithstanding. The monster, human slavery, which attempted to control the destinies of this country, to circumscribe freedom in narrow limits, or destroy it altogether, in the grapple of its own seeking, has fallen. To those, the brave and true men in the field, or the men and women at home, who have been instrumental in the least in saving the country that was lost without their aid, the reflection can but be consoling, of transmitting to their posterity the blessings and protection of the freest, truest and best government upon the face of the earth. The reward of all such as stood steadfast in the days when treason was almost a virtue, even in Vermont, is not uncertain. Nor would we forget the price that has been paid for our freedom and preservation in the fearful cost of blood and treasure. Legions of our sons, brothers, husbands and fathers now sleep quietly beneath the cold clods of the valleys, in testimony of their devotion to their country, and to prove themselves worthy of their Green Mountain sires. Think not that they have fallen in vain; or that the great sacrifice was not necessary to be made. All that remains for us to do, is to be true to the cause for which they died, to be true to ourselves; to forget, as far as we can, and to forgive the individuals who inaugurated the rebellion, but at the same time to remember the great cause, and wage war with it eternally—human slavery.

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